



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

~~Soc 24981~~



Harvard College Library

FROM

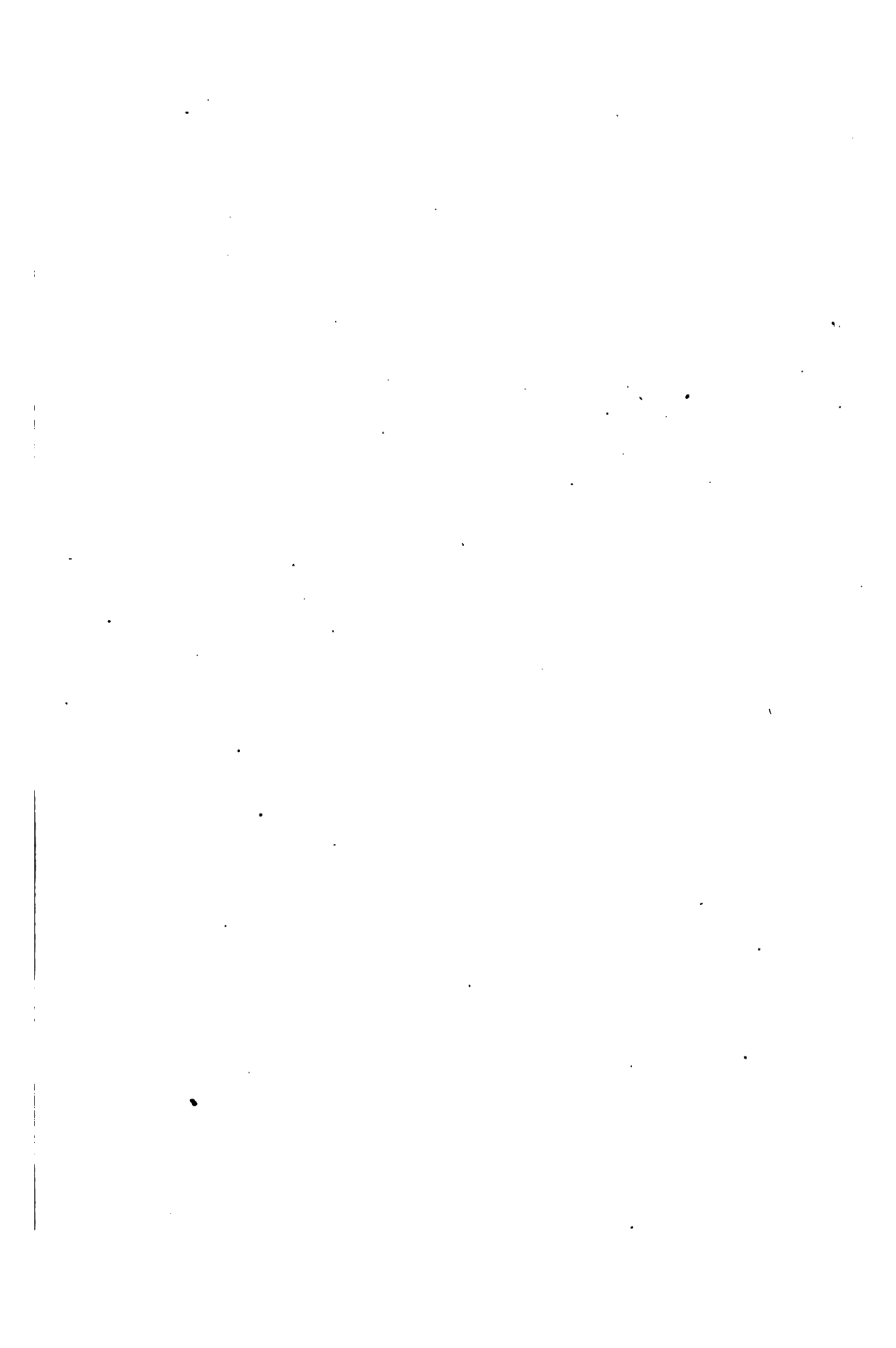
*the Department
of Public Charities*

Dec., 1888.



DEPOSITED BY





TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,

ALSO,

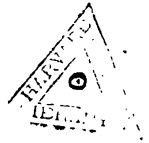
THE STATISTICAL REPORT.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY, 1880.

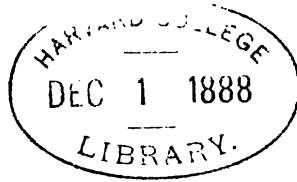
C
HARRISBURG:

LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

49.45



~~Soc 2498.1~~



Dept. of Public Charities



DEPOSITED BY HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TERM EXPIRES.
December 1, 1870,	Hiester Clymer, . . .	Reading, Berks county, . .	Dec. 1, 1880.
December 1, 1871,	William Bakewell, .	Pittsburgh. Allegheny co., .	Dec. 1, 1883.
December 1, 1872,	George Bullock, . . .	Conshohocken, Montg'ry co.,	Dec. 1, 1883.
December 1, 1872,	Amos C. Noyes, . . .	Westport, Clinton county, .	Dec. 1, 1881.
November 1, 1875,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,	Philadelphia, Phila. county,	May 1, 1881.
September 20, 1878	Thomas Beaver, . . .	Danville, Montour county, .	Dec. 1, 1883.
January 23, 1879,	James S. Biddle, . . .	Philadelphia, Phila. county,	Dec. 1, 1884.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities,	1-16
Extracts from minutes of the Board,	16-17
Annual Report of the General Agent,	19-130
State institutions,	25-46
Institutions aided by the State,	47-52
Charitable institutions supported by contributions from benevolent citizens, .	53-55
County alms-houses, jails, and correctional institutions,	56-130
Statistical tables and concurrent deductions,	131-338
Appendix,	339-439
Poor laws,	339-376
Financial statements,	393-403
Acts of Assembly and opinions of Attorneys General,	377-390
Rules and by-laws of the Board,	391-392
Statement of expenses of the Board,	392
County deductions,	404-421
Out-door relief,	423-437
Ohio Reform School vs. The Pennsylvania Reform School,	438,439

GENERAL INDEX.

ALMS-HOUSES, 21.

Adams county, jail, 56; alms-house, 57.

Allegheny county, jail, 57; County Home, 58; Allegheny City Home, 59; Pittsburgh Farm, 60; work-house, 61.

BEAVER COUNTY, jail, 62; alms-house, 62, 63.

Bedford county, jail, 64; alms-house, 64, 65.

Berks county, jail, 65, 66; alms-house, 66-69.

Blair county, jail, 63; alms-house, 64.

Blind, institution for, 51.

Bucks county, jail, 1-4; jail and alms-house, 69-74.

Butler county, jail, 8, 9, 75.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, jail, 76; alms-house, 77.

Carbon county, jail, 75; alms-house, 75, 76.

Chester county, jail, 77, 78; alms-house, 78, 79.

County insane asylums, 9, 10.

Cumberland county, jail, 80, 81; alms-house, 81-84.

Crawford county, jail, 84; alms-house, 84, 85.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, jail, 88; alms-house, 88, 89.

Delaware county, jail, 86, 87; alms-house, 87, 88.

Deaf and dumb, institutions for, 49-51.

Decade, the first, 13-15.

Defective classes, 20.

ERIE COUNTY, jail, 89, 90; alms-house, 90.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, 48, 49.

Fayette county, jail, 91; alms-house, 91, 92.

Franklin county, jail, 6-8, 92, 93; alms-house, 93, 94.

GREENE COUNTY, jail, 94, 95; alms-house, 95.

HOSPITALS, Insane, Harrisburg, 34, 35; Danville, 35, 36; Warren, 13, 37, 38; Norristown, 12, 38-41; Dixmont, 41-43.

Hospitals, general, Wilkes-Barre, 53; Lackawanna, 53, 54; Harrisburg, 54; Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, 55; injured persons of anthracite coal region, 43.

House of Refuge, 47, 48.

Huntingdon county, jail, 95; alms-house, 96.

INDIGENT INSANE, 20.

Indiana county, jail, 96.

LEBANON COUNTY, jail, 4-6, 99-101.

Lehigh county, jail, 101; alms-house, 101, 102.

Lackawanna county, jail, 103; Hillside farm, 103, 104.

Luzerne county, jail, 104; Central poor-house district, 105; Lackawanna poor-house district, 105, 106.

MERCER COUNTY, jail, 106, 107; alms-house, 107, 108.

Mifflin county, jail, 108; alms-house, 108, 109.

Montgomery county, jail, 109, 110; alms-house, 110-112.

Montour county, jail, 112, 113; alms-house, 113.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, jail, 114; alms-house, 115.

Northampton county, jail, 115; alms-house, 116.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF, 22, 23.

PENITENTIARIES, Eastern, 25-27, 31; Western, 27-31; Middle, 32-34.

Philadelphia county, Moyamensing prison, 117; house of correction, 117, 118; alms-house, 119, 120.

Pike county, jail, 128.

REFORM SCHOOL, 43-46.

STATE INSTITUTIONS, 19, 20.

Somerset county, jail, 120, 121; alms-house, 121.

Schuylkill county, jail, 122; alms-house, 122, 123.

VAGRANCY, 23, 24.

Venango county, jail, 123; alms-house, 123, 124.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, jail, 124; alms-house, 124, 125.

Warren county, jail, 125; alms-house, 126.

Westmoreland county, jail, 126, 127; alms-house, 127.

Wyoming county, jail, 127.

Wayne county, jail, 127; alms-house, 127.

YORK COUNTY, jail, 128; alms-house, 129, 130.

STATISTICAL INDEX

Alms-houses, 310-319; *financial statement*, 320, 321.
Blind, 300-309.
Criminal court proceedings, 132-150.
Criminals executed in Pennsylvania, 151.
Convicts and prisoners, 152, 153.
County prisons and work-houses, 185-199; *financial statement*, 200, 201.
Deaf and dumb, 285-299.
Feeble-minded children, 274-284.
Hospitals and dispensaries, 336-338.
Insane hospitals, 228-273.
Out-door relief, 322-329.
Penitentiaries, 154-184.
Reformatories, 202-219.
Township poor, 330-335.
Unfortunate and indigent classes, 220-224.
Vagrants, 225-227.

APPENDIX INDEX.

Acts of Assembly, 377-390.

County deductions, 404-420; *expenditure summary* of all institutions, including out-door relief and township poor, 421.

Financial statements, 393-403.

Out-door relief, 423-437.

Ohio Reform school, &c., 438, 439.

Poor laws, 339-376.

Rules and by-laws of the Board, 391, 392.

Statement of expenses of the Board, 392.

REPORT.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
HARRISBURG, *January 1, 1880.*

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania :

In compliance with the act of Assembly, the Board of Public Charities submit to your honorable bodies the following report of their proceedings during the past year, together with that of the General Agent and Secretary, with the usual statistical information compiled from statements made to the Board by the institutions which come under their supervision.

The past year has been one of unusual activity with the commissioners and officers of the department.

Dr. Diller Luther, the General Agent and Secretary of the Board, accompanied frequently by one or more of the commissioners of charities, has, in the discharge of his extensive and important duties, visited a large number of the institutions supported wholly, or partly by the State, as well as those which are under the care of the various counties, and also those under private management, which come under the supervision of the Board of Charities ; and we express with confidence, the conviction that these visits have resulted beneficially to the institutions, and to the Commonwealth.

Bucks County Jail.

The Board, from actual observation, has been, for some years past, impressed with the importance and necessity of having better arranged and more secure jails erected in the counties of Bucks, Lebanon, and Franklin ; and having frequently, in their annual reports to the Legislature, called attention to this subject, without producing any good result, therefore deemed it advisable again to make a thorough inspection of these jails, and to present a special report of their condition to the president judges of the judicial districts in which they are located, with the request that the report be brought to the attention of the next grand jury of the county. Accordingly, the President and the Secretary of the Board addressed the following

1—B. P. CHAR.

communication to the president judge of the Seventh judicial district, in relation to the jail of Bucks county:

To the Honorable Richard Watson, President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, in the prosecution of their official duties, visited the jail of Bucks county, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of inspection; and, after careful examination, are of the opinion that the building at present used as a jail is, from its great age, bad condition, and want of the conveniences and appliances now in common use, and considered necessary in the modern jails of this State, unfit for the purpose, and should be replaced as speedily as practicable by a substantial building, in which offenders against person and property may be securely held, and the discipline established by the laws of the Commonwealth, properly enforced.

Such is the insecure condition of this jail that persons arrested on mere suspicion of crime, and who may, when tried, be found innocent, are heavily ironed and manacled to prevent escape, thus unnecessarily and unjustly inflicting an indignity and severe punishment on innocent persons, which could have been avoided had the county prepared a proper jail for their detention. We also found that the means of communicating with persons on the outside of the walls is easy, and that the prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, which must result disadvantageously to the prison.

The over-crowded condition of the cells renders it impossible to enforce discipline, and is the cause of much promiscuous and most improper association, and of great demoralization amongst the prisoners.

We are satisfied that no good can be effected in this jail while in its present condition, and entertain the hope that the proper authorities of the county may adopt such measures as will lead to the erection of a jail where persons not yet convicted may be securely held, without the necessity of chaining them to the floors of their cells, and where those convicted may find that kind of proper discipline, and degree of comfort, and cleanliness, which the laws of our State accord, even to the convicted felon, and which the enlightened and humane sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth everywhere demands.

The condition of the Bucks county jail has for a long time claimed the attention of the Board of Public Charities, as the following extracts from some of their annual reports made to the Legislature will show. As far back as 1870, their report says: "This county is greatly in need of a new prison, constructed on the plan of separate labor. Its population would justify the erection and operation of such a prison, while it would prove beneficial to the morals, health, and comfort of the convicts, as well as a pecuniary saving to the taxpayers.

"It is to be hoped that the intelligent citizens of this county will soon inaugurate a movement in favor of such a laudable improvement."

Again, in their report for 1874, they say: "This ancient structure remains without any changes or improvements. Substantially built in the first instance, it was arranged in the style of the early jails—for mere lock-up purposes—when commitments were seldom made, and the necessary care and protection were easily exercised. The interior is suffered to fall into decay, rendering it unfit for the confinement of convicts. Prisoners are permitted to associate in all of the apartments, separation, in its present insecure state, being out of the question.

"The general condition of jails thus kept is in every instance bad. Reformatory influences cannot be exercised, and the result of the commingling of all sorts of characters cannot fail to be prejudicial, thus making prisons of this character, schools of vice, instead of strictly penal and correctional."

In their report for 1876 they say: "With the exception of a little more order, and such benefit as the application of a white-wash brush can effect, no changes or improvements have been made in this architectural model of a by-gone age. It is used, as stated in former reports, for the detention of the untried, or persons charged with crime. It is hardly fit for that purpose, as is obvious from the fact that six escapes have occurred since January last. There seems to be no present intention to make any other provision for the criminal classes in this county; they are apparently content to pay for the custody and maintenance of their convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary."

In 1877, the board reports to the Legislature "that this old structure remains, without any change or improvement. It is very fully occupied—from fifty to sixty prisoners are confined in it at the present time, a majority of them being vagrants. Twenty of this class, consisting of men and women, occupied one room. They slept on the floor, and were literally packed. Their appearance and condition was that of the lowest kind. Eleven were kept in another small room, and ten in the adjoining one. Of the seven cells or apartments, only one was considered safe. An attempt to escape from one of these was recently made, which would have proved successful, if military aid had not been applied for.

"The practice in this county is to commit convicts of both long and short terms to the Eastern Penitentiary, the jail being entirely unfit for their custody. This prison no longer answers the purpose for which it was established. To all intents and purposes it is a ruin, and is unworthy of this wealthy county."

The above extracts are made in order that the honorable court may be informed as to the condition of the jail for the past nine years, and that during this time the Board of Public Charities has been calling the attention of the citizens of Bucks county to the fact of its utter unfitness for the purposes of a jail, and urging the erection of a building more suitable

for the detention and reformation of the convicted, and one that would reflect credit on the county.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President.

DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
Secretary and General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1879.

As requested, his honor Judge Watson laid the above communication before the grand inquest of Bucks county for September sessions of 1879, who, in their presentment, said :

"We indorse the report of the Board of Public Charities in regard to the jail being unfit for the purpose for which it is intended; but in the present financial condition of the county, we do not feel at liberty to recommend the building of a new one.

"We advise the commissioners to place some protection over the windows next the court-house, to prevent communication from the outside."

The grand inquest for said county, for the December sessions of 1879, say, in their presentment to the court :

"That we have visited the public buildings, and found the jail in as cleanly and good condition as it is possible for it to be, taking into consideration the building and its crowded condition; and we recommend that as soon as the finances of the county will permit, the commissioners build a new jail, which will better answer the purpose of 'justice and mercy.'"

From these indications we are led to hope that our efforts in this quarter will, ere long, be crowned with success.

Lebanon County Jail.

On the 7th of August, Commissioners Clymer, Biddle, Dickinson, and General Agent Luther, visited the jail of Lebanon county, situated in the town of Lebanon, and found it to be in every way unsuitable for the purpose; and in order that a knowledge of its condition might be brought before the authorities of the county, the following letter was addressed to the president judge of the Twelfth judicial district :

To the Honorable Robert M. Henderson, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District:

The undersigned officers and members of the Board of Public Charities, in the prosecution of their official duty, visited the jail of Lebanon county on the 7th instant, for the purpose of inspecting its condition, and more especially its fitness and capacity for the safe confinement of as large a number of prisoners as your officers sometimes report to our Board as being confined therein.

The jail contains fourteen small apartments; six on the lower tier and eight on the upper. One of these is used for a sitting-room, and another

for water-closet conveniences. The supply of water being insufficient, and the arrangements for drainage being very defective, the room is not used at this time for that purpose.

There being but twelve rooms or cells for the confinement of prisoners, which have numbered at times as many as seventy, averaging almost six to each cell, discipline cannot be enforced, disorder necessarily occurs, and as there is but one cell (which is iron clad) that has any appearance of security, this promiscuous association of the prisoners affords opportunity for planning escape, and carrying their plans into execution.

At the time of our visit we found the cell doors wide open, and twenty-six prisoners, tried and untried, six of them under sentence of death, occupying the cells, the corridor, and yard attached to the building, according to their fancy, and no appearance of the discipline so necessary in an institution of this kind. The female prisoners are placed in one or more of the cells of the same block, before and after trial; and in order to prevent, as far as possible, objectionable verbal communication with the male prisoners, it is found necessary to keep the doors of the cells occupied by the female prisoners closed at all times, which is a matter of no small hygienic difficulty, when it is remembered how very imperfect are the ventilating and drainage facilities in all parts of this decayed and badly arranged building.

From the facts above stated, it must be obvious to all that nothing short of a new building, of sufficient size to hold the prisoners safely, and separately, furnished with the modern appliances which are now deemed necessary in order to enforce the discipline established by the laws of the Commonwealth, can remedy the evils arising from this badly appointed jail.

The system of prison management which is always found to prevail in jails, which are like that of Lebanon county, wholly unfit in every particular for the safe keeping and reformation of the convict, is calling forth from christian philanthropists an earnest and persistent demand for reformation. It is not only disgraceful, but a body-and-soul-destroying system. Here it is that lessons in profanity and immorality are given and received; here new plots for future mischief are discussed, and the dark ways of vice and dissipation are explained and presented in attractive forms. Under an utter absence of occupation, what else can be expected? Employment in such a jail is, of course, out of the question. Moral and religious instruction is neglected. Prison rules and regulations, excepting what merely relates to food and shelter, are not prescribed, or if they are, cannot be enforced. Need surprise be expressed that prisons thus arranged and conducted have no terrors for the evil doer? Is it not obvious that they must, in almost every instance, be mere schools of vice, where the prisoner is sheltered, fed, and clothed for a time, without the privation of any comfort, or privilege, that may not be easily borne, soon again to be a transgressor, and to be returned to society a worse man than when he entered the jail?

The jail was built at a period when the population of the county was

comparatively small, and had but few criminals to provide for. It has long since ceased to be a secure place for the safe keeping of the dangerous offenders, and we have no hesitation in saying that it affords little or no protection to society against a repetition of crime by this evil disposed class. Frequently the penalties for crime, for the want of a suitable building, cannot be executed, and the well-meant ends of justice are thus defeated.

The necessity of providing larger and more suitable accommodations for the constantly increasing wants of the judicial district, can no longer be disregarded; and we trust that the county authorities will be fully awakened to its importance, and that county buildings commensurate in all respects to present wants, and of such a character as will reflect credit upon the citizens of one of the most fertile, wealthy, and beautiful counties of the Commonwealth, may be erected at the earliest possible period.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

President Board of Public Charities.

DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,

Secretary and General Agent.

HARRISBURG, August 15, 1879.

In accordance with a request of the Board of Public Charities, the judge, in charging the grand inquest at the next term of the court, laid the communication before them for their inquiry and action. The board has not, as yet, been informed of the result of their deliberations, but are satisfied that as the attention of the citizens and authorities of the county has been called to the subject, they will not rest until they have provided for their criminals a place where they can be securely held, and properly cared for.

Franklin County Jail.

On the 3d day of September, 1879, Commissioner Biddle and General Agent Doctor Luther visited the jail at Chambersburg, Franklin county, and were so much impressed with the bad condition of the building and its surroundings, that they addressed the following communication to the Honorable D. Watson Rowe, president judge of the Thirty-ninth judicial district, who had already called the attention of the grand jury, then in session, to the subject:

HARRISBURG, September 9, 1879.

To the Honorable D. Watson Rowe, President Judge of the Thirty-ninth District:

DEAR SIR: Upon an official inspection of the Franklin county jail, made by the undersigned this day, the necessity for providing accommodations of a proper character, and to a sufficient extent, for the criminal class, became, if possible, more apparent than at any former period. In no one particular is it adequate to present wants and necessities. Built at a period when but few criminals had to be immured, it has long ceased to be a safe

place for the confinement of the constantly augmenting numbers of dangerous offenders. The protection of property and life, the preservation of peace and order, the success of the ends of justice, demand that the county authorities should provide for necessities which can no longer be disregarded, and which require immediate attention.

The details of our inspection will be fully presented in our report to the Legislature, but our attention having been called to your charge to the grand jury, in which you very fully present the whole case, in every word of which we fully concur, under a hope that a statement of our observations might be of some service in promoting favorable action upon the subject, we have deemed it our duty to address this communication to you.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servants,

DILLER LUTHER,

General Agent Board of Public Charities.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,

Commissioner.

As requested by the committee of the Board of Public Charities, the communication addressed to Judge Rowe was laid before the grand jury for the September term of the court, and immediate consideration was given to the subject by them, which resulted in a recommendation "that the present building be repaired, altered, and improved, and the whole of it be devoted to the purposes of a prison."

At the regular December term of the court, J. D. Ludwig, Esq., on the part of the commissioners of Franklin county, presented a petition asking that the grand jury approve of (with the concurrence of the court) a plan set forth in the petition for the construction of an addition to the present county jail building, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, would be much more suitable for the purposes of a prison than the plan recommended by the grand jury of the September term. His Honor Judge Rowe called the grand jury before him, and strongly recommended the erection of an addition to the jail, approving the plan of structure submitted by the county commissioners.

The grand jury, after due consideration, through their foreman, presented the following report:

To the Honorable D. Watson Rowe, President Judge of the several courts in and for the county of Franklin:

"We have inspected the county jail, and find it in as cleanly condition as it can be kept, in its present arrangement, but do consider it insecure and insufficient to meet the present demands, and we do strongly recommend the erection of an additional building, on the plan as set forth in the petition of our county commissioners, believing it will meet the present wants of the people, and be a saving to the taxpayers of the county."

It will be seen by these proceedings of the county authorities, that a

lively interest has been awakened in Franklin, on the subject of an additional building to their jail, where the prisoners may be securely held, and properly disciplined; and in all probability the Board of Public Charities may, in their next annual report, be able to say that Franklin county has done its duty in this matter.

Butler County Jail.

On the 27th of October, commissioners Biddle and Dickinson visited the jail of Butler county, which is situate in the town of Butler. The condition of this building, on inspection, was found to be so bad that it was impossible for the officers in charge to maintain a proper degree of order and discipline.

The commissioners sought and obtained an interview with His Honor, Judge McJunkin, who resides in the town, and represented the condition of affairs at the jail as they had found them, and it was deemed advisable, in order to bring the subject properly before the authorities and citizens of the county, that the Board of Public Charities should communicate, in writing, their views in regard to the jail, with whatever recommendations they might have to suggest, to the judge of the judicial district in which the county is located, and that he should be requested to submit the same to the grand inquest, at the next session of the county court, which was accordingly done, as follows :

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 1879.

To the Honorable EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, *President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District :*

On the 27th day of October last, a committee of the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania visited the jail of Butler county, for the purpose of inquiry and inspection, and, after careful examination, feel it to be our duty to lay before the honorable court of common pleas of said county, a statement of the condition of the jail at the time of visitation.

The commissioners of charities, who made the inspection, found that there is no complete separation of the sexes, the only barrier between them being an iron grating partition, constructed with bars set four inches apart, through the openings of which the vilest offenses against decency and morality are committed by the male and female prisoners, and all efforts on the part of the sheriff and jailors to prevent these demoralizing practices have thus far proved unavailing. The commissioners, judging from what they saw, and from the testimony of the officers in charge, together with information obtained from some of the better class of prisoners confined there, who were questioned in regard to this matter, believe that nothing but a radical change in the interior arrangement of the present build-

ing, or the erection of an addition, for which there seems to be ample space on the prison lot, will prevent a continuance of these baneful practices, which, to the knowledge of the Board of Charities, have long existed, and to which the attention of some of the former county officials has been frequently called by the agent and visiting commissioners of this Board.

The prisoners complained of great suffering for the want of proper ventilation, and the atmosphere of the cells and corridor was found to be unwholesome, and prejudicial to the health of the inmates. This is a matter that seems to call for immediate attention.

The committee also found that the custom of indiscriminate visiting, long prevailing in this jail, has actually become detrimental to the good order and discipline of the place, and a great annoyance to the resident keepers of the jail. All persons, who from curiosity, or for the purpose of visiting their criminal friends confined therein, from long custom, claim the right to make these visits whenever they feel inclined to do so; and as many of these belong to the criminal class, no good can come from these unrestricted visits, but great injury must result to the discipline of the institution, and the effect be demoralizing upon the prisoners.

We would respectfully suggest that hereafter no visitors be admitted without permits granted by the judges of the court or the commissioners of the county, except the prisoners' legal advisers, or those whom the law recognizes as authorized visitors.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President.

DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
Secretary and General Agent.

County Insane Asylums.

The attention of the Board has been drawn to the consideration of the subject of keeping the insane poor in county almshouses, in consequence of some of the large and more populous counties of the State having made provision for this class of their patients, in buildings adjoining the almshouses and under the management of the directors of the poor, with the view of withdrawing all their patients from the State institutions, and keeping those that may hereafter become a charge upon the county in their own asylums. This action on the part of county authorities may be laudable as a matter of economy, (which appears to be the only reason assigned,) and, perhaps, may not result injuriously to that large number of chronic or incurable cases, which require only careful and intelligent supervision on the part of the attendants having charge of them; but for recent or acute cases, where there is reason to believe that the patient may be benefited, perhaps restored, by careful attention and skillful medical treatment, we are satisfied that it is better to place him in one of the State insane asylums, where he will have the benefit of the best medical treatment, and the use and advantage of all the modern hospital appliances.

In some of the county insane asylums recently visited, the commissioners found abuses existing which seemed to be entirely the result of ignorances on the part of the directors of the poor, and the officers and attendants of the institutions.

In some instances, when attention was called to these abuses, they were corrected at once, and they may not occur again, until there is a change in the management, (which is frequent,) when, in all probability, things will relapse into their previous condition, because of the introduction of new and untrained officers and assistants. This will always be the case while the county asylums are subject to such frequent changes in their management.

The commissioners visited the insane department of the almshouse of Cumberland county in December last, and found two of the inmates chained to the floor of their cells—one of them only because the asylum was not supplied with the ordinary apparatus for restraining him; the other, because the attendants, who were recently appointed, had been informed that he was violent and, at times, dangerous.

This patient was entirely nude, and had not worn clothing, we were informed, for many years. The room in which he was confined was filthy in the extreme, and he was, in consequence of the fear of his attendants, entirely neglected. The commissioners, on examining the books of the institution, discovered that his expenses, amounting to as much as would be charged in a State asylum, were regularly paid; and, upon further inquiry, discovered that ample provision had been made for his support by his deceased parents; and that he was not a pauper, and should not be kept in an institution intended only for those unable to support themselves.

The commissioners, in view of the great wrong that was being inflicted upon this unfortunate man, believed it to be their duty, under the act of Assembly, to have him removed to one of the State asylums, where he could receive proper treatment, and directed the officers of the board to make application to the president judge of the Ninth judicial district for a decree to that effect, which they did, as follows:

HARRISBURG, December 8, 1879.

To the Hon. M. C. HERMON,

President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District:

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of a supplement to an act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the 7th day of May, A. D. 1874, which sets forth or declares that, "whenever the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied, or have good reason to believe that any insane person in any county or district poor-house, or in the care of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, cannot there receive proper treatment and care, or is probably curable, said board, or their representatives in the proper county, *shall* make application to the president judge of the proper county, in term time, or at chambers, setting forth that such insane

person cannot receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable; and said judge shall, if the statements alleged are sustained by affidavit of petitioners, make decree, that the officers in charge of such person transfer him or her to one of the hospitals for the insane receiving aid from the State, where such person shall be received and maintained in the manner prescribed by law, at the expense of the district from which such person is transferred; such expenses to be recovered by such district from such persons as may be liable, by existing laws, for the support of such insane person:

Therefore, In discharge of the duty imposed in section second of said supplement, the Board of Public Charities hereby make application to the Honorable Martin C. Hermon, president judge, to make a decree that the officers in charge of the Cumberland county poor-house *shall*, without delay, transfer to the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, Joseph Smith, a lunatic, now an inmate of said poor-house.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President Board of Public Charities.

DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
Secretary and General Agent.

Subsequently, Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson made the necessary affidavit, and forwarded the same, with the petition, to the Honorable Martin C. Herman, president judge of the Ninth judicial district, as follows:

We, the undersigned, depose that Joseph Smith, aged fifty-seven, an insane person, has been an inmate of the Cumberland county poor-house since the 25th of December, 1869; that during most, if not all, of that time, he has been kept chained to the floor of his cell, and not permitted to leave it for air and exercise; that he is allowed for a great part of his time to remain in a state of nudity in his cell, which is foul, and unfit for habitation, the walls being sprinkled with human ordure.

They further depose and say, that the arrangements, the attendance, and the appliances for the care of cases, such as that of said Smith, in the Cumberland county poor-house, are such that he "cannot there receive proper treatment," (act of Assembly May 7, 1874, section three,) and that he ought, in our judgment, to be immediately removed to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Harrisburg.

City and county of Philadelphia, ss:

On the 4th day of December, A. D. 1879, personally appeared before me, a magistrate of the peace, Mahlon H. Dickinson and James S. Biddle, Esquires, Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities, who being duly sworn or affirmed, according to law, say that the above is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
JAMES S. BIDDLE.

ROBERT R. SMITH, *Magistrate.*

[L. s.]

DECEMBER 4, 1879.

In consequence of this application a decree was made requiring the directors of the poor to remove the patient to the State insane asylum at Harrisburg, which was accordingly done, and immediately upon his reception in that institution, he was properly clothed, and placed in the ward appropriated to patients of this class, where he is at this time, enjoying freedom from chains, and the liberty of the airing yards, corridors, and sitting-rooms, and is wearing his clothes, perhaps for the first time for five or more years, and requiring no more than the ordinary care bestowed upon other patients in the same ward; showing conclusively that he was not receiving at the poor-house the kind of treatment his case required. This is a further proof, if any more were necessary, that there are cases of insanity that cannot be properly treated in county poor-houses, where the physicians are not experienced in the treatment of the disease, and where there are no competent, trained nurses and attendants to take charge of them. These requisites are only to be found in the well organized insane asylums.

Insane Hospital at Norristown.

The commissioners charged with the erection of a State Hospital for the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, embracing the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton, and Lehigh, have announced that they have almost completed the duties devolved upon them by the act of Assembly of May 5, 1876, and are making arrangements for the transfer, in February next, of the asylum buildings to the custody of the board of trustees appointed as required by section eighth of the aforesaid act, to be known by the name and style of "The Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania."

This board consists of thirteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Governor, from the State at large, two by the councils of the city of Philadelphia, and one by the county commissioners of each of the other counties embraced in the southeastern district, who are "to serve without compensation, and to manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed trustees, and will receive the building from the commissioners, on its completion:

By the Governor—*Hon. John F. Hartranft, Samuel M. Bines, Thomas R. Brown, James Boyd, and B. K. Jamison.*

By the city of Philadelphia—*George W. Simons and Israel Fleishman.*

By county commissioners—*Dr. George P. Kern, Northampton; Dr. E. G. Martin, Lehigh; Addison May, Chester; W. D. H. Serrill, Delaware; Charles H. Stinson, Montgomery; and Harman Yerkes, Bucks.*

State Insane Hospital at Warren.

The State Insane Hospital, located in the town of Warren, Warren county, now in course of erection, was commenced early in the spring of 1874, under the supervision of a commission appointed by Governor Hartranft, consisting of Doctor William Corson, General James A. Beaver, and Doctor John Curwen, and is intended for the insane of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forest, Cameron, and Clarion. This building would have been completed and opened for the reception of patients long before this time, but the work has been greatly retarded for want of money sufficient to push it forward. The Legislature has appropriated, in all, eight hundred and forty-five thousand (\$845,000) dollars, for this hospital, but the payments have been very irregular, and one hundred and sixty-two thousand (\$162,000) dollars of the amounts appropriated for 1878 and 1879 are still unpaid, while of the amount drawn, fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars are in Governor's warrants, which were used as collaterals, to raise money to pay accumulated bills, of 1878, and are still unpaid.

Had the commissioners been able to obtain the money appropriated by the Legislature, the hospital would now be in full use, and the district for which it is designed would have had its insane poor comfortably lodged in an institution, which is certainly unsurpassed by any structure in the country for its substantial character, and its perfect adaptation to the purposes for which it has been erected. The State has sustained very considerable loss, in the cost as well as in the delay of its completion, in consequence of the inability of the commission to avail itself of the low prices that have ruled during the last few years, and of the great advantages of cash purchases. In justice to the commissioners, who have discharged their extremely difficult duties with great credit to themselves, and to the highest possible advantage of the State, as well as on account of the vital importance of a speedy completion and occupation of the Warren hospital, this Board would express the hope that strenuous efforts will be made to make the appropriations of the Legislature available at the earliest possible date.

The First Decade.

Ten years have now passed since the Board of Public Charities was organized and began the work assigned it by the Legislature. The commissioners, in their efforts to discharge the duties that devolved upon them under the act of Assembly, soon discovered that in many of the institutions which were made subject to their supervision and inspection, they could find no reliable or satisfactory recorded information of the financial, or general condition of the institutions. In others, where the officers or managers had made efforts to keep the records of their proceedings, there was a great want of uniformity and system in them, which made them almost, if not entirely, valueless. From this want of reliable statistical information, the Board of Public Charities was unable to furnish the Legislature with a satisfactory report of the nature and extent of crime and

pauperism in the Commonwealth, and of the management of these institutions.

The commissioners were soon brought to realize the fact that they had great responsibilities placed upon them by the act of Assembly, which they could not satisfactorily discharge without having further authority, and, in order that their hands might be strengthened, they sought for, and obtained from the Legislature, the enactment of such laws as were necessary to carry out the object of their appointment.

By authority of these laws, the commissioners prepared for the use of the institutions a uniform system for keeping their records and accounts, and required them to adopt the forms thus presented. The result of this has been to enable the institutions to keep their books and records with perfect uniformity, and, when required, to forward to this Board information that may be desired without difficulty, and of an accordant and intelligible character.

The past ten years form an era in the history of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of Pennsylvania which may be contemplated by the Legislature and by this Board with great satisfaction. Much that might have been accomplished by more zealous and systematic efforts doubtless yet remains to be done, but, were it possible to present a comprehensive and comparative view of these various classes of institutions as they existed ten years ago, and as they now present themselves, it could probably be shown that no where in this country has so great and so general advance been made in the whole diversified field of administration by which any State deals with the various classes that come under its care, as has been made in Pennsylvania, since the decade now closed began. The history of the Board of Public Charities has been one of almost uniform experience in this respect, and there is scarcely a public institution of any kind within the borders of the State, that has not been in greater or less degree benefited by its official contact with the State, effected through the visitations, inspections, advice, encouragement, counsel, and, where need has been, admonition or censure of the Commonwealth's officers. In the earlier work of the Board of Public Charities, its purposes and efforts were very generally misunderstood. It had to encounter in some institutions great ignorance, and, in others, deep-rooted prejudice. In some of the county institutions grave abuses had grown up under an entire immunity from all official inspection, until, in not a few of them, conditions existed incredible to all but those who made themselves personally acquainted with them. To deal with such abuses, whose exposure invariably excited the indignant displeasure of the neighborhood in which they existed, was neither an easy nor a pleasant task. But it is gratifying to look back to the numerous instances in which this Board has been called on to deal with such abuses, and to be able to record the uniform result which has followed. In every instance now recalled, prejudice and opposition have yielded to the influences that have been brought to bear upon them, and

those who were once foremost in denouncing the efforts of the officers of the State as unwarrantable intrusions, and their representations of existing abuses as gross exaggerations, if not actual fictions, have frequently been found equally ready to acknowledge the value of the services rendered through this Board, and proud of the reforms which have been wrought in institutions formerly so far behind the lowest standards of any modern civilization. Many counties, which, ten years ago, were conspicuous for the wretched conditions of their jails and almshouses, are to-day equally conspicuous for the admirable provisions that they have made for both their criminal and destitute classes.

But it has not only been in the eradicating of gross abuses in institutional management, during the past ten years, that the Commonwealth has cause for congratulation. Throughout the whole line of institutions, there has been a most notable improvement. Among nearly all of them there was for a time a prejudice, often rising to scarce concealed hostility toward the State's policy of supervision and inspection. The Board of Public Charities encountered this, perhaps not unnatural feeling, on all sides, and at every step. Many years of absolute seclusion from all external supervision had produced the natural results. While the general tone of many very important institutions, had insensibly deteriorated under the influence which the long routine visitation of their own officers produces among the very best of them, the indisposition and perhaps inability to recognize the advantage, or propriety of the outside and disinterested inspection of the State, became proportionately stronger. The experience of the Board of Public Charities has been as gratifying in its relation to these classes of institutions, as in regard to the county institutions. As it became understood that the purposes, and the methods of the Board were directed toward a kindly and helpful coöperation with all that tended to the advancement of the best interests of the various institutions, and that the inspections of the State's officers were more and more useful in enabling individual managements to become acquainted with both the necessities for improvements and the best methods of effecting them, while the Board afforded to such institutions, as needed it, a safe and reliable means of communication with the State government; prejudice and hostility gave place to confidence and respect, and it may safely be asserted, without improper self-commendation, that there is scarcely an important public institution within the State, whose condition has not been directly improved as a result of the operations of the Board of Public Charities.

In a retrospect of the first decade of this Board's existence, it may not be uninteresting, briefly, to call the attention of the Legislature to its economic aspect. Many hundreds of thousands have been saved to the treasury of the State by the supervision exercised, under the law, upon the mass of applications annually made to the Legislature for appropriations. Many more would annually be saved, were successive Legislatures to avail themselves more systematically of the opportunity thus afforded of informing

themselves of the merits of these applications. But even with a very imperfect use of the Board's duty in this particular, the saving to the State has far exceeded the small cost at which it has been sustained.

The Board of Public Charities enters upon its second decade, conscious of the magnitude of the work yet before it. It is a work which will always need to be done, so long as crime and ignorance and misery exist in the Commonwealth. The Board is conscious of the need for constant diligence, for impartial fidelity, and for a fearless discharge of duties, often laborious and distasteful, but which all past experience warrants it in believing, will result in lasting benefit to the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President.

HEISTER CLYMER,
WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
AMOS C. NOYES,
THOMAS BEAVER,
JAMES S. BIDDLE,
Commissioners.

The following is a statement of the official business transacted at meetings held by the Board during the year :

March 6, 1879. James S. Biddle, Esq., presented his commission as member of this Board, in place of Francis Wells, Esq., resigned.

Dr. Luther, General Agent, presented a report on the work performed during the past year.

Francis Wells', Esq., resignation was presented by the President of the Board.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Biddle, Beaver, and Bakewell were appointed to revise the by-laws of the Board.

Dr. Luther was reëlected General Agent.

Mahlon H. Dickinson was reëlected President of the Board.

June 5, 1879. The committee appointed to revise the rules made their report, which was adopted.

Dr. Luther, General Agent, presented a report of the work performed by him to May 31, 1879.

Mr. Biddle offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the officials of the Mifflin county alms-house to make returns to this Board.

On motion of Mr. Bakewell, Messrs. Biddle and Bullock were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the President and General Agent.

July 25, 1879. The President appointed for the eastern district executive committee Messrs. Biddle, Bullock, and Clymer; for the western district, Messrs. Bakewell and Noyes. Messrs. Biddle, Bakewell, and Bullock were appointed a committee to assist in preparing the annual report.

September 2, 1879. The General Agent presented statements respecting the jails of Bucks and Lebanon counties, and of the alms-house of Montgomery county.

The General Agent presented a financial statement of his receipts and expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Biddle, the General Agent was directed to confer with the authorities of the Montour county jail, and of the Danville and Mahoning district poor-house, relative to the inadequacy of the buildings.

December 2, 1879. James S. Biddle, Esq., presented his commission, dating from December 1, 1879, and until the adjournment of the next session of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Communications from the officials of Montgomery county prison respecting the action of this Board in behalf of securing the pardon of a convict confined in said prison. The Board declines taking part in these efforts, under the conviction that such interference would be improper.

A report from the local committee appointed by this Board, from the Montgomery county alms-house, was presented, and the same referred to the General Agent for inquiry.

December 3, 1879. An application was made by this Board to the president judge of the Ninth judicial district, asking that Joseph Smith, an insane man confined in the Cumberland county alms-house, be removed to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

A communication was received from the New York Board of State Charities, enclosing resolutions adopted by that Board, "relating to the sending of blind, crippled, lunatic, and other infirm paupers, by cities or towns, from different governments of Europe, to the United States."

It is hereby resolved, in reply to the aforesaid communication, as an expression of its accord with said resolutions of the New York State Board of Charities, that this Board will coöperate in any efforts that may be made to secure from Congress and the State Department such action as may be necessary to remedy the evils complained of.



REPORT

OF

DILLER LUTHER, M. D., GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
FOR 1879.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN : The General Agent and Secretary, in compliance with the statute, respectfully submits the tenth annual report :

During the past year, a large number of institutions in the different sections of the State have been reviewed and examined. In the performance of this duty, I have been accompanied very frequently by some of the commissioners, from whom I have received much valuable aid. Special investigations into the methods of administration pursued in county and State institutions have been made. Errors in the systems upon which public charity is dispensed in the various poor districts of the State have been pointed out, resulting very often in the adoption of other modes by which a more careful and judicious expenditure of the public funds, and other favorable changes have been secured.

The State Institutions.

The attention of the Legislature for the last three years has been given to the necessity of providing additional building accommodations for the criminal class.

An enlargement of the Eastern Penitentiary was authorized by which its cell accommodations have been increased from five hundred and eighty (580) to seven hundred and thirty-two (732) cells.

An act has also been passed and approved by the Governor providing for the building of a third penitentiary called the middle penitentiary, a site for which has been selected at Huntingdon, and for which building operations have been commenced.

By the authority of an act approved June 12, A. D. 1879, the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary have commenced to erect a new State prison

on the property formerly owned by the Western Reform School in the Ninth ward of Allegheny city, but now transferred to the Western Penitentiary, which is designed to have a capacity of twelve hundred and eighty cells.

When these additional penitentiaries shall be completed, sufficient accommodations will have been provided to afford separate cells for at least twenty-two hundred convicts. The present number in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries is nineteen hundred and eight.

As new prisons have been built in some counties, and additions to old ones made in others, with a view to the retention of their long and short term convicts, the number of transfers to State prisons will probably rather diminish than increase.

State Hospitals for the Indigent Insane.

Hospitals for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class have been provided to a large extent. When the Warren and South-eastern hospitals, which are approaching completion, are ready for the reception of patients, sufficient accommodations will have been provided for thirty-two hundred and fifty (3250) patients. The present number maintained in the State asylums, including Dixmont, is about fifteen hundred. Six hundred of the inmates of the insane department of the Philadelphia alms-house will probably be transferred to State institutions, making the entire present insane population to be supported in State hospitals twenty-one hundred, (2100), and leaving unoccupied wards for eleven hundred and fifty of such as may be transferred from other alms-houses, and those retained by friends.

The Defective Classes.

Institutions for the care and training of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and feeble-minded children, have been established by incorporated associations with aid from the State, and been in successful operation for many years.

The State pays a fixed per capita rate for the maintenance of a certain number of the indigent of each class, and has made annual appropriations for the purpose.

Two hundred and seventy-eight pupils were maintained in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Philadelphia, at \$260 each per annum, in 1879. In addition to these, one hundred receive care and training in the Western Institution, located near Pittsburgh. The aggregate number of this class, in the State, is about two thousand. Not over one fourth are maintained in institutions or by public authorities.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-two hundred *blind persons* living in the State. The State grant to the institution for the blind in Philadelphia, in 1879, was \$43,500 for one hundred and forty-five pupils at \$300 each. An increase of fifteen has been made in the number of State pupils. About one sixth are provided for in institutions for the blind, alms-houses, or by township authorities.

The number of feeble-minded children maintained in the institute established at Media, Delaware county, has been increased to double the former number. The cost per capita for the lesser number was \$230 per annum. The present per capita cost is \$200.

The number of the idiotic class, in the State, according to reports made to this Board, is estimated at not less than twenty-five hundred.

Alms-Houses.

There are sixty alms-houses in the State, thirty-three of which are county, each providing accommodation for all the poor of a county, and twenty-seven local or district alms-houses, being for the indigent of a single borough, township, city, or for several boroughs or townships.

The whole number of inmates of all classes, in these institutions, (excluding the insane in the Philadelphia alms-house), was at the beginning of the year October 1, 1877, nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven; admitted during the year eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, making a population of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. There were discharged during the year twelve thousand three hundred and six, leaving at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, resident in the alms-houses nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight.

The admissions of eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of thirty hundred and ninety-one, or 20.76 per cent. The number discharged, twelve thousand three hundred and six, was seventeen hundred and seventy-three, or 12.59 per cent. less than during the preceding year.

Of the eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven admitted, sixty-two hundred and sixty-six were adult males, thirty-three hundred and fifteen were adult females, making a total of ninety-five hundred and eighty-one, or 81.21 per cent. less than during the preceding year, therefore four fifths of the admissions were adults, and but twenty-two hundred and sixteen, or 18.79 per cent., were children.

The aggregate number resident in the sixty alms-houses, (excluding the insane of Blockley Alms-house, Philadelphia,) on September 30, 1878, was ninety-four hundred and eighty-eight, being a decrease of five hundred and nine, or five per cent. at corresponding date of previous year.

The number of men, women, and children in the above classes, is as follow : Males, sane, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty; insane, thirteen hundred and seven; idiotic, one hundred and seventy-five; blind, one hundred and eighty-four; deaf, sixty-two.

The expenditures in connection with the poor for the year 1878, for indoor support, \$1,183,076 70; for outdoor relief, \$518,127 55. Total, \$1,701,204 25.

The condition of the county poor-houses throughout the State, is fully set forth in a subsequent part of this report, so that further details here concerning them are deemed unnecessary. It is considered important, however, to direct attention to some facts connected with their manage-

ment, and also to refer to some changes or improvements which have been recommended for adoption.

In view of the fact that a large amount of the pauperism which seeks relief in alms-houses, may be prevented by appropriate and timely measures, by which the evil may be reduced and its financial burdens lessened, we advise that the admissions to poor-houses be guarded by the most stringent rules and regulations. It is shown in the reports of this Board that over forty-two per cent. of the admissions into the alms-houses of the State, were able bodied, children over sixteen years of age being included. This fact must excite surprise, and shows the necessity of observing greater care in this important matter. We owe no debt to fraud or idleness; neither policy, humanity, or christianity require us to harbor or succor this class. In each of our poor-houses will be found a proportion of the debased and idle who utterly refuse to work, and prey upon the community either by beggary or crime.

It is shown by the reports of this Board, also, that one sixth of the entire permanent population of our alms-houses are children. We advise that they be provided for by private agencies, with encouragement and co-operation from the counties and the State, in homes or asylums now in operation, or in others which may be established for the purpose. This class, if permitted to grow up in idleness, poverty, ignorance, and vice, fill our alms-houses and prisons, and depredate upon our agricultural districts in the form of that modern pest, the tramp.

There are numerous orphan asylums and homes for friendless children in different parts of the State. The value of these institutions as a part of our system of public benevolence, cannot well be over estimated. "It should be added that in but few, if any of these asylums, are the charges for the care and training of such children greater than the average cost of maintenance in the county poor-house." The work, wholly gratuitous, is usually performed by committees composed of ladies, and the prosecution of the trust involves a large amount of labor.

This Board urge upon the Legislature prompt and effective action to provide for the care and training of this neglected class.

Out-Door Relief.

As large numbers of persons naturally idle and improvident have been trained and educated for the poor-house, by out door relief carelessly and prodigally administered, it should be guarded by stringent rules and regulations, in order that its beneficent objects may be constantly realized. It is not always easy to distinguish between worthy and unworthy applicants. Aid is often withheld when it should be granted, and it is frequently given when it should be withheld.

It is important, therefore, in reducing out-door relief, that cruelty be guarded against. It is shown in the report of this Board for 1878, page 281, of the twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety in receipt of out door relief for the quarter ending September 30, 1878, nine thousand four

hundred and fifty-seven, or forty-four and sixty-three hundredths per cent., were children under sixteen years of age. All children over sixteen years of age are counted as adults in alms-house computations.

Out door relief, therefore, seems to be a necessary part of a pauper system. Support of some kind and to some extent outside of alms-houses, and at their homes may be considered both wise and humane. The occasions for it may be briefly indicated in preference to a transfer to the alms-house.

1. To prevent the breaking up of families, and the increase of pauperism. The death of the father may leave the family destitute. Removal to an alms-house breaks up the home and its associations. Timely out-door relief preserves these ties and the family together until the older children are able to earn money for the common support.

2. Sickness of the head of a family, want of work in a hard winter, or some other calamity, may create the same necessity and justify the same relief. The hardship of refusing public aid to an industrious family, stricken down by some sudden misfortune, other than in a part of a room in an alms-house, is felt by all.

Out-door relief in the cases already referred to, as well as in some others, is commended, because it is calculated to keep pauperism temporary rather than make it permanent. On the other hand, out-door relief, while nominally occasional and temporary, is apt to become, in a large proportion of cases, *permanent*. The tendency to abuse is confessed, but with proper precaution may be kept within bounds, or entirely defeated.

Vagrancy.

This continues to grow in magnitude. Until a recent period the alms-houses and jails were visited by these roving idlers in large numbers. The annual reports of county commissioners show that a large portion of the expenditures for these institutions were made of amounts paid for their keeping and maintenance. And but a small part of the annoyance and expense of vagrancy is represented in the reports of these establishments.

When not seeking relief in the one or undergoing confinement in the other, they are a pest to the general public;—their whole lives being spent in gaining a livelihood from organized institutions or private individuals, without being willing to render an equivalent in labor. The pressure of the evil has long been felt, and at various times has led to the adoption of various remedies for relief.

The act passed by the General Assembly, in 1876, authorizing the erection of work-houses in connection with alms-houses, in which labor might be enforced, it was hoped might be effective. It worked well in a few counties in which the law was vigorously enforced. In consequence of the time and expense required to make arrests and committals, the law was never enforced by citizens. It need not, therefore, be a matter of surprise that whilst the evil was somewhat diminished in alms-houses, it should have been greatly increased among quiet country homes. Where the law was

enforced, the evil was partially remedied ; it was increased where it was not enforced.

But what was defective in the act of 1876 has been remedied by the law of 1879. It provides for more summary arrests and longer terms of imprisonment. During the brief period in which it has been in operation, wherever it has been enforced it has done more to expel from within the borders of the State the whole army of these traveling vagabonds than had been effected by any measure previously devised.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

These consist of the Eastern Penitentiary, the Western Penitentiary, the Middle Penitentiary, (now being built,) Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Hospital for the Insane at Warren, State Hospital for the Insane of the South-eastern district, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, (not strictly a State institution,) the Western Reform School at Morganza, and the Anthracite Hospital, for which a site has been selected.

Eastern Penitentiary.

June 24, 1879, visited with Messrs. Dickinson, Bullock, Biddle.

The whole number of prisoners received into the Eastern State Penitentiary for the year 1879, was 487, viz: 420 white males, 5 white females, 59 colored males, 3 colored females.

The total population for 1879, was 1,574, and the average for the year was 1,075.

The whole number discharged during the year was 457, viz: 388 by commutation law, 20 by pardon, 14 died, 19 time out, 14 by order of court, 1 insolvent law, 1 suicide.

The number remaining in prison December 31, 1879, was 1,117, viz: 985 white males, 10 white females, 119 colored males, 3 colored females.

In the last annual report of this penitentiary, we are favored with a statement of the individual characteristics of the prisoners, which to all engaged in prison management are of great practical importance.

"The object in their publication is to show who are convicted of crime, and sentenced to the institution; their individual characteristics; their physical, moral, and mental conditions; the training they have received; the circumstances and surroundings to which they have been subjected; their mental education and trade instruction; the parental government extended to them in their youth; with other causes and influences which tend to and are developed in offenses for which they are subjected to punishment. Among the most striking facts thus brought out, are those bearing upon the relations of education, industrial training, and previous reformatory or penal treatment to the ultimate crime condition. Of the 487 admissions in 1879, only 193 are rated as "illiterate," 390 had attended public schools, while 82 had never attended any school. On the other hand, only 60 (of the 487 admissions) convicts have served an apprenticeship to any trade, 70 had served out terms in the county prison, 19 in the House of Refuge, and 19 in prisons in other counties of the State. Only

four mechanics who had been fully taught their respective trades are to be found among these nearly 500 convicts of 1879. These, and indeed the whole of this well-digested mass of statistics, afford much matter for thoughtful study, and are the best ground-work for intelligent work in future prison reform."

"The position assumed that the characters of convicts as described should be understood before they are subjected to crime punishment for the crime cause of the offenses they have severally committed, must be admitted to be correct, nor can it be seriously asserted that one method of punishment, one general application of a universal treatment of convicts during incarceration, is either philosophic or reasonable, if punishment is intended for the individual, and to be other than incarceration, at some labor selected for him as best suited to his apparent physical condition."

It is conceded that labor should be performed by prisoners under punishment. But labor is not always the only element in punishment. It is an important incident, but not the exclusive and only means of applying the penalty for crime. The laws of Pennsylvania actually require provision to be made for the labor of convicts, whether in the State penitentiaries or in the county prisons; and although the labor for which provision is made by the law is enforced labor, even that, whether with solitary or social confinement, is unspeakably better than sheer idleness, both for body and mind, for the morals and future prospects of the convicts.

It is not proposed in this report to enter upon the question whether labor should be performed in cells or in common work-shops, in individual separation or in association. This might bring up the whole vexed question between the separate and congregate systems of penitentiary discipline; nor is it necessary, for reformatory labor can be appropriately combined with both.

Nor is this the proper place to consider the merits or demerits of the different methods of conducting convict labor, as they are maintained by the advocates of the different systems in the two State prisons at this time.

The argument against contract labor in the report before us, is presented in strong terms. Maintaining the cardinal doctrine that the convict himself is the prime object of attention, it is asserted that under the working of contract labor, the convict is the last to be considered, the first question (under the self-supporting theory) being the partnership in his labor between the State and the contractor, and the next, the contractor's management and control of his purchased labor. That congregate contract labor degrades the convict by his constant association with convicts under a discipline of mere force. That he works not as a punishment, but to pay a profit to the partners who own him, and that men thus worked come out of prison more at war with society than before, and ready to make society pay for what it has made out of them.

The advantages derived from the individual treatment system are urged, claiming that its value consists in the ability to apply it to each individual

separately, and as it is discovered his case requires, whether corrective, remedial, punitive, or reformatory. Dealing as it does with individuals, the appliance of the method is a personal act as between the custodian and the convict.

All the new corridors, three in number, have been completed, and the extension of the third block finished. One hundred and fifty-two additional cells have been thereby gained.

The light, water, soil, drainage, ventilation, and heating in these blocks, are believed to be in advance of those in any like institution in Europe, and certainly in the United States.

The size of the cells has been enlarged in the new buildings, being eight feet wide, twenty feet long and fourteen feet high. Two sky-lights in the roof, the new blocks being one story high only,) ventilating pipes, water closet, fresh water, steam heating and gas pipes in every cell, give to the prisoner light and air, which, with the other conveniences, are made agents in preparing him for whatever reformatory influence his individual case needs.

The inspectors have paid earnest attention to improvements in cell structures, with a view that the moral character of the convict might be stimulated by cleanliness, order, abundant room, and light. The prisoner can work in these cells with entire satisfaction both to himself and his overseer.

Western State Penitentiary.

October 20, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, Biddle.

The number of convicts remaining in the State penitentiary for the western district, October 20, 1879, was 791. Two hundred and sixteen (216) of them have been removed to the building at Riverside, recently owned and occupied by the Western Reform School, and which, by the act of Assembly, passed 14 May, 1878, is made to be a constituent part of the Western Penitentiary.

In the second section of said act, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was specifically appropriated to the Western Penitentiary, for the purpose of enabling the inspectors to construct suitable buildings for said prison, on the lands aforesaid. Formal possession of the reform school premises was taken on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1878.

An efficient force was soon put to work, tearing down decayed buildings and unsightly walls, thoroughly repairing obstructed and defective sewerage, and refitting, cleaning, and renovating apartments, cellars, and vaults, and improving the structures generally.

The first detachment of prisoners was sent to it the 27th of November, 1878. As the work of preparing the apartments in the old cell block progressed, additional sets were sent down, from time to time, till the whole number, at date of inspection, had reached 216.

After the alterations and repairs were completed, sufficient cell room was provided for 250 prisoners. Gas, water, and steam have been carried over

all the premises. Gas is placed in every cell, to be used at night, to supplement the vigilance of the guards, by absolute knowledge of all under their charge. "We have every building, says Warden Wright, needed for a temporary prison, and several excellent buildings for shops. Some machinery has been procured for the machine-shop, and a blacksmith-shop, with five fires, run by blast, to manufacture iron work for the new prison. A building, 30×100 feet, has been altered into a work-shop, for the manufacture of chains by contract.

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) men were on the pay-roll of this apartment, at 40 cents per diem each.

Nineteen men are employed in the link-shop. These are included in the 120. Thirteen men in another, upon work for the new prison. Twelve in a tin-shop, for a contractor.

A carpenter-shop has also been prepared, to make window-frames and other necessary work for the new buildings.

A school-room, a hospital department, and chapel, have also been arranged. Deputy Warden Hugh S. McKean has been selected to take charge of the new enterprise.

About \$20,000 of the first appropriation has been expended in fitting up the Riverside prison for the reception of prisoners, and putting in and adjusting machinery to employ the convicts.*

Both prisons are under one management, but in constant communication by the use of a telephone. Warden Wright remains at the old prison, where the largest number of prisoners and chief responsibility continue.

Mr. Nevin, the president, in his annual report to the board of inspectors, avows the principle that the prisoner must earn his living. "We have too much sympathy," he says, "with the honest mechanic outside, who has never transgressed the laws, to ask him to divide the hard earned profits of his daily toil, to support in idleness his inconsiderate fellow mortal, who, by the commission of crime, has forfeited his liberty and fallen into prison, and yet this prisoner must live. We may take his freedom, but we may not take his life. If he is to live, he must be fed and clothed. Who, then, is to provide this food and these clothes? They must come from the outside of the prison wall if they are not earned within." "Convicts," he adds, "must be producers as well as consumers; and why should they not? they have health, strength, sinew, and muscle, and all the faculties of sound men, and, more than all, are willing to work. And yet, there is no work they can do, which does not come directly or indirectly, more or less, in conflict with outside labor. But our country is large and elastic, and in this contrast, prison labor, all told, is scarcely felt in competition."

It is under such convictions firmly and honestly entertained, that a sys-

* Up to December 31, 1879, there was:

"Expended for alterations of cells and buildings to be used for temporary prison, "additions to shops, new engine, tools, and fixtures of a permanent character, "\$46,907 51."

tem of congregate labor has been established and conducted with pecuniary success. A statement of the operations of the penitentiary for 1878, shows, that after deducting the profits made by the labor of prisoners, the per diem charge for each man against the counties represented, was only four cents a day. A still more favorable result was expected for 1879, a statement of which has not yet appeared.

Riverside Building—New Penitentiary.

October 21, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, Biddle, and Warden Wright.

The foregoing refers to the old penitentiary in Allegheny City, and what has been done at Riverside to alter and prepare the old buildings for temporary use for prison purposes. We must now notice the new building which has been commenced and is in progress.

The authority to erect a new penitentiary to take the place of the old one in Allegheny City, is derived from the act of the General Assembly, approved June 12, 1878. It is as follows :

"The inspectors of the same are hereby authorized and empowered to use the aforesaid buildings and grounds, or any part thereof, for keeping and employing any number or all the convicts that are now or that may be hereafter inmates of the Western State Penitentiary, with a view to the removal of all the present penitentiary buildings from the western park grounds in Allegheny, and their re-construction and occupancy by the Western State Penitentiary on the new premises in the Ninth ward in Allegheny City."

The prison building will have a frontage of 1,025 feet, facing the Ohio river, and will be subdivided as follows: The rotunda or guard-house 90×90 feet from out to out, octagonal in shape, located in the centre with a wing or cell-house 62×46½ feet on each side of same. The administrative residences will be placed directly in front of the former.

There will be a wing 62×120 feet extending from rear guard-house, and at right angles with the wings aforesaid. At the rear of this wing will be placed another parallel with main prison, 50×150 feet. This will be used for kitchen, bakery, store and warerooms. It will be two stories high at each end. We forbear further details.

Each wing or cell-block will contain 540 cells 5×8×8½ feet high in the clear, and 100 cells 7×8×8½ feet high, making a total of 640 cells in each wing, or 1,280 in all. There will be five tiers of cells.

The foundations and cellar walls have been laid, and part of the heavy masonry has been built about six feet above the ground.

In the report already referred to, an exhibit is presented, which indicates the progress which has been effected in respect to the question of cost in the last five years. The amount paid by counties for the support of prisoners, in 1874, was 13½ cents per day, to 10 cents in 1875, 8 cents in 1876, 6 cents in 1877, and 4 cents in 1878.

If what is termed the "repair and labor squad," who cook, bake, sew, clean, wash, and mend, also run engines, attend boilers, manufacture the clothing used in the prison, &c., are included, it may be stated that the entire population outside of the hospital department are employed in various branches of useful industry.

The mode of conducting the labor of the prisoners continues the same in the respective penitentiaries of the State. In the Western the prisoners work in association in shops, on State account, and by contract labor. In the Eastern Penitentiary the labor and the product are exclusively on State account, and is performed in cells, except in special cases.

The convict in the Western Penitentiary is allowed the value of all the work he does above his allotted task. In the Eastern Penitentiary he receives one half of his overwork—the other half being credited to the respective counties from whence he was received.

The work in the contract shops is carried on under the supervision of janitors appointed by the prison authorities, a foreman for every shop, and a general foreman, both of whom are appointed by the contractor. Delinquencies or failures to perform the allotted task, are reported to the prison officers, to whom alone belongs the right to designate and inflict the punishment.

The comparative merits of the two opposite systems of conducting convict labor in State prisons is undergoing much discussion and investigation. Whether the introduction of the contract system may not be influenced to an improper extent by a desire to realize a maximum of profit—giving rise to tasks that may be excessive, resulting in a multiplication of punishments and frequently some of unusual severity; or whether the object in establishing it should be reformatory and remunerative, or reformatory only, without regard to profit, are questions about which very different opinions are entertained. This is not the time or occasion, nor have I a desire to pursue the subject any further than merely to cite some facts which are closely connected with it, and may assist any efforts that may be made to arrive at correct conclusions upon some of the points above referred to.

One relates to the comparative cost of conducting these institutions under the two systems, and the other to the extent to which punishments are inflicted.

Expenditures.

The expenditures for the year (excluding appropriations by the State, and gratuities paid to discharged convicts) were for the following purposes :

MAINTENANCE.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Provision,	\$49,299	49	\$38,157	15	\$87,456	64
Clothing, etc.,	11,170	78	10,161	52	21,332	25
Fuel and light,	11,816	17	4,114	74	15,930	91
Medicine, etc.,	2,089	81	1,874	23	3,963	54
Incidentals,	4,699	84	4,423	80	9,123	64
Repairs,	3,271	05	2,443	83	5,714	38
Wages,	5,677	53	1,094	72	6,772	25
House and cell furniture, . .	1,098	74	133	35	1,232	09
Manufacturing implements, etc.,	21	87	357	17	379	04
Profit and loss for stock and manufacturing purposes, . . .	5,655	53	.....	..	5,655	53
Manufacturing losses, . . .	1,729	41	.....	..	1,729	41
Total, excluding appropriations by State,	\$96,529	67	\$62,760	01	\$159,289	68
Salaries paid by State, . . .	33,000	00	35,000	00	78,000	00
Total expenditures, . . .	\$134,529	67	\$97,760	01	\$232,289	68
Cost per capita, with salaries, . . . . .	.....	\$131	70	.....	\$124	33
Of which the State paid for salaries,	\$37	25	.....	\$44	56	.....
Labor, with profit on manufacturing credited to counties,	32	87	.....	58	44	.....
Leaving deficiency of support by labor of convicts, . . .	61	58	.....	21	83	.....
	.....	131	70	.....	124	33
						128 56

The extent to which punishment is inflicted in the two State prisons is shown by the following table:

Punishments.

The number of different prisoners punished, kind of punishment, and the number of times inflicted, so far as the same is presented in the reports of these institutions, is exhibited thus:

KIND OF PUNISHMENT.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	No. of times.	No. of different prisoners.			No. of times.	No. of different prisoners.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuff or irons,	53	43	.....	43
Dark or punishment cells,	3	.....	3	204	159	.....	159
Number of meals stopped,	284	68	.....	68
Number of meals of bread and water, excluding those in dark cells,	158	153	.....	153	90	30	.....	30
Other punishments,	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Other punishments are simply those of a trivial nature, such as deprivation of yard exercise, etc.

A very wide difference, both in the number and kind of punishments which were inflicted under the systems of management pursued in these prisons,

will be noticed. In the Eastern, the dark cell, which is regarded as sufficient to subdue the most refractory characters, was resorted to only three (3) times; a bread and water diet being all that was required in almost every case. The whole number of punishments in a population not exceeding 1,519 was 196, or 13 per cent.

In the Western Penitentiary, on the other hand, handcuffs or irons were used on 43 different prisoners at 53 different times. One hundred and fifty-nine (159) prisoners were confined in dark cells at 204 different times. Meals were stopped on 68 prisoners, at 234 different times. Total number of prisoners punished was 300. Total number of times was 581, in a population of 1,128, or 26.60 per cent. on the whole number.

The causes for the great disparity which is thus revealed, must be connected with the mode in which the labor of the convicts is conducted, and is attributed to failures to perform the prescribed tasks, either as to the manner or the extent of the requirements.

It will be noticed, also, that frequently these punishments are severe. One of these consists in placing handcuffs on the prisoner, and fastening the handcuffs to a ring, (the Joliet ring,) which is fixed in the wall some distance above the ordinary height of a man. Thus secured in a dark cell, and put upon bread and water diet, the offender is compelled to remain during the working hours of each day in a posture most severely taxing human endurance. This punishment is sometimes continued for several days in succession, and is commonly resorted to where complaints are made by contractors that prisoners have not, or will not, complete the allotted task. At the time of our visit two prisoners were undergoing this very severe ordeal until they should engage to accomplish tasks which are possibly beyond their power to perform.

This is the only institution in Pennsylvania, of which we have a knowledge, that tolerates this barbarous mode of punishment for offences of any kind, and it is questionable whether it can be justified by any of its advocates and defenders as a punishment proper to be inflicted upon the criminal who may offend, or simply fail to give satisfaction to, a contractor or his agents.

The comparative extent to which re-committals occur in the two penitentiaries may be seen to most advantage by referring to the exhibit in the report of this Board for 1878. (See page 132.)

Middle Penitentiary.

October 8, 1879.

The bill approved June 12, 1879, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting thereon the penitentiary for aforesaid district.

In pursuance thereof, a site was selected at Huntingdon. The grounds are located about a mile west of that borough, on the right hand side of the Juniata river, traveling eastward. They comprise thirty-three and a quarter acres, most of which front on the river bank. Only fourteen acres

of the site were purchased, the balance having been contributed by the people of this section. The actual expense to the State for the site was \$6,624.

It is designed to locate the building a little distance back from the river, with the front towards the stream and the railroad. The grounds about the prison will comprise thirty acres.

The site of the reservoir which is to furnish water is located half a mile back of the prison site, and comprises three and a quarter acres. On the site are three springs, which send out a large volume of pure water. The reservoir is completed. It was built by W. W. Morrison, of Lock Haven, whose contract price was \$5,450. His contract included the excavation, making the embankments, and laying three thousand three hundred feet of eight inch pipe, which now conducts water to the prison site for the convenience of the stone masons at work there. The capacity of the basin is nine hundred and sixty thousand gallons, and the fall of water to the site is twenty-six feet.

Work has been commenced on the foundation for the walls to inclose the prison-yard. The foundations are to be ten feet in width, and varying in depth, according to the nature of the land—probably from six to fifteen feet.

The four sides will each be six hundred and eighty feet, eighteen feet high, and will be eight feet in width at the surface of the ground, and diminishing to two feet at the top. They will be built of squared sandstone, though the sides exposed to view will not be dressed.

The contractor for the foundations, Mr. John D. Kelly, of Renovo, has at this time a considerable number of men at work. His contract price is \$2 45 per cubic yard, and the total cost of his work will be about \$37,000. For this sum, he also builds a large sewer, from the grounds to the river, and builds the foundations for two offices for the prison.

A small part of the foundations for the yard wall has already been completed, but Mr. Kelly will not be able to finish his contract before the close of next summer.

The four corners of the walls will be surmounted by towers, standing eight feet above the walls, and twenty-six feet above the surface of the ground.

The Prison Proper.

"The commissioners have not yet decided upon a detailed plan for the prison proper, though they have determined that the structure shall contain two hundred and fifty cells, that the front shall be built of dressed sandstone, and that in the centre there shall be a tower rising two hundred and forty feet above the ground. Within this tower will be built a reservoir, which will be kept constantly filled with water, for protection against fire. Of course, this building will be occupied by the officers. There is no necessity for haste in deciding upon the details of the structure, since

the commission haven't the money, at present, to rush the work through to completion, and haven't very bright prospects either for getting the funds soon. They calculate that the cost of the reservoir, foundation, sewers and other preliminary work of that sort will reach \$60,000. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature, and with the balance of \$40,000, they expect to build one section of the yard walls next summer, and fix up odd ends. This they wish to do, in order that contractors may have a sample, showing them exactly what is wanted, when the time comes for letting the contracts to complete the work."

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

Visited July and September 2, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

During the last three years, extensive repairs and improvements have been made in this building, by which it has been greatly benefited. The changes in the wards, by which a largely increased supply of air and light is furnished, are shown to be of great value and importance. The dining-rooms are enlarged, brightened up, and present a comfortable appearance. Other apartments which had suffered from long continued use have been re-arranged, and are greatly improved. The floors, doors, window frames, and in some wards the old plastering, have been removed and have been replaced with new ones, and the walls covered with entirely new coats or coverings. New furniture has also been introduced into most of the wards, and many articles of comfort have been added, of a useful and homelike character, which impart a greatly improved appearance to the different apartments. The airing grounds, which have been improved by erecting pavilions in the centres in place of the side sheds, are now made attractive and afford pleasant shelter from heat and rain.

The improvements made in the wards during the year have been with the view of providing greater security in case of fire to those parts of the hospital which were considered most deficient in that particular; and for that purpose the iron stairway leading up to the wards in the male and female sides was extended up, so as to afford easy means of egress from the large room in the fourth story.

By this means every ward is now provided with abundant means of escape in case of fire.

The painting of the walls and wood work has been continued in those wards which have not heretofore been painted, and also some other parts of the wards which needed that care to make them accord with the work heretofore done.

In the kitchen, where repairs and additional cooking conveniences were required, the old floors have been removed and a floor of slate tile, laid on brick arches resting on iron beams, has been substituted.

Large tea and coffee urns, made of copper and lined with block tin, have been placed in both kitchens, and also the latest improved cooking ranges, thus facilitating the labor of that department, and in a more satisfactory and economical manner.

A large copper boiler has been procured in which rice and articles of that kind can be cooked much better than heretofore.

In the centre building, all the rooms in the fourth story have been renovated and re-arranged, by dividing the rooms to make them more convenient and give eight instead of six, and replastering and refitting them.

The main parlors, on each side of the front entrance, have also been re-arranged, and much improved.

The labors of the trustees and officers of this institution, by which so much has been accomplished to promote the comfort and welfare of those committed to their charge, cannot be too highly commended. Many other improvements, calculated to add to the comfort and pleasure of the patients, and promote the efficiency of other departments of the hospital, have been made, and others are in contemplation.

Evening entertainments continue to be provided, as in former years. Exhibitions of the magic-lantern are given regularly to the whole household.

Three evenings in each week are occupied with these exhibitions, with scenes in every part of the world, with descriptions to make them interesting.

For the other evenings, readings; lectures, with experiments; concerts, with such other amusements as could be had, were steadily given.

A room has been arranged in the basement for practicing scroll work in its various departments for female patients.

The number of patients admitted for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 147. The number discharged during the same period was 147, of whom 29 were restored; 31, improved; 58, stationary; and 27 died.

Average number in the hospital, 425.50. The number in the hospital September 30, 1879, was 426.

By reference to the account of the treasurer, it will be seen that the receipts from all sources for the ordinary expenses during the year have been \$99,678 68, and the payments on the same account have been \$89,672 49, making an average weekly cost per patient of \$3 71.

For the improvements contemplated in the institution, the receipts, including a balance on hand at the last year, were \$17,965 15; and the payments, \$5,259 32. For detailed financial statement, see Appendix.

State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Visited July 20, 1879, with Commissioners Biddle and Beaver.

The female wing is fully completed, and six of the twelve wards are occupied by one hundred and eighty-seven patients.

Upon the completion of the additional wards, the patients were transferred from old into new ones, a practice which cannot always be pursued, but which is advisable whenever the accommodations will admit of it, as very decided sanitary benefits must be obtained from it.

On the male side, eight wards are occupied, averaging from thirty-one to thirty-two each, or two hundred and fifty-one in all.

The hospital having eight or ten vacant wards, the necessity for crowding them with cases of the most opposite character has not yet occurred, making such a classification of patients as is most desirable entirely practicable. A proper use has been made of these advantages, and such discriminations as experience and thorough knowledge of the best methods suggest receive careful attention.

Much judgment has been displayed in the provision which has been made in the structural arrangements of this building, for the wants and necessities of the disturbed class for whose benefit it is designed. The entire structure will compare favorably with others which have been erected within the last ten years, in this and other States. This remark applies especially to that part of the female wing, which was finished in 1878; improvements to facilitate the household care of great value having been introduced.

The importance of exercise to the patients in the open grounds receives proper recognition. Some of the inmates engage in household and outdoor work, under the direction and care of attendants. For the more deteriorated classes, especially such as cannot be entrusted with full personal liberty without restraint of some kind, spacious airing grounds have been inclosed for the inmates of both wings, which are provided with seats and pavilions for shelter from heat and rain.

These improvements, including the extension of the female wing with the repairs which have been made, and additional furniture for the new wards, have been paid for out of the appropriation.

A new barn and farmer's residence, with all the necessary outbuildings, complete in every respect, have been built, and are also fully paid for.

A very satisfactory statement of the work of the year is exhibited.

At the beginning of the year the number of patients was 360. The admissions were 211; the discharges were 127, leaving the number under treatment on the 9th October, 1879, 444, or 84 more than at the beginning of the year. Of those discharged, 33 were considered restored; 24 improved; 44 stationary, and 26 died. The daily average was 398.26, or an increase of 58.21 over the previous year.

Of those in the hospital at the end of the year, 10.59 per cent. were supported by friends, and 89.41 per cent. by public authorities.

The receipts of the hospital, from all sources, were \$75,034 68. The expenditures were \$74,552 33. The average cost of each patient, for maintenance, for the year, was \$187 20, or \$3 60 per week.

On building account the receipts from the State were \$21,250, and from other sources, \$160 10. Total, \$21,410 10, which has been expended.

The institution is under the care of a competent medical staff, and has the benefit of a faithful and attentive board of managers.

State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.

Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

In consequence of the inability of the Treasury Department to furnish the means needed to pay for the material required and the wages of the

men, the commissioners were not able to commence work early in the spring. This has caused some delay in the early completion of the building, which it was hoped might be accomplished.

The extreme wing on each side, and the rooms in the rear centre, have all received the first coat of plaster. The boilers for heating the hospital were placed in position early in the season; but owing to the delay in delivering the main pipe and various fittings required, steam could not be generated, so as to warm those parts of the wards, under which some of the radiators had been placed. The desire of the commissioners has been that a large number of radiators might be delivered at an early day, so that sufficient heat might be obtained for the extreme wings on each side and the rear centre, and for other parts of the hospital, so as to prevent injury from the cold.

The large fans for the ventilation of the hospital, and the engines to drive the fans, have been placed in position.

The brick arches, between the iron beams, have been placed in the greater part of the building.

The gas pipe has also been placed in all parts of the building. It is earnestly desired, say the commissioners, that the radiators and heating fixtures may be promptly delivered, so that, by heating it, certain kinds of work may be carried forward during the winter.

The laundry department has been prepared for the machinery, which, it is hoped, can be placed in it early in the spring.

The kitchen is ready for the ranges and all the other fixtures which are needed for that department.

The fixtures of the bake-house are also on hand, to be put in place at the proper time.

All the doors for the rooms of the rear, centre, and the extreme wards, on each side, are made and ready to be hung.

The reservoirs, for the supply of water to the hospital, have been built and properly finished.

The gas-works will be arranged in the same building with the water-works.

All the drain-pipe, from every part of the building, has been put in, and connected with the main sewer, and all the pipe for the conveyance of water to different parts of the hospital has also been placed where required.

It was the hope of the commissioners to have had the hospital ready for the reception of patients in the month of October; but, owing to the delays mentioned, it has been impossible for them to carry out their plans, but they now hope the means will be provided, so that they may have it in readiness for the reception of patients early in the coming summer.

The superintendent of construction, under date of February 3, 1880, writes as follows:

"In consequence of the State not furnishing the funds, the progress of the work has been much retarded. From January 1, 1879, to July 8, 1879, no money was received. From that date to February, 1880, we have received \$77,200 for wages and materials, much of which was for material

purchased previously. We have paid bills and pay-rolls to the amount of \$78,382 15, and at this date there are two months' wages due the men, and about \$25,000 for material, and a balance due the Phoenix Iron Company for years. From this, you can perceive that the opening of this institution will not take place as early as was expected, nor will be finished for the amount of money that it should have been built for. I have to pay four times the cost of material that I paid six months since on some articles, and nearly all material. At this season I should know what I could do the next, but cannot rely on getting the funds.

At this time the work cannot go on. Some of the best men are leaving, as they cannot afford to work without their pay. We have about thirty-five men employed, and are in a condition to employ one hundred and fifty.

(Signed)

JOHN SUNDERLAND,
Superintendent."

To M. H. DICKINSON,

President Board Public Charities.

State Hospital for the Insane South-eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Norristown.

July 22, 1879. Revisited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

This hospital district is composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton, and Lehigh.

An act approved May 5, A. D. 1876, authorized the Governor to appoint ten commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane of the aforesaid district.

Section two provides that said commissioners shall adopt such plan for said hospital as shall involve an expenditure, exclusive of the land, not over eight hundred dollars per inmate, when completed and ready for occupancy.

Section five of the act referred to further authorizes the commissioners, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Board of Public Charities, to fix salary of superintendent of construction, and of such other persons as they may think it necessary to employ; and also provides "that the total expense of said buildings and grounds shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars."

Section six—to purchase the land and make necessary preparations for the erection of the buildings, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated.

An act approved April 20, A. D. 1877, provides for an appropriation of five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$575,000) for the purchase of land, construction of buildings, and the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to select a site, and the erection of buildings, as cited in the first named act.

An act approved June 11, A. D. 1879, appropriates \$33,000 to furnish,

equip, and insure the State Hospital for the Southeastern District, and the further sum of \$20,000 for maintenance for the year 1880.

The original plan provided for an administrative building, eight ward buildings, and two workshops. Failing to obtain an additional appropriation at the last session of the Legislature, some changes and omissions have been made in it. Apprehending that the improvements could not be completed according to the plan which had been adopted, for the amount which was fixed in the act as the limit of cost, it was intended to finish the eight ward buildings and the work-shops, and omit the central administrative building to some future time; but upon further consideration it was deemed best to dispense with ward building No. 1, for violent cases, and the two work-shops, and to construct the administrative building without expensive architectural adornments, or unduly large or costly administrative accommodations.

In order that no inconvenience may result from the omission to provide work shops, it is designed to convert some of the spacious apartments in the basements, of which there are many, into use for that purpose. These are largely above ground, and are sufficiently lighted to perform work of almost any kind.

The omission of ward No. 1 for active cases is a matter of more serious importance, but is probably remedied by increasing the number of dormitories for the mild cases, so that a larger number of single rooms may be reserved for active or violent patients. The progress made in the erection of the different buildings at the time of the present inspection, was as follows:

Ward No. 1—For active cases—omitted.

Ward No. 2—Finished.

Ward No. 3—Far advanced towards completion.

Ward No. 4—Completed. •

Ward No. 5—Under roof.

Ward No. 6—Under roof, and floors laid.

Ward No. 7.—Under roof; will be finished by September 1, 1879.

Ward No. 8—Two thirds up; will be under roof soon.

The engine and boiler-house has been completed. The laundry and receiving room, for clothes, which are large and well arranged, are also completed.

An elevator for conveying clothes from the laundry on the first floor to drying room on the second, is finished. The distributing-room, adjoining the drying-room, is finished.

The ironing-room, well planned and arranged, is far advanced towards completion. Under the laundry, a work-shop for the engineer has been completed.

The stack, 92 feet high, is considered well constructed.

The arrangement for forced ventilation, as proposed in the plan which was adopted, is not to be carried out at present, which must also be con-

sidered an omission, though the ducts within the buildings have been completed. It will, therefore, be necessary to depend very largely upon natural means for ventilation.

The kitchen contains a bakery of large capacity. Store-rooms for vegetables and provisions are fitted up adjoining it. A dining-room is fitted up in this part of the lower floor for employés. In the second story over the kitchen, apartments are arranged for sleeping-rooms for the employés.

The basements in the ward buildings will be arranged for offices for the steward, attendants, and store and warerooms.

A chapel, fifty-five by eighty-five feet, is also provided. The wards will be arranged with reception-rooms, offices, and for such other purposes as are usual in buildings of this kind.

The attics in all the ward buildings are unfinished. They are neither floored nor plastered, and are to remain in this state till they be needed.

The covered ways connecting the basements of the ward buildings are of brick, and remain in their rough state. It is intended to whitewash them, but the work is to be left for patients.

The stair-cases at both ends of the ward buildings are fire-proof.

The floors, doors, and window-frames are made of good yellow pine, and present a very fair appearance. The windows will have iron bars on the outside. Large transoms are placed over the doors; small mouldings instead of wash-boards on the floors. The heat registers are placed near the ceiling, the ventilating registers near the floor. Open spaces at bottom of doors are left to assist ventilation—a very simple and economical arrangement, but one that may contribute somewhat to effect the object.

There are four large dormitories and fourteen single rooms in each ward. The dormitories are twenty-five by forty feet. Single rooms are eight by eleven feet. Ceilings twelve feet.

Transverse sections are nineteen by twenty-five feet. The transverse halls, with stairs for convenient access for officers at the centre. There are stair-cases at both ends for the inmates, which are four feet wide, and are fire-proof.

The basements are from three to four feet under ground. The floors are cemented.

The foundation walls of the administration building were commenced, and nearly completed.

The foregoing is a statement of the plan in which the hospital buildings are being erected, and the progress which has been made towards their completion, as they appeared to the members of the State Board, on the 22d of July, 1879, the time of their inspection.

In a communication addressed to the president of this Board, by H. M. Howe, treasurer, and W. H. Miller, chairman of the building committee, they report as follows:

“The seven ward buildings are nearly completed, there remaining to be done only some finishing up in carpenter work, oiling, slate finish, and general jobbing and cleaning up.

"The administration building is under roof, plastered with two coats throughout, and nearly half of the white coat on.

"In the supply buildings, three boilers are set, and the others partly so. The machinery is being put in place, there remaining to be done only some carpenter work, oiling, and finishing touches.

"It is now simply a question of a few weeks getting the buildings completed."

(Signed,)

H. M. HOWE,
Treasurer.

W. H. MILLER,
Chairman Building Committee.

January, 1880.

The total amount of expenditures to January 15, 1880, was \$475,062 25. In addition to this sum, owing to the difficulty arising from the failure of prompt payments by the State, the commissioners issued obligations for \$50,988 84, to insure an early completion of the buildings, the said obligations to be paid from first moneys received from warrants issued by the State Treasurer.

(For detailed financial statement, see Appendix.)

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, Allegheny County.

Visited June 14, 1879. Also, October 19 and 20, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The wards of this institution are crowded beyond any former period. Six hundred and twenty patients are provided for at this time. The unusual number is to be ascribed to the fact that the Pittsburgh Home has found it necessary to transfer nearly all their insane during the period required for the new building, which is in course of erection at that place. When completed, the hospital will be relieved to the extent of one hundred and twenty-eight patients, many of whom will be transferred to the above named home.

To provide the additional accommodations required, it has been found necessary to convert sitting-rooms into dormitories, and rooms, hitherto having but one bed, to have two and three.

Notwithstanding this disturbance of the system of management usually pursued at this establishment, no marked change in the general order and condition throughout the various apartments was perceptible. A high standard of care continues to be maintained. By means of a well devised system of management, faithfully and diligently observed, and enforced by officers appointed to the several divisions, a successful administration, which is so difficult of attainment in institutions of this class, is rendered comparatively easy.

The patients receive the usual care and attention, as is indicated by their appearance. Comfortably clad, cleanly in person and apparel, with every desirable comfort and convenience in the corridors and sleeping apartments, a large personal liberty in the wards and exercise grounds, a plentiful diet,

and the constant presence and care of intelligent and well trained attendants, which never fail to be productive of the best results.

The diet list is unusually liberal, both in meat, vegetables, and fruit. The meats are varied. Strawberries, raised upon the grounds, were seen upon their tables, with sugar and milk. Milk and tea are daily supplied.

The medical care and treatment continues to be faithfully and diligently pursued. An additional medical assistant has been employed, a necessity which arises from the largely increased number of inmates.

The revenues derived from the large number of inmates during the past year have been more than sufficient to pay the current expenses, so that no special inconvenience will be suffered from the loss of the appropriation for 1879-80.

* By a statement of the treasurer, the receipts and expenditures are given as follows :

To Balance, October 15, 1878,	\$15,966 67
Earnings of Hospital during the year,	107,442 48
Balance due the Treasurer,	2,624 55
	<u>\$126,033 70</u>

CR.

By warrants drawn by Executive Committee on Treasurer,	
for salaries and wages,	\$30,938 22
General Expenses,	75,449 04
Permanent improvements, labor on grounds, grading, excavating, etc.,	19,590 60
Outstanding warrants of last year, paid,	55 84
	<u>\$126,033 70</u>

No portion of the State appropriation approved May 16, 1878, has been paid during the fiscal year.

It should be known that the money for a large portion of the expenditures on the various improvements which were made, was derived from other sources than appropriations from the State. The State appropriated \$30,000 for salaries, wages, and support of the hospital, and \$1,000 for insurance; total appropriation for 1878. The revenue derived from pay patients, and for the indigent class paid by counties, amounted to \$107,442 48.

The improvements made to some extent, during the year, must have been with money received from these sources. The improvements consisted of the following :

A boiler-house begun in the previous, completed in this year.

The laundry altered and improved.

* For detailed statement, see Appendix.

Machinery furnished for the laundry.

Trenches deep and extensive, to drain the disturbed ground, a road through the adjacent farms towards the city, ditching, filling, water pipes, culverts, foundations, &c., \$19,590 60.

Admissions and Discharges.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1878.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in house, September 30, 1878,	332	267	599
Admitted from September 30, 1878, to September 30, 1879,	139	120	259
Total number under treatment,	471	387	858
Average number during the year,	344	265	609
Highest number during the year,	355	277	632
Lowest number during the year,	328	250	578
Total admission since 1856,	2,173	1,738	3,911
Discharged since 1856,			3,302
Total number in hospital at end of hospital year,			609

Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region.

The counties included in this hospital district are Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland, and Columbia.

An act approved June 11, 1879, requires the Governor to appoint six commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for injured persons, to be located in the anthracite coal region embracing the counties above named.

Section four of said act provides that the commissioners shall adopt such plan for said hospital as shall involve an expenditure, exclusive of the land, of not over sixty thousand dollars when completed: *Provided*, That that the plan of the building shall be approved by the Board of Public Charities: *And provided further*, That the land before provided for shall be donated.

Section nine provides that the hospital shall be specially devoted to the reception, care and treatment of injured persons, and that, in the order of admission, the indigent class shall have precedence over paying patients.

After a thorough examination of numerous localities in the counties composing the hospital district, the commissioners selected a site near Ashland, in Schuylkill county, an ample quantity of land having been donated for the purpose. An architect has been appointed for the purpose of preparing the drawings of a plan for the building, with a view to an early commencement of the work.

Western Reform School, Morgantown.

October 22, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, and Biddle.

A brief sketch of the later history of this institution, its aims and

methods of management seems to be required at this time. The object in the institution is to arrest youth in the commencement of their criminal course. The juvenile offender is taken away from the sphere where he moves only to corrupt and be corrupted, and placed where he will be subjected to different treatment and training, where demoralization is more carefully guarded against and where such principles and habits are sought to be established as will tend to make him an honest and valuable member of society. Its aims are noble and worthy of support from all good men.

After the removal of the school to its present location, a change in the system of care and treatment was commenced. It was supposed that the object and intent of the work could be more successfully prosecuted by establishing separate family homes for the children committed to their care; that a thorough classification might be more faithfully created and perfected, and the management, discipline, and education of the inmates conducted more in accordance with domestic home training. In pursuance of this plan, the children were to be divided into families of fifty each. The families are to occupy a separate house with separate officers. Every family building is to have a separate dormitory, school-room, dining-room, and play ground. Buildings have accordingly been erected and properly arranged, and have been occupied since the removal. There are four family buildings for boys and one for girls, and one central administrative building.

The change from cell separation to open dormitories, from seclusion after the hours of labor, and the meals, (which were taken in a common dining-room,) to association in the dormitory and school-room, dining-room, and play ground, was very great, and the result of the experiment was anxiously looked for.

With this brief outline of its origin, it becomes important that the result of the experiment, so far as it has been made, should be accurately known. The institution conducted upon this plan at Lancaster, Ohio, from what we can learn of it, is entirely successful; the only difference in the plans of the two schools being that boys only are admitted in the Ohio school.

A strong and abiding confidence in the correctness of the system is entertained by the gentlemen connected with the management of the Morganza school, and little or no doubt is felt that it can be successfully conducted.

It is not to be denied, however, that the plan of the organization in several respects is defective, and some errors which may readily be corrected, interfere with efficient care and management. One of these consists in the attempt to include both sexes in the benefit of its reformatory work. So far, the necessary sexual separateness under this plan has been found to be not only difficult but impracticable, and the remedy for this is not to admit both, but, if the act of Assembly requires it, to receive females in a building to be rented for the purpose in some other locality, distant from Morganza.

The large building now occupied by the girls, about forty-one in number, (which is the uniform annual proportion,) with its dormitories having a capacity for one hundred beds, kitchen, laundry, store and ware-houses, and corps of teachers, may be converted into a home for boys, and the girls may then be cared for in a rented house, at much less expense and with much better prospects for successful training.

Nor have the benefits derived from a regular system of employment been realized. Much of the work of the farm is not adapted to half grown boys. Roads and ornamental work on the lawns is the work at which they have been mostly engaged. The heavy work of the farm is performed by hired men. Five are engaged for the purpose.

Nor have any satisfactory evidences been presented that reformatory measures and influences have as yet resulted in any marked benefits. The necessary safeguards to prevent the evil consequences which are so apt to occur from congregating fifty vicious and corrupt boys in open dormitories, have not, it is to be apprehended, been provided, and little or no success in this direction, from what we can learn, has been attained.

Difficulties of this kind may occur from the want of supervision, and possibly from a defective system of management. The former must not only be vigilant, but be accompanied with the strength imparted by authority to act, and with adequate police arrangements.

I have no wish to reflect injuriously upon the enterprise now under notice, and am by no means prepared to subscribe to the opinion which is frequently expressed, that the only benefit which has been realized from it, is the school instruction, and that beyond that, no such advantages are to be expected from it as to justify the large expenditures which have been made to establish it. On the other hand, I am inclined to believe that much of the disappointment experienced thus far, may be attributed to causes already glanced at, and to the injury which never fails to occur from association in *utter idleness* at all hours of the day and night. The remedies for these are both simple and practicable—a well regulated system of remunerative labor and proper limits and guardianship over the unrestricted intercourse indulged in by the boys in the buildings and in the grounds.

The tailor and shoe shops might be enlarged with small expense, so that instead of only eight or ten boys being employed at those trades, there might be many thus engaged, so that all the shoes and clothing for the inmates might be made by them.

It is too late to regret that an institution that requires so much supervision as this, should be located in a neighborhood so distant from the city of Pittsburgh where a majority of the managers reside. The site is, in all respects, an admirable one, but the school may suffer from the want of careful supervision on the part of those who are appointed to act as its guardians, in consequence of its remoteness from the larger centres of population.

The number of inmates September 30, 1879, was 312; or 271 boys, 41 girls: 41 were colored.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities as reported to this Board:

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
PITTSBURGH, *September 30, 1879.*

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Real estate at Morganza, 503 acres, cost	\$88,621 20
Buildings and improvements,	434,439 32
Balance of State appropriation uncollected,	252,664 72
Accounts due the school,	7,317 78
Western State penitentiary,	19,000 00
Cash in hand of treasurer,	5,934 27
	<hr/>
	\$807,977 29

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt falls due July 1, 1880,	\$60,000 00
Bonded debt due August 1, 1878,	80,000 00
Bonded debt due February 1, 1879,	26,000 00
Bonded debt due August 1, 1879,	10,000 00
Bonded debt falls due February 1, 1880,	9,000 00
Bonded debt falls due May 1, 1885,	45,000 00
Accounts payable,	4,110 03
Bills payable, (time accounts,)	92,000 00
Balance of assets over liabilities,	531,467 26
	<hr/>
	\$807,577 29

INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER STATE CONTROL.

For the support and care of the defective and delinquent classes. State aid extended to the indigent class.

These consist of the institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, feeble minded children, and the House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

June 26, 1879, visited, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The population of this reformatory at the time of the inspection was 264 boys and 86 girls in the white, and 138 boys and 60 girls in the colored department; a total of 548, which is a decrease of ten on the previous inspection.

The industries of the House of Refuge, which are largely relied on for the success of the reformatory work, are being actively pursued. Two hundred and forty-eight boys were employed in the brush, hosiery, wicker-work, chair seats, and pocket-book shops. As an incentive to industry, ten cents on every dollar is allowed. The labor of the boys is let to a contractor at twenty cents a day. For the boys in the pocket-book department the contractor pays thirteen cents a day.

The smaller boys sleep in open dormitories. Iron bedsteads, with comfortable beds, are provided. The larger boys are lodged in cell blocks. The block contains sixty cells in the two tiers. The doors to these cells are not locked, which is a change on what was the usage formerly. They are under the care of a watchman at night.

Another cell block for older boys contains four tiers, and has sixty-nine cells. The doors in this section are locked at night.

The business departments receive much attention, and have been much improved. A reduction in the cost for clothing has been effected—from \$5,000 to \$2,500. A suit is given to each boy when he is discharged.

A perfect system for conducting the store, containing supplies of all kinds, in the basement is established, which gives entire satisfaction to the managers.

A similar system is observed in the girls' department—open dormitories for the younger girls, cell blocks for the larger ones. These apartments are comfortably furnished.

The girls assist in making the clothing for the institution, and in house work. A large number are engaged in knitting stockings.

The colored department is also admirably organized, and successfully conducted.

The labor of the boys is also let to a contractor—some by the piece, and

some at seventeen cents a day. The girls are engaged in household work, and in the sewing-room, with the sewing-machine, on tailor work. Little difficulty is experienced in getting places for girls.

The household condition is kept up to an excellent standard, and the management generally is commendable.

A comfortable infirmary is provided. Well-arranged school-rooms are found in both departments.

The chapel is well furnished and arranged. Services are conducted regularly every Sabbath.

Libraries, with a good supply of books, are provided. Evening entertainments are frequently given.

The officers of this institution are harmoniously at work in every good endeavor to promote the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the children committed to their care.

Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Media.

July 22, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

The valuable service in behalf of a very severely afflicted class, rendered at this institute, grows larger, and with the benefits derived from experience in the use of its methods for their care and instruction, its usefulness becomes more and more apparent.

The system of care is especially kind and considerate. Benefits and improvement of a very marked kind are realized. The constant presence and unremitting attention of intelligent and well-trained lady attendants contribute largely towards a successful administration.

Much has been done in this country, as well as in Europe, to improve the condition of this class of unfortunates. To what extent the means which have been made use of to correct deformities by overcoming irregularities in the action of the muscular system, how undue action in the one is checked by exciting the antagonizing power of another, and how dormant mental faculties may be developed by appropriate modes of teaching, how articulation and utterance are improved, how unbroken gloom and wretchedness are dispelled for comparative content and happiness, can only be properly appreciated by personal observation.

Some additional improvements have been made, with a view to better care of the children and still greater success in the training of the habits of the pupils.

The intention to provide accommodations for asylum cases has been postponed, on account of the refusal of the last Legislature to grant twenty-five thousand dollars towards a building for the purpose.

It is feared that the benevolence which dictates this measure is not fully understood. It may be sufficiently explained, by stating briefly, that it is designed for a class of feeble minded, whose condition is of so low a grade as to admit of no improvement, and who after the expiration of the terms

for which they have been received must be returned to friends or guardians. It frequently happens, on account of removals by death or otherwise, that there are no friends or guardians to whose care they can be committed, and must therefore be transferred to the overseers of the poor districts of which they are residents. No adequate provision is made for them in the county alms-houses. Almost universally they deteriorate rapidly and sink into the lowest forms of mere animal life. This is a wrong and a hardship which demand prompt attention. No stronger claim upon private or public benevolence can be presented.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia.

Visited by Messrs. Dickinson, Biddle, and Luther, December 17, 1879, and by Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle, January 23, 1880.

This institution was found in very good order, and in one respect has undergone a great improvement since last year. The whole building is now heated by steam, and in place of forty-four fires there are but three in the house. The apparatus thus far has worked successfully, and in the laundry alone has made a saving of \$750 a year in wages.

There are 176 male and 143 female pupils, 3 of whom are colored; male teachers, 12, female teachers, 7. Of these, one male and two female teachers are deaf mutes. The literary branches are the same as in former years, the classes being arranged so as to number about twenty each. A large discretion seems to be allowed to the teachers in the adoption of different methods of instruction. These, however, it is presumed, are all subject to the approval of the principal. Articulation continues to receive increased attention, as many as seventy pupils being now under instruction. The Commissioners were much interested in the teaching of a class in this branch by Miss Garrett.

Thirty-two boys are engaged in shoe making, and supply all the boys' shoes required by the institution. The same number of boys are taught tailoring. It is deemed one of the principles of the system adopted here that the teaching of trades is entirely a secondary and subsidiary consideration, and that the intellectual training is the chief aim of the institution. The reason given for this is that deaf mutes may readily acquire trades in the ordinary way after leaving the school, since they are not (like the blind, for instance,) disqualified from entering the various workshops, but may be there instructed like other young people.

A class in lithography promises remarkably well, one or two of the pupils exhibiting decided ability.

There is no punishment by confinement in cells; but flogging is allowed to be inflicted by the principal or by his order.

The dormitories are in good condition and fairly ventilated. The openings for this purpose are not, however, kept in good working order, and their use, perhaps, is not fully understood. In the class rooms the windows were generally open for ventilation. This in mid-winter indicates some error in the system or some misunderstanding of it.

The wash-room of the boys is susceptible of considerable improvement, and the water closet, or rather the privy, of the boys, needs an entire re-arrangement.

During the last year it was discovered that in the two new extensions of the building the roofs have, in some way, been improperly framed, or improperly connected with the walls. These last, in consequence, had begun to spread outwards, threatening serious disaster to the building and danger to the inmates. An arrangement of iron braces and clamps has been applied to obviate this defect, and it is hoped that it may prove effective.

By an unfortunate error of some kind, the act of Assembly making an appropriation for this institution for the two years ending March 1, 1881, was not perfected. This has caused serious embarrassment to the finances, and has necessitated the borrowing of money to carry on the school. In fact, the managers have deemed it necessary to solicit funds from the ben-evolent by a circular appeal.

It is a serious reflection upon our Commonwealth that for two years it is expected that the pupils of the State shall be educated without one dollar of contribution from her treasury. It cannot be doubted, however, that at as early a day as possible the proper appropriation will be made, and the loss of interest be restored by the Legislature.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Visited October 25, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The buildings now occupied for this school are located at Turtle creek station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, about twelve miles east of Pittsburgh.

The property, which has been rented for one year with the privilege of five, consists of thirty-seven acres of land, and two ordinary dwelling-houses immediately adjoining each other; one is a two-story brick, and the other a two-story frame. These buildings are supposed to have accommodations for one hundred pupils.

A careful examination of the reports of the institution shows a large increase in the attendance. During the year ending July 1, 1878, seventy-seven children were received; forty-five boys and thirty-two girls. There was an average attendance of sixty-eight pupils, being an increase of seventy per centum over the preceding year. The children were from thirteen different counties. For the current year, there has been an enrollment of ninety-seven pupils, eighty four of whom represent fifteen different counties. At the date of our official visit, the number who had applied for admission, was one hundred and five, including those then present. Of these, about ninety-five were expected to become annual pupils.

The administration of the affairs of the institution are under the immediate supervision of the executive committee of the board. John H. Logan, the acting principal, and Mrs. Logan, the matron, reside in the brick dwelling, and, with the assistant matron and instructors, are active and earnest in the duties of instruction and the general care over every thing connected with the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

• John G. Brown, D. D., is the president of the institution. From the very beginning he has taken a deep interest in the school and its work. It is to his steady and persistent efforts that this good work is very largely indebted for its success. He has labored on for years amidst discouragements and trials, asking and receiving no compensation.

Thus far, the institution has been conducted under very serious disadvantages. The building accommodations are by no means what they should be. To provide for the wants of the constantly increasing number of applicants, it has become necessary that measures be taken for the erection of suitable buildings. A first step for this purpose has been taken. Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkins township, generously donated ten acres of valuable land, and subscriptions to the amount of \$21,800 have been obtained towards the erection of buildings. It is hoped that efforts to obtain additional contributions will be made, so that the highest standard of efficiency and usefulness may be attained.

The State appropriates a certain per capita rate for the tuition and maintenance of indigent pupils.

At present there are six classes having an average of fourteen pupils to each. The actual number in each class ranges from ten to sixteen. Owing to the great amount of individual attention required by the deaf and dumb, it is undesirable, says the principal, to have more than ten to twelve in any one class. Much better results are secured with small classes than with large.

The working of the institution is satisfactory. The instruction of the pupils has been thorough, and their industry and progress, commendable.

The ordinary methods are employed. Some of the pupils have been taught in vocal utterance, with encouraging results.

Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia.

Visited December 11, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The general condition of the house at the time of our visit was, in the main, satisfactory. The corridors of the new addition on the male side were, however, very untidy, nor was it possible, except at the cost of much time, to examine all the rooms of this wing, for the reason that they seemed closed to the principal himself. The grounds attached to the institution used for exercise by the pupils were in an entirely neglected and unsightly condition.

The method of instruction, and the branches taught, are the same as those given in former reports. We must again emphasize the importance of a subject referred to last year, namely, the disadvantage of employing too large a number of blind persons as teachers of the blind. It would seem that the employment of blind persons as monitors is even more objectionable. It cannot be doubted that the pupils here are not sufficiently under the observation of seeing teachers and monitors. It is impossible that discipline and good order can be properly maintained by officers who lack the sense of sight.

The reports of the institution are defective, so far as the proper exhibit of the number of *pupils* is concerned. The custom is to report in tabular form the number of *inmates*, including those engaged in teaching. From a report to this Board we find it stated that on October 1, 1878, there were supported by the "institution and services rendered as instructors," thirty-nine blind persons. The number on September 30, 1879, is given as twenty-seven. Perhaps the form of statement used was meant to include those supported in the "Home" department.

An examination, however, of the last printed report shows that (28) twenty-eight blind teachers and monitors were employed, *exclusive* of the home inmates; and in point of fact it may be said that there are *no seeing monitors, male or female*, in an institution where both sexes of pupils are under one roof, and ought to be constantly under supervision.

The delay in the payment of the State appropriation has caused great inconvenience to the institution, and has involved the necessity of using more than \$20,000 of invested funds, which must eventually be replaced.

A proper exhibit is lacking from this institution of the expenditure of the special appropriation of \$6,000 by the act of Assembly of May 13, 1876, for fire escapes, gymnasium, and some increase of teaching appliances. It is made the duty of this Board to make inquiry as to the expenditure of such appropriations. We are informed by the principal, verbally, that \$800 or \$900 of this fund is still in hand, no gymnasium having been built. We have, however, no reply to our written request for information from the board of managers.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED BY ASSOCIATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS, MAINLY SUPPORTED BY CONTRIBUTIONS OBTAINED BY THEIR EFFORTS.

Wilkes-Barré Hospital.

September 19, 1879. Visited with Doctor Mayer and Mr. Biddle.

A large amount of valuable service is performed. The medical and surgical wards are spacious and well arranged, and have a capacity for a considerable number of patients. The furniture, appliances, instruments, and general equipment are of the most approved kind. The number of patients treated in the institution is increasing, whilst the dispensary service forms a large and constantly augmenting part of the benevolent work in which the citizens connected with its management are engaged. First male ward, with fourteen beds, had eleven occupied. The female ward on the opposite side not in use at present time. A female ward on the second story, with nine beds, some of which were occupied. There are twenty-six patients in all at this time. The dispensary service amounts to from forty to fifty per month. Medical service and medicine are supplied gratuitously. The central ward for men had three cases of typhoid fever under treatment. A lying-in ward and children's ward were on the second floor.

The demands upon the institution have been steadily on the increase, as the following statement will show :

Patients admitted from October, 1872 to January 1, 1873,	25
Patients for the year 1873,	73
Patients for the year 1874,	103
Patients for the year 1875,	116
Patients for the year 1876,	175
Patients for the year 1877, (no report),	—

The annual expenditures for the support of the hospital are about \$6,300. Nearly one half of this sum has been received from private contributors, pay patients; and the remainder from State appropriations.

The State has always manifested its appreciation of its service by granting it liberal aid. In 1874, it appropriated \$5,000; in 1876, \$25,000, to aid in the erection of a building; \$10,000 in 1878; and \$10,000 in 1879.

Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton.

September 14, 1879.

This hospital was established in 1872. A large amount of service has been rendered through its agency for the benefit of those who required assistance and support.

Its benevolent work, as appears from the records of the institution, is steadily growing in extent and efficiency. A comparative statement of its operations from 1875 to 1878 shows the following :

In patients—Surgical cases in 1875,	43	
Medical cases in 1875,	42	
Out patients—Medical cases in 1875,	480	
Total,		<u>565</u>
In patients—Surgical cases in 1876,	77	
Medical cases in 1876,	84	
Out patients—In 1876,	535	
Total,		<u>642</u>
In patients—Surgical cases in 1877,	42	
Medical cases in 1877,	47	
Out patients—Medical cases in 1877,	621	
Total,		<u>710</u>
In patients—Surgical, 1878,	62	
Out patients—Medical,	82	
Dispensary patients treated and furnished with medicines free of charge during the year,	2,185	
Total,		<u>2,329</u>
Patients remaining in hospital April 1, 1878,	12	
Patients admitted during year ending April 1, 1878,	138	
Patients treated during the year,		<u>150</u>
Patients discharged during the year,	144	
Patients remaining April 1, 1878,	6	
		<u>150</u>

A synopsis of the treasurer's report shows that the current expenses amount to about \$6,000 per annum. About one half of this sum has been received from poor districts for pay patients, sundry pay patients, private contributors, and the other half from the State.

Liberal appropriations have been made by the Legislature for its aid and support, having granted \$10,000 for 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, each year.

Harrisburg Hospital.

September 2, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Valuable service continues to be rendered at this institution. Its benefits extend to all classes of unfortunates. Its operations are in no sense local. Its doors are open for all who need assistance, without regard to race, creed, or nativity.

Since August 5, 1873, to February 9, 1879, seven hundred and eighty-one patients (781) were submitted to treatment on regular applications, of which to the last named date 773 were discharged, leaving eight patients in the hospital.

Of the localities from which these patients came, only 115 were from Dauphin county, 257 were from twenty-eight other counties in the State, 158 from other States, from foreign countries 248, three unknown nativity. It is obvious that the benefits of this charity are more general and wide spread than is usual. It is founded on a basis of broad humanity and is conducted in a spirit of liberality that will compare favorably with others.

Its service is increasing and though the house accommodations are of considerable extent, some enlargement is needed to be able to provide for the relief of all who apply for admission. The number of medical and surgical cases in so central a point, intersected by so many railroads, must, of course, be numerous.

It receives support from directors of the poor under a contract; from pay patients, beds maintained by several corporations, but principally from private contributors.

It is an enterprise that deserves support.

Twelfth Ward Hospital or the General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1879, visited, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The records of this charity show that a large service in behalf of the sick, injured, and helpless has been rendered during the year ending September 30, 1879.

Patients in the hospital September 30, 1878, 106; since admitted, 636, making the number under treatment during the year 742. Of these, 637 were discharged. Remaining in the hospital September 30, 1879, 105.

This hospital is arranged in the best manner, and is thoroughly furnished and equipped. All the wards, medical and surgical; the bath; and closet apartments all, are in good order and condition. The heating, ventilating, and water supply arrangements are of the best kind.

The arrangement of the building is exceedingly well adapted to the purpose to which it is applied.

It is well conducted, and is kept in excellent order.

It has the benefit of an endowment of \$200,383 71. The earnings of the hospital for the year from pay patients was \$3,445 98. The income from its investments must be about \$14,000. The State appropriation of \$15,000, made by the session of 1877, for repairs, has been fully paid.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES, JAILS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The system of management in the county alms-houses is undergoing changes and steady improvement. The confinement and mechanical restraint of the chronic insane, in a great measure, are discontinued. More attention is paid to the importance of classifying the inmates. So far as house accommodations will admit, children are kept more separate, and adult inmates are distributed with greater regard to considerations of personal and mental comfort. The constant association of the worthy poor with the immoral and profane receives attention, and is guarded against as far as is possible.

Employment of a light and useful kind in the house, the gardens, and fields, is much more enjoined. Very many of the inmates, though incapable of continuous labor, are thus made to contribute, in some degree, towards the cost of their own support.

Little if anything can be said favorably of the jail system of the State. In twenty-two counties prisons of modern approved plans have been erected, adapted in every respect to carry out a proper system of prison discipline. Some of these are well conducted. Convicts are separately confined. Industries have been established. In a few instances the work is conducted separately, though generally it is in association—that is to say, two or more convicts are employed in the larger cells, and sometimes more in a large room designed for the purpose. Thorough discipline is enforced in some, but by no means in all.

In many other counties the imperfect old structures continue in use. Little or no improvement has been made in the manner of conducting these. Prisoners of all classes associate promiscuously in all the apartments. No attempt is made to remedy these evils, because the prisons do not admit of executing the appropriate discipline. It is true that these jails are used mainly for the detention of the untried. In twenty of the counties having jails of this kind, the practice is to commit the short term convicts to the Allegheny county work-house, and those of longer terms to the Western Penitentiary. In this respect the jail system of the western part of the State is peculiar, and probably accounts for their patient endurance of the present jail buildings; the idea being that they are good enough for lock-up purposes.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Jail.

September 4, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

This jail presents a favorable appearance, and for one of its class is well conducted. The average number of prisoners being small, it is not to be

expected that employment of a remunerative kind can be established, nor can a regular system of prison discipline be enforced.

It contained seven short-term prisoners at the time of our visit. There are thirteen cells. The jail is in a good condition, and is kept in good order.

The benefit of religious instruction continues to be given by Miss Harper, on the Sabbath day.

Poor-House.

September 4, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

An improvement has been made from which much benefit has been derived. It consists in the new building which has been erected for the insane, by which the over crowded condition of the main house has been much relieved, and better care of the insane been rendered practicable.

A commodious and well-arranged building has been put up at a short distance from the poor-house proper, in which suitable accommodations are provided for the proper care and treatment of that afflicted class, and by which their sad condition has been much ameliorated. Several of the number who were supposed to be violent and dangerous, and who for years were strictly confined, are now in the enjoyment of a large personal liberty in the building and grounds enclosed for their benefit, and are so improved in appearance as to make recognition difficult. They were formerly caged in very small outside cells, as if they were dangerous—a mistaken idea so frequently entertained of the insane—but under better systems of care are always shown to be entirely passive and harmless.

There are thirty apartments in this hospital, besides a dining and sitting-room at the end of the hall. It has the bath, wash-stands, and the water-closet conveniences, and is heated from the cellar.

The benefit of a lady attendant, the daughter of the steward, is given to it, under whose active and dilligent care the house and its occupants are kept in most excellent order.

By these additional accommodations, the old building is sufficiently relieved to afford ample accommodations for other classes of inmates, and especially for those capable of rendering assistance in the general household and farm work.

The sick, infirm, disabled, and women with children, continue to be cared for in the infirmary, in which good order is preserved and the utmost attention and care are bestowed.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, 65; of whom 21 are insane, 4 idiotic, 2 blind, 1 deaf and dumb: 6 are children; 26 are hospital cases. Eighteen men and women assist in the work of the house and farm.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Jail.

October 18, 1878, visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

The number of prisoners confined in this jail on September 30, 1878, was 147. On the 18th October, 1879, there were 94. Fourteen of the latter

were females. Sixty-two of the entire number were charged with criminal offenses; many for disorderly conduct. Some had been tried and were serving out short sentences. This class are confined in cells. The untried congregate in the corridor, and occupy cells, generally, two in each.

The opposite side of the prison is divided into two apartments, one for vagrants, one for criminal cases.

The jail presents a much better appearance than when last visited. Several coats of paint have improved it. The general condition is much better. All the cells are iron clad. Those on the second tier are well lighted, and from being less occupied, are kept in the better order. The lower cells are small and dark.

The practice in this county is, to commit convicts almost entirely to the penitentiary and the work-house. Without these advantages, it is not to be supposed, for a moment, that the citizens of this county would tolerate the continued use of a building so inconvenient uncomfortable, and so unfavorable to a good sanitary condition.

Allegheny County Home.

October 23, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The improvements commenced last summer have been completed, by which additional room has been gained in the front main building. A laundry and wash-house with the requisite conveniences, which were much needed, have also been provided. The engine and boiler-house are nearly completed.

This homelike looking building has received the benefit of "much new work and repairs." Changes have been made in its internal arrangement from which decided benefits have been derived. To relieve the crowded condition of the male hospital department, an additional ward for convalescents has been prepared.

The dormitories are light and spacious and comfortably furnished. The aged and infirm receive the utmost care and attention. The children are carefully dealt with; they are kept separate to a large extent, have a dining-room of their own, and receive instruction daily in a school kept for the purpose.

The home is kept in good order, and the care and attention exercised over the different classes of inmates by the steward and his family, resembles that of heads of families over their own households. During the dinner hour, 34 children were seated at their table, under the care of attendants; 32 women at theirs.

The entire pauper population of the house is 270, viz: 159 males, 58 females, 40 boys, 13 girls. Besides these, 81 insane are supported at Dixmont hospital, the board of managers entertaining the opinion "that if there is any likelihood of a cure or even a betterment in their condition, that is the place for the purpose, it having all the accommodations and appliances for their treatment which an alms-house has not." But the benevolent work performed at this institution does not stop here, at least \$3,000 are appropriated towards the relief of out door paupers in actual distress.

The affairs of the institution are carefully and economically managed; the farm is made productive with the labor of inmates. The whole amount of net expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1878, was \$18,449 83; the cost per year, was \$70 42; cost per week, \$1 35½; per day, 19½ cents.

The poor tax levied for the year 1870, was three fourths of one mill.

Allegheny City Home.

October 24, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The number of inmates remaining in this home December 26, 1877, was 222; number admitted since, was 386; total admissions during the year, 608. Number for year ending December, 1878, was 260, of whom 57 were in the insane department. The average number supported during that year, was 237½; average yearly cost per inmate, \$88 32; average weekly cost, \$1 67. The increase in cost, per capita, compared with 1877, was occasioned by loss of crop, by flood, purchase of additional stock, &c.

The accident referred to, doubtless explains, in part, why the cost, per capita, is not lower, because, with the extent to which the labor of the inmates is utilized at this establishment, and the very admirable system of management which is carried out, a lower rate might reasonably be expected. A more satisfactory explanation is found, there is reason to believe, in the higher standard of care upon which the institution is conducted. A reference to the reports of the managers, shows that the insane are retained, to a large extent, and placed under the care of trained attendants, *who are paid*, one for male and one for female departments, at salaries of \$480 each.

Under a sense of what is due to friendless and children, \$1,715 08, or more, is paid for boarding them in the Home of the Friendless Orphan Asylum and Pennsylvania Training School. Three children are at the soldiers' orphan school at Dunbar Camp, near Uniontown, at \$150 per year, and \$115 for each of the other two. Sixteen insane are at Dixmont, but part of this item of expense is returned. For farm implements and farm stock, an expenditure of over \$7,000 was made, &c. The expenditure for out-door relief was \$7,688 44.

During the year, many valuable improvements and repairs in the home and on the farm have been made with the labor of the inmates. A new barn was commenced, and will be completed this season. The stone-work and all the work has been done by the inmates. Much labor has also been expended upon the farm. Drains and sewers, with a large amount of stone under-drains, have been made, by which much land that was worthless has been reclaimed. Tramp labor has also been made useful. Over ten acres of woodland have been cleared, mostly by tramps. The tramps assisted during the year 1878 were 783. They worked 2,500 hours, reduced to days 259. "Every vagrant that applies for aid at the home is compelled to labor for the same, cutting wood or breaking stone two hours for a meal, four hours for supper and lodgings and breakfast. Previous to the adoption of this labor test, which is the only true way to solve the tramp problem, they had ten to fifteen, often twenty-five, and on several occasions as many as

seventy-five to stop over night. They now have only three and a half on an average per night."

The success with which this home is conducted is maintained. The administrative apartments are in perfect order. The medical and insane wards are in excellent condition. The patients themselves are clean, well clad, and receive excellent care. The neatly-furnished chapel, the library, and comfortable reading-room must not be forgotten. Fortunate, indeed, is that man or that woman, when overtaken by misfortune, if he or she is subjected to the necessity of resorting to the poor-house, can find their way into one like this, in which so much is done for their comfort and welfare.

Pittsburgh City Farm, for the City of Pittsburgh.

October 25, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The repairs and improvements made in the original house within the last two years, by which its appearance and condition were so much benefited, was noticed in the report of 1878. Since that time, two new structures have been added, one for the insane and another, which is also of considerable magnitude, for a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, and bakery. Both of these buildings are of brick; the former three, the latter two stories high. The hospital is arranged according to modern approved plans. It will have every convenience of heat and water, and all the appliances which are needed for the care and treatment of the insane. The floors are divided into single and associate rooms, in which from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty patients may be accommodated.

The second building is located immediately in the rear of the main building with which it communicates by a covered way, and by which it will have convenient access with the dining-room in the former. It is provided with suitable conveniences, is well arranged, and will doubtless be of great service in the housekeeping operations. A new gas-house has also been erected.

With these improvements and additions and a thorough equipment, it will be entirely practicable to provide in the best manner for the numerous persons who, from misfortune, are compelled to resort to it for assistance and relief.

Upon the completion of the hospital for the insane, since the visit of the commissioners, part of the 128 cases which has been transferred to Dixmont, were returned to the hospital. In November, 64 were brought back, six became private patients of Dixmont, eight were removed by friends, one died, and those committed by courts yet remain, numbering forty-nine.

The intention of the managers in the erection of this department, is to provide adequate accommodations for the chronic and incurable class of insane. It will be under the care of an assistant superintendent, and will have the benefit of the services and treatment of the resident physician of the home.

The home is generally very fully occupied by the dependent classes of the district, requiring for their care very extensive accommodations, and a

thorough administrative system. How much has been done within the last few years to provide for the former, has already been stated. The efficient manner in which it is conducted is fully attested by the excellent order which appears in all the apartments of the establishment, and by what has been accomplished for the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, 348. Sane, 185; insane, 158; idiotic, 1; blind, 2; deaf and dumb, 2; children included in the above, 74. Seventy males and 49 females are reported as engaging in various kinds of outdoor and indoor work.

Allegheny County Work-House.

October 24, 1879, visited with Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

The managers of this institution continue to carry on the work entrusted to them, if possible, more successfully than in previous years.

The financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1878, shows a surplus of earnings over expenditures to the amount of \$20,057 92:

The gross earnings for the year 1878 were \$70,534 95
Expenses for all purposes, 50,477 03

Balance, \$20,057 92

The profits realized from the labor of the inmates were sufficient to pay all the expense of conducting it; so that drafts on the counties for aid were not required.

The receipts for labor, for year ending December 31, 1879, in consequence of a want of orders for barrels, were \$47,616 79, which was a large decrease of the amount received in 1878. The expenses of the institution were \$50,874 43, making the net cost to the counties \$3,257 64; but this may also be considered a favorable result. The number of persons committed to the work-house from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878, were 2,154; viz: 1,747 males and 407 females. In the same period 1,919 were discharged by expiration of sentence; by commutation, 89; by order of court, 38; by Governor's pardon, 8; by escape, 6; died, 11; and 1 was removed to the pest-house, leaving in confinement, at the last named period, 537, or 455 males and 82 females.

The daily average was 87 larger than in the previous year.

The labor is performed under the immediate oversight and direction of the prison authorities, not by the intervention and control of contractors. The principle is recognized that labor should be performed under the eye and control of responsible parties, who have no selfish ends to accomplish by it, and who will take a humane and personal interest in the welfare and amendment of the convicts; not the present profit of the labor, but its bearing upon the future good of the laborer is the absorbing concern.

The value of remunerative industry is claimed to be an effective agency in reforming men who fall into evil ways and enter upon a life of crime.

The principle is also maintained by the president in his report to the board of managers, "That as the unfortunate men and women who are incarcerated in our prisons must be clothed and fed, they should be required to work for their support, instead of being supported by others who are guilty of no crime."

Such are the effects of the good discipline established in this institution, that little or no difficulty has occurred in its government. The necessity for severe punishment seldom occurs.

Chapel services are conducted every Sunday. The bible class exercises are held at from one to two o'clock in the afternoon. The chaplain reports that the religious exercises, together with Bible readings and explanations, held later in the day, in the chapel of the female prison, for the benefit of that class of prisoners, are always well attended. Order is strictly observed, and it is believed their meetings are not in vain. Intemperance and prostitution are the two great sins which have smitten and cursed this class of prisoners.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 27, 1879.

This jail is properly built and arranged. It admits of enforcing a proper system of prison discipline. But different system of management is pursued. It is kept merely as a place of detention till after trial. Short term convicts are committed to the work-house, and those of longer terms to the State prison.

Under a practice of this kind, it is useless to talk about remunerative employment, or such order in the different apartments as is practicable with convicts of longer terms, because they can be trained to habits of order and cleanliness. In this respect, and especially in what relates to the deterring effect of what is termed by the law "solitary confinement at hard labor," our county jail system is an utter failure. The kind of life passed by criminals in these prisons, has no terrors whatever to evil doers. It exercises no correcting or reformatory influence. On the other hand the bad become more so by idleness and constant association with the vicious and debased during all the hours of the day and night.

Present number of prisoners 15, of whom 5 have been tried. One female prisoner.

Poor-House.

October 27, 1879.

The present steward and his wife have shown great activity and earnestness in bringing up this establishment to a good standard of efficiency. A careful inspection of all parts of this institution revealed a very satisfactory condition in the household care and in the comfort and welfare of the

inmates. Both the new and such parts of the old building as are used, have a greatly improved appearance. The rooms on the women's side of the house are in a very comfortable state, and are maintained in good order.

The sitting-rooms, store-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., exhibit good order. What is here stated, applies also to the apartments, though not in the same degree, in which the men are accommodated. Part of the inmates are very difficult of care. Of the seventy-three now in the home, seventeen are children, and twenty-two of the whole number are moderately insane or feeble-minded. So large a proportion being helpless, renders cleanliness and thorough order very difficult. Nevertheless, no just complaint can be made.

Fifteen insane are supported in State hospitals. A careful economy is practiced. Out door relief is reduced. The farm is made more and more productive. The labor of inmates is utilized to some extent, and the work of the house and other departments is becoming thoroughly systemized.

September 30, 1879. Inmates, 77, of whom 45 are sane, 24 insane, 3 idiotic, 3 blind, 2 deaf and dumb; 21 are children.

Twenty-four males and 17 females assist in the work of the house and farm.

EXPENDITURES.

For the year 1879, for alms-house,	\$6,789 02
Paid for out door relief,	2,367 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,156 02
Deduct receipts,	656 02
	<hr/>
Net cost to county,	<u>\$8,500 00</u>

The sum of \$2,413 for support of insane in State hospital, is included in the above.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Jail.

October 11, 1879.

This prison presents a favorable appearance. It is built according to Haviland's plan, and is adapted to a proper system of prison discipline. All the conveniences which are needed for persons constantly confined, are provided. The drainage and water supply arrangements, afford the utmost satisfaction.

The system of management pursued, indicates a stricter regard for prison rules than is common in some sections of the State. Convicts are kept separate. The untried are not so strictly dealt with.

There are 28 cells, and 21 prisoners. Religious services are held occasionally. Convicts over one year are not kept. With the exception of the care of their cells, there is no employment for prisoners.

Poor-House.

Much has been done, and very successfully done, to bring up this institution to its present very excellent standard. The interior has received a general overhauling, and has been much improved.

The apartments for the insane have been re-arranged, and now afford very comfortable accommodations. New floors, new partitions, and new bedding have been supplied. A special apartment in a very desirable part of the insane department, has been prepared for Mary O. Neal, who is now fallen into a state of hopeless dementia. The insane maintained in the State asylum, have been re-transferred to the poor-house, where comfortable apartments have been prepared for them. Other apartments have been improved, giving to the whole establishment a bright and greatly improved appearance.

To facilitate the housekeeping duties, a new building has been put up, containing a kitchen, bake-room, washing apartment, and bath-room.

It gives me much pleasure to make a favorable report of the condition and management. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Shenfeldt, the steward and his wife, for their untiring efforts to effect the improvement which has been noticed.

September 30, 1879. Present number of inmates 77, of whom 53 are sane, 21 insane, 4 blind, 9 are children, 39 natives, 13 foreigners.

Twenty-three males are employed in general out-door work, 12 females in general house work; 17 males and 16 females are disabled.

BEDFORD COUNTY.**Jail.**

October 9, 1879.

This prison continues to be kept merely to detain prisoners until after trial. In no respect is it suitably arranged for the confinement of convicts or dangerous offenders. Except during court terms, it has few inmates. Four are held at this time, who, during the entire day, are found in what is used as a sitting and dining-room.

The apartments in which prisoners are confined are located on the first and second floors; four on the first, and two, with the room above named, on the second. There are two doors to each cell, with ventilating and heat registers. The opposite end of the prison is fitted up for females, and contains the requisite conveniences.

The jail is surrounded by a high wall. The drainage arrangement, from the building into a vault outside, thence to a sewer, is said to be satisfactory.

The sheriff lives in the jail. He is allowed 50 cents a day for each prisoner. The jail is in much better order than was seen at former inspections.

Poor-House.

Inmates, 113, of whom 22 or one fifth of the entire population are children, and 15 are insane.

This county home, which was erected in 1872, is well arranged. Every comfort and convenience are afforded for the care and treatment of the

helpless and infirm. In that part of it occupied by the insane, it has suffered considerable injury. This class are placed in apartments at the end of the third story, and are of a very low grade; some of them being violent and destructive. The rooms they occupy are by no means in a favorable condition. The floors and plastering are saturated with offensive effluvia, and unless attention to necessary purification and repairs is given, will involve in time heavy expense.

The proper remedy for the difficulty, is in a better system of care under the constant attention of an attendant, or the erection of a separate building or annex with a covered way into it for water closet and other conveniences adapted to their disturbed conditions. In order to protect well-constructed and arranged buildings, a resort to this plan has been found necessary in other counties. There seems to be an urgent necessity for it here. The insane themselves would be benefited by it, and the steward would be able to preserve a much better standard of household care. It is a mistake to confine the insane. They receive much benefit from outside air and exercise, and should be permitted to enjoy it. To a very large extent they are harmless. It is a mistake to deal with them as if they were dangerous. Their violence, if there be any such, consists very generally in mere clamor and tearing their clothes in pieces. This does not justify restraint with iron manacles and incarceration in dungeon like cells. A simple and effective remedy for this is found in the use of modern restraint fixtures, which are made of leather.

September 30, 1879. Inmates, 104; sane, 88; insane, 11; 3 idiotic, 1 blind, 1 deaf and dumb; 21 included in the above, are children.

Expenditures for the year for alms-house, \$7,597 93

Paid for out door relief, 2,077 84

Total of alms-house and out-door relief, \$9,675 77

Deduct receipts, 8 70

Net cost to county, \$9,667 07

BERKS COUNTY.

Jail.

August 6, 1879, visited with Commissioners Clymer, Dickinson, and Biddle.

Upon an inspection of this prison made this day, no material changes of any kind were observed. A correct system of conducting it having been established in the beginning, a policy in strict accordance with approved prison rules and regulations is steadily pursued.

In the convict section, those who have been tried and convicted, are serving out their sentences with regular employment or labor, weaving and shoemaking being the trades. To some extent these trades are permitted to be carried on by prisoners in association—two and three being thus employed in the same cell—but are lodged and fed separately.

The untried short term prisoners and vagrants are placed in the original part of the jail. Occasional employment is given to these, such as the necessary housekeeping duties afford, and other light work, as cutting rags for carpets, &c.

The benefit of religious services are given to them with considerable regularity, and some additions have been made to a library which contains a very tolerable supply of good reading matter.

Dr. L. D. B. Kuhn, the physician of the prison, in his annual report, states that "the sanitary condition of the jail has been kept up to a respectable standard, and the general health has been good; and adds this significant fact, that the exceptions were mainly dependent on poverty and previous vicious living, as well as moral depression during confinement, generally yielding to cheerfulness, *as soon as they were allowed to go to work.*"

At the date of the present writing, January 8, 1880, there are 94 prisoners, as follows: 45 in the old, 37 in the convict section, besides 12 vagrants, who are also in the first part of the prison.

Poor-House.

August 6, 1879, visited, with Commissioners Clymer, Dickinson, and Biddle.

The four spacious buildings in which the large pauper population of this county are maintained, were sufficiently described in the report of 1878. (See page 72.)

The original poor-house was erected in 1824. Previous to that time the township system prevailed. The male and female hospital departments were built in 1831-1832, and a large additional building, with accommodations for from 250 to 300 inmates, was finished in 1875.

A very large number of the dependent classes are provided for by this county. In some years the population in the alms-house runs up as high as 700, and is seldom less than 600. In the most populous counties several establishments are provided for the purpose. Philadelphia city and county has four alms-houses; Allegheny county has three, and Luzerne has six. In Berks county but one institution has been established, and the provision for house accommodations and of landed estate is commensurate with the extent of the wants and necessities for the large number of destitute and helpless persons who resort to it for relief.

It would be interesting to know the ratio of increase which occurs in the pauper population which has received institutional care in the different counties, with a view to trace the causes of differences in its extent, if there be any such, from an early period down to the present time; but I have to regret that the necessary data is not at my command. For that part of the time, however, which dates from 1869, when the act creating a Board of Public Charities became a law, we have the statistics which supplies the desired information. A reference to those of the two counties of Berks and Lancaster will answer my present purpose:

Statement exhibiting the AVERAGE number of paupers remaining in the Berks county poor-house for successive years, commencing with year ending June 30, 1870; also the net cost for the support of the alms-house, including the amount paid for out-door relief:

Years.	No. of inmates.	Amount expended.
1870,	302,	\$33,000 00
1871,	331,	30,694 12
1872,	337, (including \$4,207 54 for improvement,)	31,391 94
1873,	311, (including \$5,201 39 for receipts,)	25,262 97
1874,	355, (including \$3,268 42 for receipts,)	37,021 80
1875,	471,	45,096 60
1876,	490, (including \$3,629 72 for receipts,)	55,233 67
1877,	544, (including \$4,437 85 for receipts,)	54,554 05
1878,	621, (including \$3,687 40 for receipts,)	51,803 12
1879,	622, (including \$3,328 35 for receipts,)	51,359 87

Statement exhibiting the average number of paupers remaining in the Lancaster county poor-house for successive years, commencing with year 1871, no return having been made for 1870; also, the net cost of the support of the alms-house, including the amount paid for out-door relief:

Years.	No. of inmates.	Amount expended.
1871,	285,	\$24,000 00
1872,	298, (including \$2,840 13 for receipts,)	24,437 60
1873,	272, (including \$3,222 77 for receipts,)	37,196 60
1874,	320, (including \$6,796 32 for receipts,)	37,246 91
1875,	353, (including \$5,951 77 for receipts,)	*121,877 33
1876,	391, (including \$4,627 64 for receipts,)	*55,775 28
1877,	420, (including \$4,556 39 for receipts,)	38,092 85
1878,	434, (including \$7,090 45 for receipts,)	35,285 05
1879,	496, (including \$5,781 65 for receipts,)	32,305 52

The population of Berks county at the last census was 106,693.

The population of Lancaster county at the last census was 121,340.

The average per cent. of increase on the number supported in the Berks county alms-house was 45 per cent.; and the average per cent. increase on the cost of maintenance was 11 per cent.

The average per cent. of increase on the number supported in the Lancaster county alms-house was 28 per cent.; and the average per cent. increase on the cost of maintenance was 30 per cent., excluding the cost of building a new almshouse.

It will be noticed from the foregoing statement, that the increase in the population of the Berks county alms-house for the first five years of the period named, taking the first year as the basis, was 17.55 per cent., whilst that in the Lancaster alms-house for the same time, was 23.86 per cent.

In the next five years, taking the sixth year as the basis, the increase was at the rate of 32.06 per cent. in the first, and 27.37 per cent. in the second.

The increase of the dependent class in Lancaster county seems to have been at a uniform rate, and conforms to the natural increase of population in the district. In Berks county, the ratio is not thus limited, but is influenced by causes of various kinds, and which afford a sufficient explanation why the increase should be larger in the one than in the other. To satisfy the mind of the reader upon this point, it might be sufficient to

* Includes cost of new building.

refer to a single one of the facts above alluded to, viz : That the population in Lancaster is almost exclusively agricultural, whilst that of Berks is manufacturing, mining, and agricultural. The latter suffer greatest injury in periods of business panic and depression, which, if long continued, compel thousands to resort to the alms-houses and to a vagrant life for the necessaries of life.

Another of the causes of difference, consists in the fact that a much larger proportion of the population in the Lancaster county alms-house are foreigners, who, being without the advantage of family, homes, and friends, are obliged to seek relief in this way. Much of the destitution and distress among natives caused by want of employment, are relieved by friends and relatives. If the poverty of the latter was not thus relieved in this county, the population of the alms-house would be larger, and the ratio of admissions, compared to the population of the county, would be similar to that in the alms-house of Berks county. But other causes operate in producing differences in the extent to which pauperism occurs, and is made permanent.

The systems of management pursued have much to do with the question why the ratio of pauperism should be much larger in one district than in another; and these should be carefully examined, because erroneous systems may be changed and better ones substituted. Out-door relief may be granted largely in the one. It may be dispensed very sparingly in the other. In Berks, in 1879, it was \$8,051 13. In Lancaster it did not exceed \$1,873 50.

The policy pursued in relation to the care of children, who constitute so large a part of the population of our county charities, also differs very widely. In Berks they are retained to a very large extent. In Lancaster, after they become over four or six years of age, they are transferred to the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, located near the city of Lancaster, where they are educated and trained for usefulness, until places can be obtained for them. An appropriation is made annually by the county commissioners, with the approval of the court, for their support as long as they remain there. The effect of this mode of dealing may be shown by the following comparative statement :

<i>Number of Children in Lancaster Alms-House.</i>	<i>Number of Children in Berks County Alms-House.</i>
1874, 27	1874, 60
1875, 33	1875, 71
1876, 44	1876, 82
1877, 33	1877, 106
1878, 44	1878, 119
1879, 36	1879, 102

The mode of dealing with vagrancy should also be brought into view in considering the subject, in order to show to what extent the annual expenditures may be materially affected, favorably or otherwise.

The Lancaster alms-house being directly on the route usually traveled by these itinerant beggars, was, until few years ago, visited by from 50 to 90 daily for food and shelter. The Berks county alms-house was also very largely visited by them. Under the act passed by the Legislature, 1876, authorizing the erection of inexpensive work-houses, a plan was adopted by which a system of compulsory labor has been carried on for the last three years at the Lancaster county alms-house for this class; the effect of which has been that the number of callers has been growing less and less, until very few continue to appear.

In Berks they continue to receive aid, as usual, as a gratuity, without any system by which they can be made to render service in return, and, as a consequence, little or no abatement of the nuisance has occurred. Tramps for the year in Berks, 2,771, in Lancaster, 1,079.

Comparative statements of the details connected with the mode of conducting these county homes, of the large amount of relief for human want and suffering which they afford when properly administered, and of the errors, abuses, and misapplied appropriations, which, under careless and incompetent management, never fail to occur, may be useful in suggesting suitable reforms in the management, and to incite to greater attention and more earnest efforts to correct whatever may be wrong or defective in policy or administration.

Inmates remaining in the house, September 30, 1879, as follows: 530, of whom 102 are children; 138 are reported as being insane; 15 idiotic; 7 blind; 3 deaf and dumb; 303 are natives; 227 are foreigners. Tramps during the quarter, 556.

Expenses during the year ending September 30, 1879:

Total for alms-houses,	\$46,637 09
Paid for outdoor relief,	8,051 13
	<hr/>
	\$54,688 22
Deduct receipts,	3,328 35
	<hr/>
Net cost to county,	<u>\$51,359 87</u>

One hundred and ten males and 47 females are reported as assisting in the general work of house, gardens, and farm.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Jail and Alms-House.

August 13, 1879, with Commissioner Dickinson.

Some injury occurred to an outside wing of this prison from fire, during the past summer. It was promptly repaired, and it continues to be used as heretofore. As no measures had been taken to provide a building suitable for the purposes of a jail, the following communications addressed to the president judge of the court on the urgent want of proper prison accommodations are fully presented. I insert them as part of the report of this Board, including also what pertains to the condition of the alms-house.

Poor-House.

It is proper to add some particulars connected with the alms-house, which are not referred to in the papers which are subjoined.

The present number of inmates in it is 234, which includes 110 patients in the hospital. December 17, 1878, the entire population was 280; 177 were maintained in the main building, and 109 in the hospital.

Some changes and improvements have been made in the poor-house proper, by which still better management is facilitated. A change in the location of the school, which was urged in former visits, has been made. The kitchen has been enlarged, which affords sufficient space for a dining-room for women and children. The men dine in the basement. A separate room for colored women and children is also provided, and separate stair cases to upper stories. The house is well kept, notwithstanding it is old and much decayed. It was built in 1809, and from being constantly and largely occupied, requires frequent repairs and renewals.

The hospital is a building of later date, and is in a good state of repair. It continues to have the services of Mr. Cornell as superintendent, by whom it is well conducted. Cases of great suffering and distress here arrest attention. Four cases of palsy were noticed. The female so sadly deformed as to be unable to enjoy the recumbent posture, continues in the same bent up posture which she has occupied for the last eleven years. These sufferers are kindly and humanely dealt with.

The products of the farm are made to contribute largely towards the support of the inmates. In order to utilize the labor of the inmates to a greater extent, the cultivation of tobacco has been commenced.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, viz : 228, of whom 113 are sane, 47 insane, idiotic 1, blind 1, deaf and dumb, 2; 28 children; 74, including the insane, are hospital cases. Number of tramps during the quarter, 468. 38 men, 29 females, assist in the general work.

Financial statement not received.

Communication from the Board of Charities concerning the Bucks County Jail.

To the Hon. RICHARD WATSON,

President Judge, Seventh District, Pennsylvania :

The Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, in the prosecution of their official duties, visited the jail of Bucks county on the 13th instant, for the purpose of inspection; and, after careful examination and inquiry, are of the opinion that the building at present used as a jail is, from its great age, bad condition, and want of the conveniences and appliances now in common use, and considered necessary in the modern jails of this State, unfit for the purpose, and should be replaced as speedily as practicable by a substantial building, in which offenders against person and property may be securely held, and the discipline established by the laws of the Commonwealth properly enforced.

Such is the insecure condition of this jail that persons arrested on mere suspicion of crime, and who may, when tried, be found innocent, are heavily ironed and manacled to prevent escape, thus unnecessarily and unjustly inflicting an indignity and severe punishment on innocent persons, which could have been avoided, had the county prepared a proper jail for their detention. We also found that the means of communicating with persons on the outside of the walls is easy, and that the prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, which must result disadvantageously to the prison.

The overcrowded condition of the cells renders it impossible to enforce discipline, and is the cause of much promiscuous and most improper association, and of great demoralization amongst the prisoners.

We are satisfied that no good can be effected in this jail while in its present condition, and entertain the hope that the proper authorities of the county may adopt such measures as will lead to the erection of a jail where persons not yet convicted may be securely held, without the necessity of chaining them to the floors of their cells, and where those convicted may find that kind of proper discipline and degree of comfort and cleanliness which the laws of our State accord, even to the convicted felon, and which the enlightened and humane sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth everywhere demands.

The condition of the Bucks county jail has for a long time claimed the attention of the Board of State Charities, as the following extracts from some of their annual reports made to the Legislature will show. As far back as 1870 their report says: "This county is greatly in need of a new prison, constructed on the plan of separate labor. Its population would justify the erection and operation of such a prison, while it would prove beneficial to the morals, health, and comfort of the convicts, as well as a pecuniary saving to the tax-payers.

"It is to be hoped that the intelligent citizens of this county will soon inaugurate a movement in favor of such a laudable improvement."

Again, in their report for 1874, they say: "This ancient structure remains without any changes or improvements. Substantially built in the first instance, it was arranged in the style of the early jails—for mere lock-up purposes—when commitments were seldom made, and the necessary care and protection were easily exercised. The interior is suffered to fall into decay, rendering it unfit for the confinement of convicts. Prisoners are permitted to associate in all of the apartments, separation in its present insecure state being out of the question.

"The general condition of jails thus kept is in every instance bad. Reformatory influences cannot be exercised, and the result of commingling all sorts of characters cannot fail to be prejudicial, thus making prisons of this character schools of vice, instead of strictly penal and correctional."

In their report for 1876 they say: "With the exception of a little more order and such benefit as the application of a white-wash brush can effect,

no changes or improvements have been made in this architectural model of a bygone age. It is used, as stated in former reports, for the detention of the untried, or persons charged with crime. It is hardly fit for that purpose, as is obvious from the fact that six escapes have occurred since January last. There seems to be no present intention to make any other provision for the criminal classes in this county. They are apparently content to pay for the custody and maintenance of their convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary."

In 1877 the board reports to the Legislature, "That this old structure remains without any change or improvement. It is very fully occupied—from fifty to sixty prisoners are confined in it at the present time, a majority of them being vagrants. Twenty of this class, consisting of men and women, occupied one room. They slept on the floor, and were literally packed. Their appearance and condition was that of the lowest kind. Eleven were kept in another small room, and ten in the adjoining one. Of the seven cells or apartments only one was considered safe. An attempt to escape from one of these was recently made, which would have proved successful if military aid had not been applied for.

"The practice in this county is to commit convicts of both long and short terms to the Eastern Penitentiary, the jail being entirely unfit for their custody. This prison no longer answers the purpose for which it was established. To all intents and purposes it is a ruin, and is unworthy of this wealthy county."

The above extracts are made in order that the honorable court may be informed as to the condition of the jail for the past nine years, and that during this time the Board of Public Charities has been calling the attention of the citizens of Bucks county to the fact of its utter unfitness for the purposes of a jail, and urging the erection of a building more suitable for the detention and reformation of the convicted, and one that would reflect credit on the county.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President.

DILLER LUTHER,
Secretary and General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1879.

Alms-House—Petition of Directors.

To the HON. RICHARD WATSON, *President and only Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Bucks:*

The undersigned directors of the poor and house of employment for said county, respectfully report:

That in consequence of the failure of the sources from which a supply of water has been obtained for the institution, great inconvenience and

much suffering has been felt by the inmates during the summer season, for the want of a supply of water for hospital and alms-house purposes.

The board, seeing the necessity of seeking a supply from some other source, employed an engineer, who, with several experts, made an examination of the farm, the present mode of supply, and the water in the Neshaminy during the summer months, and in their opinion it was not fit for domestic uses, and that it would require a heavy outlay of money for pumps and steam connections to force the water into the buildings. They, therefore, were of the opinion that the cheapest, best, and surest method to obtain a full supply of water for all seasons of the year, was by means of an artesian well.

The directors invited the committee of the Board of Charities of the county to meet them for the purpose of examining the several plans submitted for obtaining a better supply of water, who, after examination of the said plans and cost of each one, gave it as their opinion that the best and cheapest means to obtain a full supply of water, was by digging an artesian well.

We also represent that there is a great need for some additional improvement being made on the farm, to enable us to preserve the property of the county from injury by exposure.

In consequence of there not being sufficient buildings for the storage of the wagons, carts, and farming implements, they have to remain uncovered and exposed to the weather during all seasons of the year.

And the board further represents that, in consequence of the increased number of persons admitted in the hospital, the room occupied in that building for a school had to be vacated for hospital uses. There being no room in any other building large enough for the accommodation of the children, (some forty in number.) A school-house is needed to enable the board to carry out the object of the school laws.

We also represent that there is needed for the welfare of the stock, an over-shoot to one of the barns.

And we further represent that, in consequence of the failure of the Newtown Insurance Company, the policy of insurance for \$10,000 on the hospital building was sunk and canceled.

The Board hereby respectfully petition for an appropriation to complete the following improvements, estimates of the cost having been obtained :

Digging and completing an artesian well,	\$1,700
Building a two-story wagon-house,	1,100
Building a school-house,	1,500
Building an over-shoot to barn,	275
Procuring an additional insurance on hospital building,	400
Total,	<u>\$4,975</u>

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that this petition may be laid before the grand inquest for the said county, in order that the said grand inquest may take such action in the premises as to them may seem proper.

And your petitioners further ask that your honor will also approve of the recommendations herein contained, in order that your petitioners may receive from the county commissioners the necessary funds to carry into effect the improvements specified herein. And we will ever pray, &c.

JOSEPH F. NICHOLAS,
JAMES D. WILSON,
WILLIAM KINSEY.

BUCKS COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE, *September 1, 1879.*

The undersigned, committee of the Board of Charities for the county, respectfully represent that in compliance with an invitation from the directors of the poor to visit the alms-house and make an examination of the present mode of water supply, and also the necessity for having built a wagon-house, a school-house, and over-shoot to the barn, do report that we made an examination of the matters specified in the above petition, and in our judgment there is a necessity for all the objects and improvements petitioned for by the board of directors, and we unite with them in asking the grand inquest and the honorable court to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Respectfully,

THOMAS W. TREGO,
D. W. MCNAIR,
JOHN WILDMAN.

Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Honorable, the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Bucks:

The grand inquest of said county, for September sessions, 1879, respectfully reports:

That they have had before them forty bills, of which they have found twenty-three true bills and seventeen not true.

We have visited the public buildings and find them in a neat and clean condition. We endorse the report of the Board of Public Charities in regard to the jail being unfit for the purpose for which it is intended, but in the present financial condition of the county, we do not feel at liberty to recommend the building of a new one. We advise the commissioners to place some protection over the windows next to the court-house, to prevent communication from the outside. We recommend the commissioners to grant the appropriation asked for by the directors of the poor and house of employment for the purpose of digging an artesian well, building a wagon-house, school-house, and paying the premium on the additional insurance asked for; and we further advise the commissioners, as soon as practicable, to pay the outstanding debts against the alms-house, amounting to about twelve thousand dollars, (\$12,000,) now drawing interest at six per cent. We agree to the report of the jury on Neshaminy bridge, at Bridgewater.

ROBERT W. ROGERS,

Attest—GEORGE DEAN,

Secretary.

Foreman.

BUTLER COUNTY.**Jail.**

This jail, situated in the town of Butler, was visited and inspected on October 27, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson. There were eight (8) prisoners, all males, and all held for costs. This jail is of the iron cage kind, introduced into the northern part of this State some years ago, and which have invariably proved unsatisfactory. There are twenty (20) cells on the two floors, four of which are assigned to the female prisoners, there being nothing but an iron open work fence or guard to separate the sexes. The commissioners were informed by keepers and prisoners, that constant communication, verbal and otherwise, is kept up between them. Complaint was made by the sheriff and his family, who reside in the building, that from a long-established custom, indiscriminate visiting at all times was permitted, much to the annoyance of the officers, and to the discipline of the jail. In September last, there was a violent outbreak of disorder among the prisoners, and a general destruction of the water-closet bowls, and other furniture of the jail. The ventilation is also bad, and some of the prisoners are suffering in consequence. The general condition of this jail as to its construction, arrangement of cells, and want of proper discipline, was so bad that the commissioners deemed it advisable to call upon the president judge of the judicial district in which it is located, and thus have the matter, through him, brought before the grand jury at the next term of court, which was accordingly done; and we trust that the authorities of the county will adopt measures to correct the evils that surround the jail.

CARBON COUNTY.**Jail.**

Visited with Commissioner Biddle.

This prison deservedly maintains a high rank among those in the State that are best conducted. So far as good household care and a strict observance of ordinary prison rules and regulations are concerned, few or none surpass it. It is kept in thorough order. The association of all classes of criminals and all kinds of characters is not permitted. Separation is enforced to a large extent.

It is, however, not entirely free from errors in the method of government adopted by the inspectors. Employment is not provided, reading matter is not supplied, and religious services are seldom conducted for their benefit in the jail. The neglect to provide employment, mental and physical, always results in injury to the prisoners, and is certain to cause confusion and disorder in the jail. It is true that it is difficult to devise a system of remunerative labor in jails in which the number of prisoners is so small. Occupation of some kind, such as sewing rags and weaving, might, however, be introduced, with advantage to the prisoners, and without the danger of incurring any pecuniary loss.

Three prisoners are confined: 2 tried, 1 untried.

Middle Coal Field Poor District.

September 11, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The inmates of this well-conducted institution continue to receive kind and faithful attention from the steward and his family, and from the board of directors, who devote to its administration much time and attention.

It is kept in excellent order and condition, and is conducted with a sincere desire to neglect no effort nor refuse to make any reasonable provision, in order to preserve the best of care and treatment for those who resort to it for assistance.

MAIN BUILDING.—Here the working class, male and female, a nursery, school-room, and the steward and his family are accommodated with apartments. The pharmacy, office for directors, and sleeping apartments for the latter are also on the first floor of this building. All parts of this house are in good order.

THE HOSPITAL.—The insane and the sick receive care and treatment here. Some improvements have been made during the past year. Gas has been introduced. Better cooking arrangements have been made. It is heated by steam. Water is introduced into all parts of it.

Twenty-seven insane and seven epileptic cases constitute part of its population. The infirm, sick, and disabled have comfortable rooms on the second story. These afflicted classes have the benefit of the utmost care, and every necessary comfort. Their rooms are well furnished, and thoroughly clean. The bath-room and water-closets are conveniently located, and are kept in good condition. The third and fourth stories are also occupied with other classes of patients. They have good rooms, comfortable beds, and good order is preserved.

A separate building has been prepared for tramps, who do not neglect to make occasional calls.

All departments of this establishment, the farm, gardens, and buildings are maintained in thorough order. Whilst so much is doing to promote the comfort of the inmates, very careful attention is paid at the same time to carry out a rigid system of economy. A three-mill tax is sufficient, under good management, for the support of the house and out-door paupers. The tax was reduced from ten mills to five mills. The present reduction is from five mills to three mills.

September 30, 1879. Inmates remaining in the alms-house, 164, of these, 35 are children, 27 are insane, 4 blind, 73 are hospital cases; 67 are natives, 97 foreigners. During July, August, and September 40 tramps applied for relief.

For expenditures see statistical tables.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Jail.

October 14, 1879.

This is a Haviland jail, substantially built, and well arranged. It is similar in style and capacity to that in Blair county, and contains the same number of cells. It is adapted to the separate system. In the report of 1877, it was represented to be in good order. Its present condition is di-

rectly the reverse. It now presents a most forlorn appearance. The fifteen prisoners now confined do not seem to have any particular apartments allotted to them. They occupy all parts of the jail; but, during the day, are congregated promiscuously in the corridor. The jail has suffered much from the want of ordinary repairs. The want of attention and the general neglect everywhere visible, and total absence of all disciplinary management are plainly shown, in consequence of which, a spectacle of confusion and disorder is presented, which is calculated to amuse the beholder, if he did not lose sight of the fact that these institutions are designed to be not only penal, but correctional. Where are the prison inspectors and county commissioners? Their attention to this prison is much needed.

Poor-House.

In the management of this establishment we witness evidences of faithful and efficient efforts and attention. With a valuable experience, and the requisite qualifications, Mr. Lilly, the steward, by means of a thorough system, seems to have little difficulty in preserving an excellent standard of care in all departments of this estate. He may not have, and, indeed, has not the benefit of modern improvements and conveniences to the largest extent; but he makes the most of such as he has, and in no part of the building will you find a single case of hardship or neglect—nowhere, from the basement to the attic, will the evidences of a want of attention to the utmost order and cleanliness be noticed.

Present number of inmates, 70; which is a slight increase. They are classified as follows: Sane, 46; insane, 23. Five of the total number are children—2 white; 3 colored. In addition to these, 14 insane are maintained in the State hospital.

A material reduction in the house expenses for the year has been effected. Attention is given to the importance of utilizing the labor of inmates. Only one hired man is employed.

The alms-house expenses, including \$1,989 45 paid for insane in

State hospital, were,	\$6,738 90
Add what was paid for out-door relief,	4,568 03
	<hr/>
	\$11,306 93
Deduct receipts,	99 18
	<hr/>
Net cost to county,	<u>\$11,207 75</u>

CHESTER COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited and inspected on the 11th November, 1879, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This jail was first occupied in 1840, and is under the management of a board of inspectors appointed by the court and commissioners of the county. Washington Hacker is the executive officer or warden, and is appointed annually by the inspectors. He has held the position for the past six years.

There are sixty cells, each one being supplied with water, and warmth from the furnace, which is located in the building, and the ventilation, which is very good, is obtained from the same furnace.

At the time the commission visited the jail there were fifty inmates, forty-six of whom were convicted, and four awaiting trial. Four of the convicted were females.

Persons convicted in this county are kept in this jail, except those convicted of murder in the second degree or manslaughter. They are sent to the eastern penitentiary. The prisoners are kept separate as far as possible. When the number exceeds sixty, there must necessarily be more than one, in some of the cells.

All the domestic duties of the jail are performed by the inmates. The number of prisoners at work weaving carpet and check, making boots and shoes, caning chair seats, making brooms, and manufacturing clothing for the use of the prisoners, averages thirty-five, and the profits of their labor for the year ending October 1, 1879, were two thousand five hundred dollars, (\$2,500.)

The prisoners are given over work, and some of those under sentence for a term of years, have accumulated quite a sum of money which is held for them until they are discharged.

The only mode of punishment practiced in the institution, is the darkened cell and bread and water diet. At the time of visitation, but one prisoner was undergoing punishment.

The health of the prisoners is remarkably good, and no case of sickness existed at this time.

The discipline and sanitary condition of this jail are remarkably good, and will compare favorably with any other in the State. This may be attributed to the fact that it is governed by a board of inspectors, who are selected for that position by the county authorities, from amongst the best class of citizens, and who engage zealously in the work, and select for the executive officer a suitable person, and retain him as long as he faithfully discharges his duties.

Poor-House.

Visited November 30, 1879.

The population of this institution varies very little, seldom exceeding 310. The present number is 300, one fifth, or 60, being children. About 32 of the latter attend a school, which is conducted in one of the apartments of the main edifice. Thirty-five are of the insane class. These consist of the various grades of insanity. All are of the chronic and incurable kind. They are kept in apartments at the ends of the corridors on each story, and partly in the hospital erected for the purpose several years ago. The condition of the patients and apartments bears testimony of good care.

The general condition, is, if possible, more than usually favorable. Cleanliness and good order are observed throughout. Some changes have occurred. Until quite recently, this was one of the places that was largely visited by tramps. Seventy-five were entertained in a single night.

Not more than an average of five make their appearance now. Nor are they to be seen at homes in the country. To the long term sentences authorized in Mr. Rhoads' supplement to the tramp law of 1876, is doubtless to be ascribed this wonderful change, and partly, also, to the revival of business. Under a close and rigid system of care and management, by which this institution is governed, very little out-door relief is granted—the whole amount for the year not exceeding \$300 or \$400. Probably to this policy is to be ascribed the unusually large proportion of children, who, with their mothers, are transferred to the home.

The annual expenses are about the same. The farm products are the usual average. Two hundred and sixty acres of land are worked with three hired men. When opportunities occur, able-bodied men and women are hired out to families in the neighborhood; the former at fifty the latter at forty cents a day. It frequently happens that permanent places are thus obtained for them.

The children remain, to a great extent, under the care and tuition of Miss Kinsey, the teacher, who, to an aptness for her calling, unites a quality not always found, but without which no considerable success must be expected. I mean a special fondness for those of tender years placed under her care. The children are carefully instructed and trained. Their minds and personal habits receive the benefit of affectionate attention and care.

The room in which the school is conducted, though sufficiently spacious, is by no means a desirable one. Instead of being front of the main corridor, with light and cheerful surroundings, it is upon the opposite side, the only windows to which look out on the buildings and grounds in the rear, where scenes of a sad and forbidding character are presented. The attention of the directors is respectfully called to it, with a hope that a room with sufficient light, requisite ventilation, and pleasant surroundings, will be selected.

Neither is the furniture of the room in keeping with the standard of care pursued in this department in other respects. The desks and benches belong to a by-gone age. They are placed against the walls, which is objectionable, for reasons which will readily occur to the reader. The introduction into our schools of the modern school desks has been instrumental in preventing deformities and other injuries which occur very often from sitting for hours in erect and cramped positions in school-rooms. Desks with properly arranged seats can now be supplied at very moderate prices. Maps, the black-board, and a small library, are already provided, but the school will not be complete without the former, and when introduced in a properly located room, will contribute much to give it an attractive appearance.

The inmates remaining in the house September 30, 1879, were 293, as follows: 232 adults, 61 children; and are returned as to their mental condition as follows: 233 sane, 41 insane, 17 idiotic, and blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 1.

Of the 61 children, 30 attend school; 43 are under seven years of age.

Twenty-five of the inmates engage in house-work. Forty-five work on the farm and in quarries located near the alms-house, and also in work to some extent for farmers in the neighborhood.

See statistical table for receipts and expenditures.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 4, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

A very decided change has occurred in the system of management heretofore pursued in this prison. Situated on the direct route traveled by tramps on their journey from the east towards the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia, these "general tourists" were committed into it by *thousands*, especially during the time when the old fee bill statutes relating to their committal, maintenance, and discharge were in force. Whilst the perquisites under those laws lasted, the prison accommodations were monopolized by them, by which the special purpose for which the prison was designed was defeated. Convicts and persons charged with crime, committed by the court, had to be crowded in a small number of cells, in violation of a good system of prison care and discipline. These abuses practiced in this and other counties were attaining great magnitude, not only occasioning heavy and unnecessary burdens, but threatening expensive enlargements in the buildings in which they were to be confined. When public attention became awakened to the subject, it culminated in the passage of the "tramp law" of 1879, which provides for more summary arrests and longer terms of imprisonment than those imposed in the vagrant act of 1876. What was defective in the act of 1876 has been remedied by the law of 1879. During the brief period in which it has been in operation, it has done more to uproot the growing evil than all that had been attempted previously. It was the work of Hon. A. M. Rhoads, a citizen of Cumberland county, who drew up the bill, and, against much opposition, secured its passage through both branches of the Legislature. He is entitled to the thanks of the public.

In order that tax-payers may be able to form a correct knowledge of the pecuniary benefit which is realized from this bill, I subjoin the following statement, showing the amount paid to D. H. Gill, sheriff of Cumberland county, for the keeping and maintainance of "tramps" in the months of September, October, November, and December, in the years 1878 and 1879, respectively :

	1878.	1879.
September,	\$226 80	\$52 00
October,	668 00	106 50
November,	1,701 00	122 00
December,	2,569 01	214 50
	<u>\$5,162 31</u>	<u>\$495 00</u>

Thus showing a difference in favor of the county, in the space of four months, of \$4,668 31.

The appearance of the jail now is entirely changed. Instead of being

overcrowded, it is comparatively vacant. A day after our visit, September 4, seven convicts were transferred to the eastern penitentiary, and two juvenile delinquents to the House of Refuge, leaving very few occupants. Upon a re-visit, December 18, a few months subsequently, I found all the cells but two on the first floor vacant. These were occupied by vagrants and several persons committed for disorderly conduct, not exceeding seven in all.

The untried and convicts are kept on the second tier, numbering not over six or eight in all.

With a population so largely reduced, there can be no difficulty in giving a separate cell (there being thirty-six) for each prisoner, thereby the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline may be carried out, and the jail always kept up to a high standard of care and efficiency.

Poor-House.

September 4, 1879, visited, with Commissioner Biddle.

The number of inmates maintained in this institution at this time is one hundred and twenty-eight. The ordinary pauper class occupy apartments in what is termed the poor-house, and others, the sick, injured, and insane, are provided for in the hospital, which is a separate and more modern building. The large stone mansion adjoining the first, and communicating with it, is occupied by the steward and family exclusively.

The brick addition, above referred to, was erected in 1833, and was, doubtless, sufficient for the necessities of that period; but is by no means suitably arranged, nor is it provided with such conveniences as are essential for the proper care of the increased number of the helpless and infirm who require aid at the present time, and consequently does not present an orderly and comfortable appearance.

Difficulty seems to be experienced in finding suitable places for the various persons who are received into it. The colored people occupy two rooms in the basement, which certainly do not look inviting. Aged females, and those who assist in the house work, have rooms on the first story. Children, with their mothers or attendants, are also placed here.

From two to six beds are placed in each room. A sitting-room, somewhat comfortable in appearance, is also provided on this floor, and is resorted to by the inmates during the day. The furniture in these apartments, including the bedding, is much worn, and presents a very forlorn appearance. The building is warmed by heaters placed in the cellar.

A better division of rooms is made on the second story. They look more desirable, but are seldom occupied.

The kitchen is in the basement. It is not well arranged, and is scantily supplied with cooking facilities. It needs a thorough over-hauling and much improvement. Males and females dine in the same apartment in the basement, but at different tables. The baking is done in a separate stone building, which is located sufficiently near.

The sick, infirm, feeble-minded, and insane constitute more than one half

of the entire population. These are received into the hospital and infirmary. This building was erected in 1868 and 1869. It is four stories high, including the basement, which is above ground. It is well arranged, and has most of the modern improvements. A hall runs each way through the basement and other stories, with a stair-case in the center, constructed partly of iron. It is provided with a cooking-range in the basement. Water is pumped from the creek into tanks on the third story. Bath-rooms and water-closets are placed in both wings on each story, where hot and cold water is provided.

The three upper stories are occupied as follows: The infirmary cases occupy the first. Invalid females, and such as are able to render some assistance occupy the entire second. The male insane are kept in the north wing of the third. The apartments in the opposite wing on this floor, not taken up with water tanks and for store-rooms, are occupied by females, one of whom is blind, and two are of the feeble-minded class.

The wings on the upper stories are separated by iron-barred doors, an arrangement which is favorable to ventilation and light, but for obvious reasons, is objectionable when the opposite wings are occupied by males and females. This building, though well constructed and arranged, I regret to find in a condition that is by no means favorable. It has suffered much for the want of timely repairs, which is to be regretted, as it may justly be considered among the best of its class in the State. Neither the apartments nor the patients are kept up to a good standard of care and condition.

The insane wards are especially bad. The attention of the officers had been called to the necessity of making better provision in previous reports of this Board. In the report of 1876, page 59, it is stated, respecting them, "two nude patients were moving to and fro in the corridor of their ward. One was confined and chained to the floor of her cell, in the female ward, who was also naked, and in an exceedingly filthy state." There were seven cases in the male ward in a very neglected condition. Modern restraint fixtures, instead of chains for those who destroy their clothing and are otherwise destructive, and the benefit of the bath and out-door exercise, were advised to be used. In 1877, some improvement was noticed. The man (Smith) who at the former visit was entirely nude, now keeps dressed, and his chains have been removed; other restraint appliances having been substituted. But two others (males) were confined in one room, who, at the time, were also entirely nude, and in a very neglected condition. It was stated that these, at times, were dressed and taken out.

A colored man occupied one of the cells in this ward. He was admitted September 25, 1876.

Visited December 5, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The condition of the persons occupying the ward above referred to is now as follows: It will be observed that the improvement noticed in 1877, was temporary, and that the present condition, if possible, is worse than any that preceded it.

Joseph Smith, the first case named, was admitted December 25, 1869, aged forty-seven, was confined to his cell and chained to the floor, is filthy, and when excited, noisy. A bag of straw was his only bed, and his cell was rendered unfit for occupation by being bedaubed with human odore.

The colored man, (Stackfield,) now chained by the ankle to the floor, is constantly confined. His apartment is in a very bad state. Modern restraint appliances have not been used, and for five months past, he is not permitted the liberty of the corridor. The apartment which he occupies, is in a very filthy condition.

There are 28 cases of all grades in the male and female wards. Some are much deteriorated, and are run down into the lowest forms of mere animal life. One of the female insane, who was seen at former visit in a very deplorable condition, died September 7, 1879.

The Board visited the insane department of the alms-house on the 3d December, 1879, and after careful inquiry into the cases of Joseph Smith and Samuel Stackfield, who are chained to the floor of their cells, were of the opinion that the condition of the latter might be greatly improved by releasing him from his chains, and substituting therefor suitable restraints for his hands and feet, if deemed necessary, which will admit of his having the benefit of the fresh air in the corridor and yard; and recommended that the restraints used in all well regulated hospitals be procured for his benefit.

The case of Joseph Smith is one of a more serious character, and the Board were convinced, from personal examination and the testimony of the physician and officers of the institution, that he could not, from the violent nature of his disease, be properly restrained and treated in the alms-house hospital, and that it was imperatively necessary that he should be placed in the care of skilled physicians and trained nurses, whose experience fits them to properly treat such cases, and therefore resolved to make an application to the president judge of the judicial district, in accordance with the act of Assembly approved March 7, 1874, asking that a decree be made that the directors of the poor of Cumberland county shall transfer Joseph Smith, an insane man, now in the poor-house of said county, to the State asylum at Harrisburg. A communication was also sent to the directors of the poor-house notifying them of the proposed action of the Board of Public Charities.

Application was accordingly made to Judge Herman to make decree that the said Joseph Smith, in charge of the said directors of the poor of Cumberland county, shall be removed to the State asylum at Harrisburg.

A communication was received from the board of directors acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed by this Board, and expressing their entire willingness to carry out its recommendations, looking to the transfer of Smith to the State hospital as soon as possible, and to carry out the recommendations touching Stackfield's case.

Judge Herman promptly granted the decree to transfer. Smith was

removed immediately thereafter, and has been received into the asylum at Harrisburg, where, under the vigilant care of trained attendants, he has the freedom of the corridor, wears his clothes, and is free from physical restraint of any kind.

Inmates remaining in the alms-house September 30, 1879, were 194 : of whom 23 are children ; 179 sane, 12 insane, 1 idiotic, 2 blind. Tramps—8, July ; 79, August ; 30, September.

The able-bodied, male and female, are employed on the farm and in the house.

Expenses for the year ending September 30, 1879 :

Total for alms-house,	\$21,444 46
Paid for outdoor relief,	3,471 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,915 46

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Jail.

Visited October 31, 1879.

This is an old prison of singular style and arrangement. There is an upper and lower story. It has the appearance of strength, the masonry being massive, and yet it is not sufficiently strong to prevent escapes. It is used principally for detaining persons charged with crime. Convicts are sent to the work-house and penitentiary ; juvenile offenders to the Western Reform School.

Its general appearance is not changed, though the household care is better. Prisoners associate during the day, two occupy one cell at night. Meals are taken at a common table. Some reading matter is supplied by the sheriff, and occasional religious services are held by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Present number of prisoners, 15. One female, occupied a room on the second story, the only access to which is from the exterior.

The sheriff boards at \$3 50 per week, each. About one half of the prisoners were held for costs. The rest were committed by justices for vagrancy, drunkenness, and petty larcenies.

Poor-house.

October 31, 1879, visited with Mr. Kern, county commissioner.

For the want of sufficient room, this otherwise comfortable home presented at the preceding official visit, a somewhat disordered appearance. (See report of 1877, page 57.) Efforts are now making to correct this difficulty, at least to some extent. A small building, a one-story frame, which is to be enlarged, has been erected, with a capacity of eight patients. Four cases of a low grade occupy apartments there now. It should be enlarged sufficiently to accommodate at least twenty of the helpless class, whereby a better classification and greater order and purity can be preserved in the main building. Some plans to ensure better ventilation have been adopted, but are very imperfect, and little benefit it is to be feared will

be derived from them. Some relief may be expected from the additional accommodations, so far as the care of other inmates in the main building are concerned. In addition to this, the repairs to the apartments which have suffered so much injury should not be delayed.

A considerable increase in the number of inmates has occurred. Present number, 103; 59 males, 42 females; 6 are boys, 4 girls; 2 females insane, 16 males insane; 3 blind; idiotic, 7. This enumeration shows how largely the population are helpless and dependent. Mr. Buel, the newly elected steward, and his wife, are doing what they can under great difficulties and embarrassments.

The casual visitor, as well as an officer appointed to make the closest scrutiny, cannot fail to be impressed with the general management and the kindness shown to the inmates. The table is supplied with coffee or tea for breakfast and supper, and dinner if wanted. Milk is also given to all who prefer it, besides meat and vegetables.

This establishment is conducted with the utmost economy. A considerable reduction in the annual expenses has been effected. Out-door relief has been cut down from \$11,000 to \$5,000. A very careful supervision over its affairs is exercised by the county commissioners who govern it. The farm receives much attention and is made very productive. But one hired man is allowed. The farm consists of 225 acres. It produces 2200 bushels corn, 280 bushels wheat, 900 bushels oats, 1125 bushels potatoes, buckwheat, 92 bushels, and an unusually large quantity of fruit and vegetables.

September 30, 1879. Inmates, 102; 56 are considered sane, 34 insane, 5 idiotic, 6 blind, 1 deaf and dumb; 9 are children, 61 are natives, 41 foreigners. Twenty-five males and females assist in the general work.

Expenses for the year ending December 31, 1879.

Maintenance,	\$2,796 49
Salaries, wages, labor,	2,016 10
Fuel and light,	656 11
Clothing,	1,328 09
Insane in State hospital,	4,741 44
Repairs,	1,607 67
Other expenses,	2,427 96
<hr/>	
Total for almshouse,	\$15,573 86
Paid for out-door relief,	6,735 57
<hr/>	
	\$22,309 43
Deduct receipts,	2,585 82
<hr/>	
Net cost to county,	<u><u>\$19,723 61</u></u>

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited on the 28th of November, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson, accompanied by Doctor Isaac N. Kerlin, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School.

This jail is situate at Media, the county seat, and is under the management of a board of inspectors, composed of the following named gentlemen, viz: George Broomall, president; Joseph G. Cummings, secretary; John McMullin; William Lewis; and William Williams, who are appointed by the court and county commissioners.

The capacity has been increased within the last two years to the extent of thirty-eight cells, making in all seventy for the prisoners, exclusive of those used for bath, hospital, and store-rooms; and there are at this date seventy-five prisoners confined in the seventy cells, twenty-five of which are untried. Sixteen are colored. No females.

The separate or Pennsylvania system is observed as far as possible, and the prisoners are kept in their cells, except when detailed to clean the corridors or similar service in other parts of the building, and no one is permitted in the yard for the purpose of airing or exercise.

The inspectors hold meetings monthly at the prison, and make general examination into the condition thereof, and one inspector, at least, is required to make weekly visits for the same purpose.

Promiscuous visiting is not permitted, and visitors are required to have permission from one inspector to visit the jail. Those who desire an interview with a prisoner must obtain an order for that purpose, signed by two of the inspectors. This is a wise arrangement, and should be universal throughout the Commonwealth.

The warden furnishes food for the prisoners, for which the county commissioners pay him twenty cents *per diem* for each one.

All of the prisoners are employed in the following industries, viz: Broom-making; cutting carpet rags; sewing carpet rags; caning chair seats; and weaving carpet, for which they have seven looms. The labor is not contracted out, but the material is purchased, and manufactured into goods, which are sold from the prison store-room by the warden.

The building is warmed by steam from a boiler in the basement, and the ventilation seems to be perfect, and the health of the prisoners good.

One of the larger cells is fitted up for a hospital, which is supplied with all the appliances for properly treating the sick.

Religious services are held every fortnight, and frequent visits are made by some of the ladies of the vicinity, who distribute moral and religious books and tracts among the prisoners.

The prison is also furnished with a small library, which is not in good condition. The books require re-binding, and a new supply of reading matter is desirable, and will, no doubt, be furnished by the citizens of the county when this want becomes known to them.

The punishment for a violation of the prison rules is the darkened cell and a diet of bread and water. The punishment for an attempt to escape is attaching a peculiarly formed iron instrument, weighing fourteen pounds, to the ankle, which, while the prisoner remains still in his cell, does not weigh upon the limb, but, if he attempts to walk, the whole weight comes upon the leg. The instrument has seldom been used.

J. Morgan Baker, the warden of the jail, is entitled to much praise for the excellent appearance of the building, and for the good order maintained among the prisoners, all of whom seemed to perform their allotted work with cheerfulness. The condition of this prison is far above the average county jail, and is but another proof, if any were wanted, of the propriety and necessity of having all similar institutions placed under the government of a board of inspectors.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Poor-House.

Visited on the 28th of November by Commissioner Biddle and Dickinson, accompanied by Doctor Isaac N. Kerlin, superintendent of the training school.

James M. Smith is the superintendent, and Doctor Fussell attending physician.

The number of inmates at the time of visitation was 154—83 males, 54 females, 17 children. Twenty-six of the males insane or idiotic. Twenty-six of the females are either insane or idiotic. Fifteen of the children are taught by a teacher employed for the purpose, in a building near the alms-house.

All the buildings are well arranged and in general good condition. Some of the bath-rooms and water-closets require repairs and closer inspection on the part of the attendants.

The interior of the house is so arranged that with ordinary care entire separation can be maintained.

The farm attached to the institution embraces one hundred and two acres of land, and affords employment for many of the inmates, by whom, under the supervision of a salaried overseer, the work is done.

The general hospital wards of the alms-house proper, for both male and female, were in good order, and are well supplied with the appliances necessary for hospital service. The out wards, where the able-bodied inmates are quartered, were furnished with a full supply of clean and comfortable bedding, and the inmates clad with seasonable clothing. The diet, which was of a wholesome kind, was well prepared and abundant in quantity. No complaint was heard from this class of the inmates.

The building used as an insane hospital, which is located some distance from the alms-house, is a modern structure, and well arranged for the treatment of this class of patients, but is very much crowded. The wing occupied by female patients was designed to accommodate, at most, nineteen patients, but twenty-six were found there at the time the commissioners

made their visit. One woman was tied to the wall for want of proper kind of restraints. Two others were under restraint. The sanitary condition of this division was good.

The division occupied by male patients, was not in good sanitary condition, and the water-closets, which are not well located, were found to emit unpleasant and unwholesome odors, which, with a proper degree of care, could have been avoided. One patient was chained to the floor of his cell, and others locked up, which, in almost every instance, would not have been necessary, had the proper kind of restraining apparatus been supplied by the directors of the poor.

Altogether, the commissioners were not favorably impressed with the condition and management of the insane inmates of this institution, and the officers in charge were evidently ignorant of, or unskilled in the duty and care of insane patients. Reform in this division of the alms-house is greatly needed.

The grounds and airing-yards attached to the insane division, are admirably arranged with pavilions and seats for the use of the patients in pleasant weather.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Jail.

July 10, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

To provide for the necessity of larger prison accommodations in this county, an extension has been made at the rear end of the jail, by which the number of cells has been increased from forty to fifty-two. Some relief has been afforded for the over-crowded condition which generally occurs in it. It is designed for certain classes for whose custody the usual strength and security are not deemed essential. There are two and three bunks in each cell; an arrangement that cannot be regarded to conform with present views of a proper system of prison economy, but is deemed sufficient for the vagrant class, for whom it is more especially intended. Two prisoners held for trial who occupied cells in it, recently effected an escape by enlarging the register space near the ceiling, and cutting thence to and through the roof.

There are, at present, 50 prisoners. Short-term prisoners and persons awaiting trial only are kept. With the exception of the care of their several apartments, the prisoners are unemployed. Mr. Hoffman, the warden, has a due regard to the importance of compelling the observance of prison rules and regulations, and, so far as is in his power, enforces them. The jail is in good order.

Poor-House.

July 11, 1879. This place is occupied to its fullest capacity. To provide accommodations to a sufficient extent, for some years past, has been a matter of no little difficulty, which has been remedied only by crowding the different apartments beyond their proper measure with beds. Wherever rooms, large enough for two beds, have four, with at least double that num-

ber of occupants, with no storage furniture for clothing and other articles; much disorder and confusion will unavoidably occur, and which no degree of attention and care can well prevent. With larger sleeping accommodations, the great impediment in the way of the highest standard of household care and condition would be removed.

The directors and officers have not been insensible to these defects and to the necessity of some improvements and enlargement, especially in the hospital department, which was badly adapted to the purpose for which it was used, and which presented a very unfavorable appearance from the decay and disorder in which it had been suffered to fall. An addition has been made to the rear of the hospital, by which twelve additional rooms have been gained, and which are designed for the most active cases of the insane.

New floors and doors, better bath and water-closet arrangements, with general renewals and repairs, have been made, by which the general condition has been much improved, and a better distribution or classification of the inmates of some of the wards of the hospital been rendered practicable.

Present number of inmates, 182, of whom 34 are insane, and 30 children. An increase of ten in the number of insane occurred, above what it was in 1877, which, it is presumed, is caused by the transfer of that or a larger number from the State asylum.

The total expenses for alms-house for the year, \$23,540 38
Paid for outdoor relief, 10,517 06

\$34,057 44

ERIE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 20, 1879.

This prison, as stated in former reports, is built and arranged after the iron cage plan, for which a preference seems to be entertained in this section of the State. Whatever advantages may be claimed for jails of this kind on the ground of security, little or nothing can be said in their favor for carrying out a system of prison discipline which requires the seclusion of prisoners. The architectural arrangement does not admit of such separation as to prevent objectionable verbal communication, nor the constant association in the cells and corridors during all the hours of the day and night of the criminal class, a practice that is held to be very unfavorable to thorough prison discipline. It is entirely useless to expect a favorable condition in the prison care and management under such circumstances; reformatory efforts and influences are scarcely thought of; cleanliness and good order seem to be impossible. The best that can be done for female prisoners in the way of separation in this prison is to place them in an apartment on the third tier, as remote as possible from those occupied by males. But this does not prevent verbal communication, a privilege seldom or never allowed in well-regulated systems of prison discipline.

In extenuation of the careless manner in which some of these jails are conducted, the fact must be stated that they are merely used as places of detention of persons charged with crime until after trial. Very short term convicts only are kept. Convicts, with sentences over three months, are committed to the Western Penitentiary or Allegheny County Work-House. This is contrary to the custom pursued in many other counties, in which both long and short term convicts are kept, and where a rigid system of prison discipline is faithfully carried out.

Sixteen persons are held at this time, which is a large decrease on the number in jail at the same time the preceding year—only four were tried, ten were waiting trial. The sheriff conducts the prison, and boards the prisoners at a fixed rate. The defective drainage has been partially, but not entirely, corrected.

Alms-House.

The utmost care and attention continue to be exercised in the management of this institution. The aged and infirm, the sick and helpless, the feeble-minded and insane receive kind and faithful care and treatment. So far as the accommodations in the buildings and the extent to which such conveniences as are essential for those who are incapable of self-cure are provided, no help or comfort is withheld, and no efforts are spared to ensure a comfortable condition for all the inmates.

With the benefit of a large experience on the part of the intelligent and fully qualified superintendent, Mr. Griffin, and the active and diligent supervision of the board of directors, every guarantee is afforded for an efficient administration of all the departments.

A reduction in the house expenses for 1878, of about \$10,000 was effected, and a still further saving is expected to be made in those of 1879. The expenses for 1878, were \$29,900, which included the support of the insane at Dixmont, amounting to \$2,063, and \$6,000 paid for out-door relief. Large reductions in the item of out-door relief, here as well as in other counties, under a system of better care and scrutiny into the merits of applicants are being made. The managing boards are also directing attention to a reduction of the expenditures incurred for the support of the insane in State hospitals, and with this intention have withdrawn some of the old, incurable, and harmless cases. I will not undertake to say to what extent, if any, these transfers into the county home should be made, if made at all. It is a matter which should be very carefully considered, because in many instances such changes will be sure to result in wrong and hardships to the patients which could not be justified by the question of economy alone. Whilst a reduction in the annual expenses has been effected it is not to be supposed that the higher aims and purposes for which these institutions have been established have been disregarded. The number of the destitute and dependent who are received into the house is as large or larger than it was at this time in the preceding year. The table is as well supplied, the household care, the sleeping apartments, shelter and

raiment, all are kept up to their usual good standard. Under skillful management the labor of the inmates for house and farm work has been realized to an unusual extent. Only one hired man is employed for the farm which is quite large. All the garments used by the inmates are made up in the house; all the cutting for which is done by Mrs. Griffin, the wife of the superintendent. Nearly all the new shoes are made by inmates, and all the repairing. Only seven hands or assistants are paid, viz: A farmer, baker, engineer, assistant to Mrs. Griffin, an attendant for the male insane department, a female attendant, and assistant attendant for female insane department.

The present number of inmates is 240. The cost per week for each is about \$1 30.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Jail.

October 11, 1879. The prison is located in the rear of the court-house, on an eminence that is highly favorable to ventilation and drainage. The front is built of brick, the rear, which is the prison part, is of heavy stone. It is in the style of the Erie prison. A cage of heavy iron bars incloses the cells, which, with the floors, are lined with boiler plate-iron; an arrangement that is calculated to insure strength and security. The male prisoners are confined in this part of the prison. Besides this, immediately east of it and communicating with it, in the temporary frame building, cells are prepared for female prisoners.

The prison is provided with water for bath and wash-stands, a heater in the cellar, and other conveniences.

The jail admits of carrying out a good system of prison discipline, but it is not observed. Its appearance is by no means what it should be. For the want of paint and thorough household care, the cells, floors, the iron work, walls and ceilings present a very unfavorable aspect, whereas, with the benefit of these, it might be much improved and made bright and cheerful.

There were seven prisoners. All convicts over three months are sent to the work-house and penitentiary.

Poor-House.

The number of the dependent and disabled who are compelled to seek assistance in the alms-house in this county, is large and is augmenting. Two buildings are provided for the purpose. The old building or poor-house proper, in which the destitute class are maintained, and the hospital, where the sick, injured, and insane receive care and treatment. The former has suffered much in its appearance, from its being so largely occupied. It presents a very disorderly appearance. The furniture is much worn, especially the bedding. The inmates, from want of sufficient room or properly arranged rooms, are huddled together without regard to any system of classification whatever. Old women, women with their children, the simple

mind and epileptics occupy the same rooms or those adjoining, each presenting such scenes of confusion and disorder as may readily be conceived.

The colored class, men, women, and children, have beds in what were formerly cells in the basement. An adjoining room is occupied by a man, wife, and child. A blind man, also, has an abode here. A more cheerless and neglected looking place can nowhere be seen.

Much of the trouble arises from the want of system in the manner of conducting it. The household care is decidedly bad, as is shown by the disorder every where apparent. But habits of order and cleanliness can be established, and will be observed if earnestly enjoined.

A better condition continues to be maintained in the hospital. About one fourth of the entire population is under treatment here. Better household care is observed. At this time, there are 36 cases under care and treatment. The total number of inmates is about 145.

September 30, 1879. Inmates, 148, of these 106 are classified as being sane, 33 insane, 6 idiotic, 3 blind; 39 hospital cases, 38 are children. The able bodied of both sexes are required to assist in the general work.

Tramps seldom make their appearance.

For expenditures see statistical tables.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited with Commissioner Biddle, September 3, 1879.

This prison was found in its usual condition. Neither repairs nor improvements of any kind have been made. Thirty prisoners were kept in the ten cells on the first and second floors. A few of this number are tramps, one is a convict, the rest are awaiting trial. From four to five are kept in each cell. All, the tried and untried, the novice in crime, and the old offender are in constant association in the corridors and cells. Where a lax system of discipline like this prevails, the jail becomes to the vicious and debased a place for social enjoyment rather than of punishment. Nothing can or is done to prevent corrupting influences, nor the formation of associations within it, which increase the temptations of a convict after discharge, and tend to a criminal life.

The building has been suffered to fall into a very disordered condition, and is much decayed. It was defective in its plan and construction from the beginning. It is useless to expect a proper system of prison discipline to be carried out in jails thus arranged.

Escapes are easily effected, and can be prevented by personal vigilance only; the building itself affording little or no protection.

In order to awaken attention to the urgent necessity for suitable prison accommodations for the criminal class in this important county, the undersigned addressed a communication on the subject to the Honorable D. W. Rowe, President Judge of the Judicial District, which is inserted and made part of this report to the Legislature:

HARRISBURG, PA., *September 3, 1879.*

Honorable D. W. ROWE, *President Judge :*

DEAR SIR: Upon an official inspection of the Franklin county jail, made by the undersigned this day, the necessity for providing accommodations of a proper character and to a sufficient extent for the criminal class, became, if possible, more apparent than at any former period. In no one particular is it adequate to present wants and necessities. Built at a period when but few criminals had to be immured, it has long ceased to be a safe place for the confinement of the constantly augmenting numbers of dangerous offenders. The protection of property and life, the ends of justice, alike demand that the county authorities should provide for necessities which can no longer be disregarded and which require immediate attention.

The details of our inspection will be presented in our report to the Legislature, but our attention having been called to your charge to the grand jury, in which you very fully present the whole case, in every word of which we concur, under a hope that a statement of our observations might be of some service in promoting favorable action upon the subject, we have deemed it our duty to address this communication to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DILLER LUTHER,
General Agent Board of Public Charities.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
Commissioner.

The grand jury, in answer to the charge of the court, recommended that the present building be repaired, altered, and improved, and that the whole of it be devoted to the purposes of a prison.

The plan of remodeling the old prison was rejected by the court, which has resulted in a determination on the part of the county commissioners to prepare a building which will be ample in its capacity, and in other respects be suitable for the purpose.

In a communication from the visiting local committee we are informed that "our commissioners do not intend to reconstruct the present jail, but to erect a new building at the rear of it, and adjoining it. This building will be two stories high, and will contain twenty cells. It will be constructed upon the most approved style, and with all necessary comforts and conveniences."

Poor-House.

September 3, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

The largest part of the pauper class are maintained in the large brick building, which was erected for the purpose. Generally it is fully occupied. The labor class have comfortable apartments in the large stone mansion, in which the steward and his family reside.

What may be accomplished by active and diligent efforts, notwithstanding the want of conveniences and favorable arrangements, may be seen

here. Under the care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Middour, the steward and his lady, a good condition is observed generally through the house. No efforts seem to be spared to preserve good order and cleanliness. The afflicted and disabled evidently receive considerate attention and care.

The apartments for the insane have been much improved. Airing grounds have been enclosed for their benefit. A large liberty is permitted. Few or none are strictly confined, which is an entire change in what was the practice four or five years ago. Waggaman, who occupied one of the very cells in the wing of this hospital for over twenty-five years, and who was released at my instance in 1873, after enjoying the liberty of outside air and exercise for a brief period, was missing. He died one week before our visit.

The present accommodations for the insane are by no means sufficient. There are forty-two cases to be cared for, some of a very low grade, requiring untiring attention in order to preserve the requisite order and cleanliness. The benefit of faithful attendants is given to them. But a larger provision for these dependents should not be longer deferred.

A new barn has been built. The farm consists of two hundred and nine acres, of which one hundred and seventy-five are under cultivation. Large products are realized from it. Only one hired man is allowed. No hired assistance is required for the household duties.

A letter which has been received from the local visiting committee, since the above was written, communicates the following gratifying intelligence:

"The directors of the poor will put up a residence for the steward in front of the present buildings—connected with them by covered corridors. Both the present houses will be given up to the inmates. The west end of the brick building will be occupied by the insane, who will have ample room and suitable accommodations."

September 30, 1879.

One hundred and sixty-two inmates; 125 sane, 32 insane, 34 are children, 4 blind, 22 hospital cases; 115 are natives, 47 are foreigners. Only 19 tramps applied for relief during the last three months. Twenty-two males engage in farm work, tailor, and shoe work. The females assist in the housekeeping work, and in making up the clothing for inmates.

Expenditures for alms-house,	\$8,903 32
Paid for outdoor relief,	7,610 98

\$16,514 30

GREENE COUNTY.

Jail.

October 17, 1879.

The hope that a more suitable building for the prison wants of this county would be provided has not yet been realized. It has not been disturbed, either in its external or interior arrangement, in the least degree. It seems to be cherished as an architectural relic of a bygone age. The dust and mould of the ages have settled upon it. Its dark and dismal apartments,

its heavy lumbering doors, with their creaking hinges, its dungeon-like cells, into which the light of heaven cannot penetrate, its steep stone steps, winding and disjointed, by which you ascend to the loft, where two iron cages are placed to confine those who have the misfortune to make them their abiding place—all these remain as they were seen in the previous inspections.

Fortunately, there were no human tenants to divide the occupancy with the rats and vermin with which it is infested. Convicts are not permitted to remain in it after trial; but, with a commendable philanthropy, are ordered by the court to the Allegheny county work-house, or to the penitentiary, where far more desirable quarters can be obtained.

I can only repeat the language of a former report. It is totally unfit for prison purposes, and that the county authorities owe it to themselves, to a faithful execution of the sentence of the law, and to the honor and majesty of the county, to provide such prison accommodations as are in accordance with modern views, and calculated to secure the safe keeping of dangerous offenders.

Poor-House.

October 17, 1879.

The difficulties encountered in conducting this institution, noticed in former reports, in a great measure continue. Some relief for over-crowded apartments has been obtained by preparing a room on the attic of the main building with eight double-beds, where sixteen of the inmates are now lodged. Some of the rooms on the lower floors continue to be occupied by males and females, care being taken as far as possible to select the nearest kindred, such as husband and wife, or brother and sister, where the necessity occurs to have the rooms thus occupied. Still more sleeping room might be obtained by arranging another room on the opposite side of the attic, to which it is hoped the directors will give attention.

Fortunately, under circumstances of such serious embarrassment, the helpless and dependent inmates enjoy the benefit of officers so intelligent and humane as are Mr. Adams and his wife, who continue to serve the institution as steward and matron.

The number of inmates on September 30, 1878, was 88, as follows: Males, 34; females, 36; children, 16; 2 colored; 10 sane; 16 insane; 5 blind; 1 deaf and dumb.

See statistical table for expenditures.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Jail.

October 8, 1879.

An extension has been made to the old prison by which eight additional cells have been provided. A very pressing want has thereby been supplied, at least for some time. The building, though small, is made secure. The cells are seven by nine feet, eleven feet in height. Those on the second tier are iron clad; have a register in each for ventilation, and are heated by a

stove placed in the hall, there being but one door to the cells, which are iron barred.

In addition to this improvement, a small two-story brick house has been erected in the jail yard, which is designed as a wash-house, and for other housekeeping purposes.

Fourteen persons were confined, as follows: One convict; nine untried, and four lunatics, who are kept in the apartments of the old part of the prison until the new poor-house will be ready for their return, the old one from whence they were received having been destroyed by fire.

Alms-House.

A new building to supply the place of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in the early part of this year, is under way, and is far advanced towards completion. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the season.

The new house will be arranged like the former one, with some additional improvements, and conveniences. Water will now be introduced into all parts of the house. Better accommodations will be provided for the insane; the different floors will be divided up in such a way as to admit of a better classification of the inmates, an object too frequently overlooked, and the importance of which is too frequently disregarded.

These improvements were made under the act of 1879, which authorizes directors of the poor to repair and re-build poor-houses destroyed by fire, subject only to approval of the county commissioners.

The paupers are maintained at present in an old frame house formerly the farm house, and a temporary building put up for the purpose.

September 30, 1879, number of inmates seventy-three, of whom sixty-five are considered sane, seven insane, and one idiotic. Seventeen are children. Thirteen of the inmates assist in the general work.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Jail.

October 14, 1879.

We have nothing to report of this edifice excepting that it is "the same old jail," and is as bad as it well can be.

Seven rooms are used for prisoners on the first and second floors; of course it is useless to expect, where the prison arrangement is so imperfect, that any separation of the different classes of prisoners should be attempted. The males, the tried and untried, are kept in one room, and the females in the other. At date of visit, there were three prisoners, one man and two females. One was insane and is temporarily detained, one is charged with malicious mischief, and a third for forgery.

The jail part of this dwelling is much decayed and very insecure.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited November 1, 1879.

This jail has been built within the last two years. It is an iron cage, with some departures from the general plan, which may be regarded as improvements. A better method for separation of the sexes is adopted than is found in prisons of this style. The bath and water-closet arrangement, so important for persons constantly confined, are also arranged in a better manner.

It contains eleven cells or apartments, with an estimated capacity, by congregating prisoners, of twenty-nine. The cells for females, four in number, are on the opposite side of those occupied by males, and are furnished in a very proper manner. It has the appearance of strength and security. Eleven prisoners were in custody at the date of my visit.

The New Castle Poor District.

November 1, 1879.

The dwelling which has been used to maintain the poor of this district was destroyed by fire, on the 14th of October, 1879. It contained twelve inmates at the time, all of whom escaped without injury. They are provided for in some out-buildings which were saved. A temporary kitchen has been built. The property was insured for \$4,000. Preparations are made to erect another in the same locality, and to urge it forward to completion with the utmost dispatch.

The report of inmates remaining at the end of the year, and of the annual expenses have not been received in time. An itemized statement may be seen in the statistical table, which follows this.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Jail.

July 11, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This prison, in all respects may be considered to have a just claim to be ranked among the best in the State.

Special attention continues to be given to the importance of employment as a reformatory and economic measure. Greater diversity in trades than is usual is to be observed. These consist of shoes, chair seats, netting, baskets, bagging, brooms, wicker-work, carpets, and segars. The workmanship is of the best kind, and the articles made, besides finding a ready sale, contribute materially towards the payment of the expense of conducting the jail.

The jail is much crowded at this time, so that strict separation, and the highest standard of order are rendered difficult. One hundred and seventy-two prisoners, viz: one hundred and forty-five convicts, and twenty-seven untried, are maintained. The necessity of placing two, in some instances, in a single cell is therefore unreasonable. The vagrant class are kept in the addition erected in 1877, where work-shops and some sleeping apartments are also provided.

Poor-House.

July 11, 1879. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The buildings in which the dependent class of this county are maintained, are of the best kind, both with respect to their arrangement, and the extent to which accommodations are provided. The new poor-house contains every modern improvement and convenience, and may be referred to as a model for other counties in which similar structures may be required. About one half of the pauper population of this district are maintained in this building. The present number is two hundred and ten. They consist of the aged, crippled, and, to some extent, of the working class. The different apartments are in good order, and the various duties connected with its management are faithfully performed by the superintendent, Mr. Brock.

Infirmary.—The sick and injured are maintained in this department. Bright and comfortable medical and surgical wards are arranged for these classes, in which the benefit of excellent medical and ordinary care and treatment are given to them. The present number of occupants is forty-two.

Insane Hospital.—The infirmary and hospital are connected by a covered corridor, and are under the care of B. F. Cox, a very competent and faithful superintendent. There are in this department 117 cases. The benefit of the improved system of treatment for the insane are enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, 441, of whom 145 are natives, 296 foreigners, 117 insane, (part of whom are pay patients,) 6 idiotic, 3 blind, 1 deaf and dumb. Tramps during the quarter, 109.

Forty-five males and 35 females assist in the general work of the house and grounds; 17 of the men are engaged in the work of the farm; 3 shoemakers, 2 tailors, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 21 in quarrying and breaking stone.

Expenses for the year ending December 31, 1879.

Maintenance,	\$18,411 56
Salaries, wages, and labor,	4,546 16
Fuel and light,	4,210 17
Clothing,	3,346 28
Insane in State hospital,	None.
Repairs,	None.
Extraordinary expenses,	466 13
Other expenses,	5,233 37
Total for alms-house,	\$36,913 67
Paid for out-door relief,	1,873 52
	\$38,087 17
Deduct receipts, (excluding tax receipts,)	5,781 65
Net cost to county,	<u>\$32,305 52</u>

LEBANON COUNTY.

Jail.

August 6, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Clymer, Dickinson, and Biddle.

Upon a re-visit to this prison by a committee of the board, it was found to be occupied much beyond its proper capacity. Twenty-six prisoners, some of them charged with crime of the highest grade, were crowded into twelve cells or apartments, in every respect unfit for their safe and proper custody. The necessity for providing larger and more suitable accommodations for the increasing wants of this district was, if possible, made more apparent than ever before, which led the committee to address a communication to the president judge of the judicial district, in which the subject is fully presented, and which is made part of this report.

HARRISBURG, August 5, 1879.

Honorable ROBERT M. HENDERSON, *Judge Twelfth Judicial District* :

The undersigned officers and members of the State Board of Public Charities, in the prosecution of their official duty, visited the jail of Lebanon county on the 7th instant, for the purpose of inspecting its condition, and more especially its fitness and capacity for the safe confinement of as large a number of prisoners as your officers sometimes report to our board as being detained therein.

The jail contains fourteen small apartments ; six on the lower tier, and eight on the upper. One of these is used for a sitting-room, and another for water-closet conveniences. The supply of water being insufficient, and the arrangements for drainage being defective, the room is not used at this time for that purpose.

There being but twelve rooms or cells for the confinement of prisoners, which have numbered at times as many as seventy, averaging almost six to each cell, discipline cannot be enforced, and disorder necessarily occurs ; and as there is but one cell, (which is iron-clad,) that has any appearance of security, this promiscuous association of the prisoners affords opportunity for planning and executing new schemes of mischief.

At the time of our visit we found the cell doors wide open, and twenty six prisoners, tried and untried, six of them under sentence of death, occupying the cells, the corridor, and yard attached to the building, according to their inclinations without any appearance of the discipline so necessary in an institution of this kind. The female prisoners are placed in one or more of the cells of the same block before and after trial, and in order to prevent as far as possible objectionable verbal communication with the male prisoners, it is found necessary to keep the doors, occupied by the female prisoners, closed at all times, which is a matter of no small hygienic difficulty, when it is remembered how very imperfect are the ventilating and drainage facilities in all parts of this decayed and badly arranged building.

From the facts above stated, it must be obvious to all that nothing short

of a new building, of sufficient size to hold the prisoners safely and separately, furnished with the modern appliances which are now deemed necessary in order to enforce the discipline established by the laws of the Commonwealth, can remedy the evils arising from this badly appointed jail.

The system of prison management, which is always found to prevail in jails which, like that of Lebanon county, are wholly unfit in every particular for the safe keeping and reformation of the convict, is calling forth from Christian philanthropists an earnest and persistent demand for reformation. It is not only disgraceful, but a body and soul destroying system. Here it is that lessons in profanity and immorality are given and received; here new plots for future mischief are discussed; and the dark ways of vice and dissipation are explained and presented in attractive forms. Under an utter absence of occupation, what else can be expected? Employment in such a jail is, of course, out of the question. Moral and religious instruction is neglected. Prison rules and regulations, excepting what merely relates to food and shelter, are not prescribed, or, if they are, cannot be enforced. Need surprise be expressed that prisons thus arranged and conducted have no terrors for the evil-doer? Is it not obvious that they must, in almost every instance, be mere schools of vice, where the prisoner is sheltered, fed, and clothed for a time, without the privation of any comfort or privilege that may not be easily borne, soon again to be a transgressor, and to be returned to society a worse man than when he entered the jail?

This jail was built at a period when the population of the county was comparatively small, and had but few criminals to provide for. It has long since ceased to be a fit place for the safe keeping of dangerous offenders, and we have no hesitation in saying that it affords little or no protection to society against a repetition of crime by this evil disposed class. Too frequently the penalties for crime, for the want of a suitable building, cannot be executed, and the well meant ends of justice are thus defeated.

The necessity for providing larger and more suitable accommodations, for the constantly increasing wants of this judicial district can no longer be disregarded, and we trust that the county authorities will be duly awakened to its importance, and that county buildings, commensurate in all respects to present wants, and of such a character as will reflect credit upon the citizens of one of the most fertile, wealthy, and beautiful of all the counties of the Commonwealth, may be erected at the earliest possible period.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President Board of Public Charities.
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
Secretary and General Agent.

Poor-House.

August 6, 1879.

No changes are noticed. It continues to be conducted in the usual way.

A slight annual increase in the number of inmates has occurred, there being 160 at this time, 45 of whom are children, which is 35.04 per cent. of the whole population. To accommodate so many in the present building, much crowding has to be practiced. Every room contains as many beds as the space possibly admits of.

But thorough care is exercised. The bedding is kept in good order, and is comfortable, the rooms are well furnished, and with the single exception of being improperly crowded, afford desirable lodgings for their occupants. The rooms are warmed by stoves, a source of danger, which sooner or later will have to be corrected. The inmates are well clad. All have the benefit of a well supplied table.

The children are taught in a separate building, and have the benefit of a paid teacher.

The sanitary condition is favorable. At this time the hospital department is without sick occupants.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879. Total, 173, as follows: 152 sane, 12 insane, 1 idiotic, 8 blind, 37 children. During the quarter ending September 30, 117 tramps sought relief. No return of the number employed.

Financial statement not received in time for this report. See statistical table.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 24, 1879.

This is considered one of the best of our county prisons. It is admirably located and is believed to have been well and securely built.

An escape has been made during the past year which has induced doubts of the correctness of the opinion heretofore entertained of its strength. Such improvements will doubtless be made as will make it entirely secure.

It is provided with all the conveniences that are deemed essential in jails in which a proper system of prison discipline is conducted. There are forty-five well arranged cells, forty of which may at all times be used for the confinement of prisoners or whenever seclusion or safety demand it.

The facility with which verbal communication may be carried on by prisoners occupying adjoining cells, which is apt to occur in all the jails, is complained of by the officers of the one now under notice as requiring a remedy.

Employment has been introduced to a larger extent. The labor of the prisoners is hired to a contractor ten cents per day for first sixty days, fifteen cents for the next six months, and twenty cents for the following year. The warden boards the prisoners at twenty-two cents a day each. There are forty prisoners at this time, about two thirds are convicts.

Poor-House.

Visited August 23, 1879.

This institution continues to be well conducted.

There are at this time 305 inmates, of whom 80 or nearly one fourth are children. The latter constitute a large percentage of the entire alms-house population, not only here but in other similar institutions, and causes no little embarrassment in the management. To prevent the evil consequences

resulting from indiscriminate association with adult paupers, is an object that should always be kept in view in every well-conducted establishment of the kind. The visitor to the one under notice cannot fail to be gratified at observing the pains that are taken in this respect. Children have a separate dining table. A building has been erected in a lot, at a small distance from the main edifice, for the smaller children, where they are kept during the day, under the care of careful attendants.

The new hospital addition is finished and occupied. It is designed for the insane, and sick and infirm of all classes. It has a capacity for 300 inmates. It is heated by steam, and has an abundant water supply for all parts of it. A new engine with engine-house for pumping water and other purposes, form part of the improvements for the year.

The practice of this institution, with the additional accommodations which have been provided for the future, will be to set a limit to the expenditures for out-door relief, a source of much abuse, as it is generally granted. Under the rule which has been established, a reduction of the annual cost for the past year, amounting to nearly \$8,000 has been effected. But a wise discrimination continues to be exercised. Two feeble-minded and helpless adults are partially supported in their own families. The small contribution of one dollar each per week affords sufficient assistance to enable them to remain under their mother's care in her own home. The arrangement is perfectly satisfactory, and is an example which may be profitably followed by others.

The effect of restricting this mode of dispensing relief has resulted, frequently, on the part of families declining a residence in the house which is proffered to them, and is the means of exciting successful efforts for self-support. Will not this be the case very generally, where the system is established, and not too rigidly but judiciously carried out?

I might enlarge upon what is done at this place for the comfort and welfare of the indigent and unfortunate, and allude to their comfortably furnished apartments, the thorough order and cleanliness everywhere strictly observed, the kind, diligent, and efficient care of Mr. Josiah Heninger, the steward, and his family, in the discharge of their numerous duties; but these have been fully detailed in former reports, and I therefore refrain what must be a repetition of what has previously been stated.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, 288; of which 233 are classified as sane, 37 insane, 14 blind, 4 deaf and dumb, 65 are hospital cases; 134 are adult males, 72 adult females, 82 children; 96 males and 53 females assist in the work of the house and farm.

The total expenses for the alms-house for the year, \$16,274 05
For out-door relief, 3,166 68

Total alms-house and out-door relief, \$19,440 735
Deduct receipts, (excluding tax receipts,) 360 8

Net cost to county, \$19,079 98

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Jail.

September 19, 1879, visited with commissioner Biddle.

Temporary buildings are occupied in this new county for the courts and for prison purposes. Cells have been arranged in a rented building for the detention of the criminal class. Twenty-six prisoners were confined at the time of our visit; 23 on the first and second stories, and 3 on the third.

Water conveniences are introduced into each cell on the first and second stories. The cells are made somewhat secure, but are not deemed sufficiently so. The constant presence of a watchman is required.

The prison is conducted by a warden who was appointed by the inspectors. The warden boards the prisoners at twenty-five cents per day each.

Hillside Farm, formerly Providence Poor-House for the Poor of the City of Scranton and Township of Newton.

September 17, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

This attractive looking home, and the complete manner in which it has been built and arranged for the poor of the district, was sufficiently noticed in the report of 1878, page 85.

It is no vain spirit of boasting, that the gentlemen connected with the management, remark "the average narrow gauge poor director, whose ideas of pauper life run to rickety shanties, miserable cells, fenced in by white-washed walls, through which the winter winds howl dismally, a warning to those without, and a misery to those within, would be fairly staggered by the elegance of the place. And no wonder. The popular idea of a poor-house, is a place of persecution and desolation—where those who stumble under life's burden, may drag out a weary existence, and die as soon as possible."

Hillside farm is no such place. Despair is not written on its gates, and those who enter, may not leave all hope behind. The new building is a solid brick structure of imposing appearance, 50×100 feet, and four stories high. It is heated throughout with steam, is well ventilated, and has hot and cold water on every floor. The heating apparatus, a Nason tubular end boiler, is located in the sub-cellar. The basement is finely lighted, high, and airy, and contains a large dining-room neatly and substantially furnished. The room is 40×70 feet. Adjoining this is a large kitchen 30 feet square, with pantries, vegetable cellar, and store-rooms generally for supplies. The kitchen has a French range, of the Duparquet & Hout pattern, such as is used in the principal hotels, and everything is kept in splendid order.

The first floor has an ample hall, reception-room, and a cosy superintendent's office. Adjoining the superintendent's office is a well supplied medical department, and the remaining portion of this floor is occupied with fifteen sleeping-rooms, closets, bath-rooms, &c., all indicating the truth of the adage, "cleanliness is next godliness." The sleeping-rooms are each furnished with four single iron bedsteads, neatly supplied with

sheets, pillows, &c., and in each room there are four chairs, a mirror, stand, and other necessary articles.

The second floor contains seventeen sleeping apartments, closets, bathtubs, &c.

The third floor consists of a large dormitory, that will accommodate from fifty to one hundred persons in case of emergency, and the entire building is estimated to have a capacity for caring for two hundred and fifty inmates.

The building is surrounded by ample porches which command a handsome view of the valley. The grounds have been put in handsome trim by the labor of the inmates under the direction of Mr. Boice, the superintendent. This building is designed principally for females.

To secure an ample supply of water at all times, water works have been erected and water forced from a sparkling stream a mile distant by aid of wind-mill to a reservoir with a capacity of eighteen hundred barrels.

There are one hundred and forty-seven and a half acres in the farm, which is worked with two hired men with the aid of the inmates.

The entire cost of these fine improvements is only \$18,000.

The number of inmates September 17, 1879, 99; of whom 97 were adults, and 2 children, 60 were males, 38 females, the latter occupied rooms in the new house. The males are accommodated in the old original poor-house, which has undergone considerable change and improvement.

The insane, of whom there are considerable number, are cared for in the two frame buildings termed the hospital. The intention is to remove it and erect a new one, in all respects more suitable than the present one.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1880, 103, as follows: 70 sane, 30 insane, 3 blind; 60 are males, 43 females; 21 are natives, 82 foreigners; 22 males assist in the farm work; 9 females in house work.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Jail.

September 19, 1879, re-visited, with Commissioner Biddle.

The organization of the new county of Lackawanna out of part of Luzerne has relieved this prison of a large portion of its usual population. August 30, 1878, it contained ninety-two prisoners. September 19, 1879, it contained thirty-four. The jail is provided with seventy-two cells, a sufficient number probably to afford a separate cell for all the convicts and that portion of the untried charged with crime of the highest grade.

The importance of giving attention in the manner of conducting it is by no means overlooked. Convicts are separately confined, and are placed in one wing. The untried occupy the left wing, the cells in which generally contain two beds, and are occupied by two or more prisoners. Many cells are unoccupied. The cell block being in the centre, with the cells arranged back to back, gave rise to the necessity of employing forced ventilation. The jail is in fine order and condition. The inside solid door having been removed, sufficient light is now admitted into the cells to make it possible

to carry on work of a simple kind, such as weaving, sewing carpet rags, &c. The corridors have recently been painted in bright colors, which gives to them a cheerful appearance.

Central Poor-House District.

Visited September 18, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

The district is composed of Wilkes-Barre borough and township, Kingston borough, Newport, Hanover, Plains, and Plymouth townships.

The necessity for providing larger accommodations for the pauper class of this district has at last resulted in the erection of a new building, near the site upon which the old poor-house is still standing. The objections which were made against the propriety of making the property in question a permanent place for the care of the indigent and infirm were believed to be unanswerable, but the board of directors, into whose hands this important trust was committed, under the conflict of opinion which arose upon the subject, decided upon the place above referred to.

The new building is of considerable size. It is built of brick, is reasonably well arranged, and contains modern improvements. It is estimated to have a capacity for sixty inmates, and the design is to use it for females only. The men remain in the old building. The latter has undergone slight repairs and improvements, particularly in the basement, with a view to fit it for occupancy. The kitchen and dining-room has been improved. Water for a bath-tub has been introduced. Men, women, and children still occupy rooms in it. The insane were kept in several apartments, which did not by any means appear to have received much attention. One case, a man closely confined, was seen in a very forlorn condition, and the odor emanating from his cell could not be endured for a moment. Much might be done to better his condition, and render his apartment less revolting.

It is the intention of the directors to have the insane at the Danville hospital brought back as soon as the new building is fully completed. Whether this will be wise, admits of much question. It should be carefully considered before deciding upon the course just named. Those who have given attention to the subject, and from the knowledge derived from a large experience, have no hesitation in saying that it is better, both on the ground of humanity and economy, not to retain the old and incurable, as well as the recent insane in the county homes, for the reason that the necessary care and attention cannot be given to them.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1879, as follows: 55; 3 are insane, 2 blind. There are 11 children included in the above. Those that are old enough, attend the township school. Seventeen were natives, 38 foreigners. Tramps do not frequent it.

Lackawanna Poor-House District.

September 18, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

Composed of Pittston borough, Jenkins, Pittston, and Lackawanna townships.

This place is greatly changed and much improved. Under the efficient

management of Mr. Rosencratz and Mr. Bowen, directors, a new poor-house has been erected which contains every desirable improvement and convenience.

It is 40×80, and, including the basement, is four stories high. The first floor is arranged for administrative purposes. The second floor contains nine rooms, the third thirteen, and the fourth ten, which are arranged for the different classes of inmates. Cold and warm water have been conducted through all the stories. It is warmed by heaters placed in the basement. It is finished with closets for clothing in the sleeping-rooms. The basement is provided with housekeeping conveniences—store-rooms for meats and vegetables, a dumb waiter, laundry-room, bath-rooms, &c.

The dwelling, heretofore occupied by the superintendent, has been arranged for the care and treatment of the insane. Nine of this class are cared for at this time. The lowest grade of cases are lodged in another building, where they receive such care as their deteriorated condition requires.

All these improvements have been made, including a line of water pipes, from a spring to a reservoir for a distance of 3,435 feet, at a cost not exceeding \$11,000.

The estimated capacity of the building is one hundred. One hundred acres of land is connected with it, are cultivated and made highly productive.

Total number of inmates remaining September 30, 1879, 16; 2 are insane; 2 are idiotic; 5 are children.

Expenses for year ending May 30, 1879.

Total amount expended, \$16,443 46

In order to ascertain the amount expended for the support of the alms-house, the following deductions should be made:

Amount paid to maintain insane in State hospital, \$1,356 45

Extraordinary expenses, building, clearing land, and

furnishing house, 2,853 63

Out-door relief, 3,626 44

Deduct receipt from farm, &c., 786 89

Amount of deductions, 8,623 41

Expenses for alms-house, \$7,820 05

MERCER COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited November 1, 1879.

The interior of this prison presents a greatly improved appearance. A sufficient number of cells are arranged on each side of a spacious corridor for the penal wants of the district. The floors are of wood laid upon iron plates, the sides and ceilings of the cells being of that material also. Out-

side of the main corridor, and separated from it by a heavy wall, an iron stairway conducts you to another set of comfortable apartments, which are designed for female prisoners. One of them is used for bathing purposes, and is situated immediately over one for a similar purpose on the first story for male prisoners.

The jail is well arranged and securely built, but had suffered in appearance from neglect to paint the interior walls. Several coats of paint have been given to it with most decided benefit. This has led to other changes, which contribute to a more favorable condition generally. The sky-lights, which were made stationary, have been made movable, by which more light and better ventilation have been procured. The defective drainage, to which attention was called in former reports, has been corrected and is now reported as being satisfactory.

It contained six prisoners, four convicts having been transferred the previous week.

The practice respecting convicts, which is general in this section of the State, prevails here. All persons tried and convicted of crime, having sentences over one year, are sent to the Western Penitentiary.

Prisoners congregate during the day, but are kept separate during the night.

The sheriff boards prisoners at forty cents per day. It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the general condition of this prison.

Poor-House.

Visited November 1, 1879.

This establishment, which has always been classed among those which are the most faulty and imperfect, has also undergone considerable change and improvement. The present steward and his wife, with good and honest purposes and the most indomitable will, have been engaged in giving the decayed old structure a general overhauling, new floors in some of the apartments have been laid, the badly damaged walls and ceilings have been re-plastered, wood work has been painted, the whitewash brush has been freely applied, the huge cracks in the side walls which grew dangerously wider and wider, and which were held together by iron rods, have been closed, and now present an appearance of safety.

But better still other changes have been made by which better care of the inmates is rendered practicable. The insane who occupied small apartments, divided by board partitions, have been transferred partly into a small addition near the kitchen, which has been erected recently, and to other buildings connected with the main edifice, which is in every respect wiser and better. Those who are able to exercise self care and protect themselves in the event of fire or other accidents, are now assigned to these rooms. The aged were accommodated in improved apartments in the old house. The kitchen and dining-rooms present a good appearance.

Part of the pauper population occupy rooms in a two-story frame building located near the main building. The worst cases are accommodated in

it. A large room on the first story is occupied as a sitting or day-room, by which the work of preserving good order in the principal building is rendered easier.

There are eighty inmates, of whom four only are children. Generally the inmates are of a kind that are careless in their habits and are difficult of management. For the want of sufficient conveniencies their appearance does not denote such a nice regard for cleanliness as is desirable in these homes.

A very severe economy is practiced in the management. The farm consists of one hundred and twelve acres, one hired man is allowed, and two girls are paid to assist Mrs. Cubbison, the matron. The steward is allowed \$450.

Six insane are supported at Dixmont, and a slight increase of expense for out door relief has occurred. It is certainly gratifying to observe the improved appearance presented, both of the house and grounds. The farm yielded during the present year one thousand bushels corn, four hundred and fifty bushels oats, three hundred bushels potatoes, and a large amount of fruit and vegetables.

Inmates remaining in the alms-house September 30, 1879, 80, of whom 28 are insane, 7 idiotic, 2 blind, 1 deaf and dumb; 8 of the entire population are children; 59 are natives; 21 foreigners. Few or no tramps frequent it. Fifteen of the males render assistance in farm work, and 10 females in house work.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 8, 1879.

This is one of the jails of a former period. It is defective in strength and security, and is not provided with such conveniencies as are essential to effective ventilation and drainage.

It by no means presents a favorable appearance, caused, to some extent, by the constant association in cells and elsewhere, which is now permitted. Of the eight prisoners, one was tried. Two children were allowed to be with their parents in jail, which should not be permitted, except under very special circumstances.

There are twenty cells, which are sufficient to confine prisoners separately, by which the prison heretofore has been kept in good order.

Religious services are conducted at times by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Poor-House.

A change in the management has been made. Robert M. Gilmore has been elected steward. He and his wife are evidently sensible of the difficulties which interfere with a good standard of care. Water has to be carried by hand, from a single pump and a cistern, the supply from which is not at all times sufficient. The house accommodations being very limited and imperfect, the proper separation is rendered practicable to a partial extent only, notwithstanding some gross abuses have been in some degree

corrected. With the exception of several hospital cases, the men are made to occupy rooms in the attic, which are plastered, and of good size. The females, who form the larger part of the population of the house, are accommodated in apartments on the first and second stories. The old furniture, so worn and forbidding in its appearance, remains, but looks cleaner and in better condition. These apartments, however, cannot be kept in order so long as that continues to be used, and we respectfully advise the directors to destroy it, and substitute new.

There are 47 inmates. During the winter there were 69, who were provided for in some way in a building whose capacity is not over 30. Four and six double beds are placed in the different rooms, there being nine in all on the two first stories. The attic contains three rooms, and have nine beds. Ten men at present occupy them. The inmates, generally, are of low grade. A considerable number are feeble-minded, some are simple and incapable of the ordinary personal care. There are five children.

The property is much out of repair, and needs attention from the directors. It is not adapted to the purpose to which it is applied. The farm consists of 200 acres of land of excellent quality, which is unnecessarily large, and requires for its proper care an undue share of the time and attention of the steward and his family.

Some improvement in the condition of the house and of the inmates have been effected. The inmates are distributed with better judgment and discretion, more cleanliness and better order are to be observed in the apartments. It is hoped Mr. Gilmore will continue his well-meant efforts to accomplish still greater improvement. But the day is near when larger and better accommodations must be provided for the constantly increasing number of the dependent classes, who will apply for admission to this institution, and it will be for the directors to decide whether to sell the present valuable estate, and re-build, or renew and enlarge present buildings, and select another possessing the advantages required for the use for which it may be designed.

September 30, 1879. Inmates 40, which is a considerable decrease. Thirty-two are sane, 7 insane, 1 idiotic, 11 are children. No report of the number employed.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Jail.

July 22, 1879. This prison was visited this day in company with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

It was found in its usual good order. A strict system of prison discipline, owing to the want of room, is not practicable to the fullest extent. Forty-seven prisoners were lodged in thirty-nine cells. In numerous instances, two prisoners are placed in one cell; but as far as is practicable, attention is given to the observance of prison rules and regulations, and to what is considered essential to the proper mode of dealing with the law breaker.

To a large extent, the untried are kept in the first tier. Long term convicts occupy one side on the second tier. Employment is enjoined on all this class, and they occupy separate cells. An apartment at the east end of the prison is used as a shop for cutting and preparing material for shoes, where a few of the convicts work in association. Tramps are not permitted to occupy cells in the jail, but occupy a building in the jail-yard which was erected for the purpose.

Mr. Schall, the present warden, is entitled to credit for the manner in which he discharges his duties.

The system of purchasing supplies by the inspectors, seems to be entirely satisfactory. The per capita cost has been reduced. It has led to a discontinuance of the abuse of committals practiced by magistrates of the vagrant class, for whom a high per diem rate for board has been paid in many of the counties of the State.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Poor-House.

Visited August 26, 1879.

This county home for the support of the poor and unfortunate has been fully described in former reports. The estate is in every respect a very fine one. The main building is modern in style and arrangement, and is eligibly located. In addition to the main building there is a two-story stone house for the insane, and a similar one at some distance from it for the sick and injured, the main edifice being used for the strictly pauper class, including men, women, and children.

The monthly average of inmates in 1878, was $350\frac{1}{2}$. The number maintained at the time of my visit was 260, which is a less monthly rate than for any month in the previous year. The house expenses for 1878 were \$21,095 03, which was at the rate per capita of \$60 $11\frac{1}{2}$, or \$1 $15\frac{1}{2}$ per week. To this amount must be added \$10,734 00 paid for out-door relief, and \$866 50 for the cost of maintaining some of the insane at the Harrisburg asylum. Total amount of expenditures for 1878, \$34,574 83. The value of the labor by the inmates was estimated at \$2,500.

The farm consists of two hundred and ninety-eight acres, of which two hundred acres are in a high state of cultivation. Over eleven hundred bushels of wheat and nearly all the potatoes that were wanted, besides other crops and vegetables, were raised in large quantities in the year above named. The real estate is in good order, and the general appearance and condition bear testimony of diligent care and attention.

With the exception of a few cases, the insane receive excellent care and treatment. They are cared for by paid attendants in a separate building, as already stated.

The cooking is done by steam. The table is well supplied. Bibles and some other reading matter are provided. The separation of sexes is sufficiently guarded. Under the vigilant and careful system of management which is pursued by the managers and officers, there is reason to believe that a very considerable reduction in the annual expenditures will be effected.

SOME ERRORS IN THE HOUSE MANAGEMENT WHICH SHOULD BE CORRECTED.—The attention of the directors was called to these in a communication which I addressed to them, from which I extract the following :

"First. The different apartments in the main building do not present so favorable an appearance as they are capable of, owing, as it is believed, to two causes, viz : In permitting the inmates, who are able-bodied, to loiter in their rooms during the day ; and from the want of places for articles of wear. The latter, for the want of closets or drawers, are laying about on the floors and beds, and give the rooms a very disorderly appearance. Cheap chests, closets, or bureaus are the remedies to correct carelessness in this respect, and enforcing proper habits of cleanliness and order upon the occupants of the rooms.

"Second. The surface drain, commencing near the engine-house, which is used for carrying off the contents of chamber vessels into the low grounds of the field beyond it, is highly objectionable, and should be promptly corrected. A good sanitary condition must not be expected where this mode of carrying off offensive discharges is in use. An effective and economical remedy will be found in placing under ground terra-cotta pipes of ample diameter, with a constant flow of water through them to the point of distribution.

"Third. In the basement of the infirmary, I find two cases of insanity, in which the treatment, for the want of the proper appliances, is wrong, and inflicts hardship, which might be avoided. Among the insane in the apartments in the basement, I find the well-known case of Jerry Moore, a colored man, who has been under care and treatment at this alms-house for a number of years. Formerly he occupied a room in the small stone building which is used for the insane exclusively, with the exception of a few apartments in the basement. His condition there was somewhat improved, after he received the benefit of out-door air and exercise, which was given after airing grounds had been inclosed. Why he was transferred to the basement of the infirmary, I have not learned, but presume it was for want of sufficient room. In his present location, he is constantly confined. The reason assigned for which is that at times he is quarrelsome and somewhat violent, but generally he is quiet and passive. It is very obvious to any one who will examine into his condition that there is no sufficient reason for depriving him of the benefit of air and exercise. It was stated he resisted being taken out. He ought to be *led* out under the care of an attendant, and, if necessary, which I do not deem probable, to protect others from a disposition to strike, which it was alleged he manifests, a cheap and effective remedy may be found in the restraint fixtures now in use for the purpose. He is rapidly passing into a state of helpless dementia, and will not long survive.

"Fourth. What is stated above applies with equal force to the case of Robert McKean, who occupies a cell near Moore's. He also should have the benefit of air and exercise on the grounds daily. There is no sufficient reason for depriving him of this benefit."

September 30, 1879, inmates remaining in the alms-house at this time, 270, of whom 27 are children; 215 are sane, 37 insane, 12 feeble-minded; blind, 3; deaf and dumb, 3; 43 hospital cases.

Twenty-eight tramps received aid during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

Forty-one men assist in the work—20 in farm work; 14 in stone quarries; 3 stone masons; 1 tailor; 2 shoemakers; and 10 women in household work.

Expenses for the year ending December 31, 1879.

For alms-house,	\$21,766 74
Paid for out-door relief,	7,872 12
	<hr/>
	\$29,638 86
Deduct receipts, (excluding tax receipts,)	2,289 53
	<hr/>
Net cost to county,	<u>\$27,349 33</u>

The item for \$1,260 02, included in the alms-house expense, was paid for the maintenance of insane in the State hospital.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Jail.

July 21, 1879, visited with Commissioners Beaver and Biddle.

This prison, with the exception of a slight change of one of the windows with a view to greater security, has undergone no improvement. It is entirely destitute of such arrangements as are required for persons constantly confined. In jails of this kind, a strict execution of the sentence of the law upon persons convicted of crime, viz: "solitary confinement at hard labor," is never carried out. The consequence is that no attempt is made to enforce the ordinary rules of prison discipline. The prisoners associate in the prison and outside of it, and are permitted a degree of personal liberty differing little from those who are innocent of crime. The mode of dealing with the habitual law-breaker in many of the old jails of our State, so far as discipline and punishment are concerned, has in fact become a subject of jest and ridicule by the public and the convict himself. The condition of a criminal in these prisons is by no means one of hardship. Few or no privations are endured. He associates freely with his fellows in all parts of the building and jail inclosures, and not unfrequently with the families of the officers by whom the prison is conducted. Few or no privileges are withheld, nor tasks imposed. He lives in idleness, and is at liberty to amuse himself as best he can. It is scarcely necessary to say, jail life of this kind can have no deterring effect.

There can be no sufficient excuse for the long continued neglect to provide suitable buildings for the criminal class. The ends of justice are too often defeated in consequence of this want. The peace and good order of society, the protection of property and life, demand that the prisons in the

different counties should be so built and arranged as to render practicable the fulfillment of the law in the strictest manner.

In this county, the necessity for making such provision is very urgent.

The prison contains four rooms, two on the first floor and two on the second. These are used for prison purposes. Dangerous convicts can be secured only by chaining to the floor, and a diligent personal vigilance on the part of the keeper.

There were two prisoners, one a boy, charged with assault with intent to commit a rape.

Occasionally one year convicts are kept.

Danville and Mahoning Poor District.

July 20, 1879, visited with Commissioners Beaver, Biddle, and Mr. Russel, president of the State Hospital, Danville, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Chalfant.

The buildings in use for the maintenance of the dependent classes for the above district, having been described in former reports, further description is rendered unnecessary.

The females are accommodated in apartments which are arranged in what originally was the farmer's residence. Twelve in number occupied rooms on the first and second stories of this humble dwelling. Generally they are capable of self care. The males are provided for in the two-story frame erected several years ago, and which is better adapted to the purpose. One female, who is insane, occupies a small apartment on the first floor, in close proximity to those occupied by the males. I was unable to learn any sufficient reason why she should be thus isolated, and be so far removed from the care and sympathy of her own sex. It is a hardship, which doubtless admits of being remedied. Attention was called to it, and the necessity of more suitable accommodations urged.

In the general management, it is evident that the real estate receives the principal attention, the care of the different classes of inmates, practically, at least, being regarded of minor importance. The general household condition cannot be favorably mentioned. Carelessness and disorder were everywhere visible. There is much room for improvement. The attention of the directors is required, in order that a better system of care for the inmates may be established, and better household care observed.

The present population is as follows: 12 males, 12 females; 24 in all, of whom 5 are children, 2 idiots, 1 blind, 2 males, insane, 2 females insane.

The farm is under good cultivation, and yields abundantly. The steward is paid \$200 per annum, with a living for himself and family. He is allowed a hired man for eight months in each year, and a girl for the whole year.

September 30, 1879. Inmates remaining, 25; of whom 4 are children, 2 insane, 3 idiotic, 1 blind, 8 are infirm cases. The able-bodied are employed in farm and house work. Relief was granted during the quarter to 13 tramps.

Expenses for 1879.

For alms-house,	\$2,984 63
Paid for out-door relief,	681 37
	<hr/>
	\$3,666 00
Deduct receipts,	135 75
	<hr/>
Net cost to district,	<u>\$3,530 25</u>

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.**Jail.**

Visited July 31, 1879, with Mr. Biddle.

In providing for the largely increasing prison wants of this county, the commissioners wisely, as we think, in considering the question of what would be a sufficient capacity for a new jail, did not confine their vision to what would be required for the present or the near future, but adopted a plan which would save the tax-payers the necessity from any further expenditures for the same purpose for many years to come.

The jail has a capacity of ninety-two cells on the first and second tiers in the two corridors, which extend obliquely backwards from the front, and if necessity should ever require, a similar number may be fitted up in the basement, which is arranged for the purpose, but remains in an unfinished state.

The jail is well planned, and substantially built, having all the appliances and conveniences deemed essential in buildings erected for the care and treatment of the criminal class. There is ample room for the separate confinement of convicts and the introduction of a well-regulated system of remunerative employment. Prison rules and regulations may, without difficulty, be enforced, and measures of a reformatory character be beneficially carried out.

Up to the present time a general system of profitable labor has not been introduced, which is assigned as the reason why forty convicts from this district have not yet been transferred from the Eastern Penitentiary. Strict orders have been given by the president judge of the district upon the subject, the intention being to keep all their convicts of short and long terms in the county prison.

The commissioners purchase supplies and pay the warden a moderate salary for conducting the jail. The building is heated by steam. Approved water-closet hoppers, with basins for water, the latter discharging into the hoppers, are placed in each cell. A room with bath tub is provided on each tier. A jury room, for juries sitting in murder cases, with six double beds, is provided on the second story over the dwelling part of the jail, which is arranged in a very comfortable manner, for the accommodation of the warden. The extreme ends of the corridors are arranged in such a manner as to make them suitable for infirmaries. At present the one on the first floor

is occupied as a place for making paper bags, which thus far is the only occupation—two prisoners being thus engaged.

Of the 19 prisoners now confined, 14 have been tried. Two, now under sentence of death for the murder of Hesser, occupy adjoining cells. One escape has occurred. He passed through the horizontal window, but was again arrested. Another in the same cell, at the same time, stuck fast, in the attempt, and was with difficulty extricated.

Shamokin Poor-House.

July 31, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

The property for the care of the poor of this district, consists of one hundred and eighteen acres of land and two buildings. One being the dwelling of the owner from whom it was purchased, the other also of brick, and two stories high, was erected for the special use to which it is now applied.

The females and children are provided for in the main building. The men in one latterly built. In addition to these houses, a small tenement has been erected for tramps. A spring of good water is near the main house.

Most of the land is under cultivation. The establishment is conducted in the ordinary way. A disposition is manifested on the part of the steward and his wife, to do all in their power for the comfort and welfare of the inmates. The management admits of improvement, which, with the knowledge derived from experience, no doubt, will be made.

The benevolence of the district is not confined to those who are inmates. Out-door relief is dispensed to some extent to the destitute who cannot be removed to the house.

The arrangement for the care and maintenance of this establishment, is as follows: \$1,000 per year are paid to the steward, with the products of the farm.

Of the 32 inmates under care at this time, 3 were children, and 3 were insane.

Expenses for 1879,	\$7,001 76
Paid for out-door relief,	4,053 06
	<hr/>
	\$11,054 82
Deduct receipts,	189 50
	<hr/>
Net cost to township and borough,	<u>\$10,865 32</u>

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 27, 1879.

Prisoners, 76. The entire number of cells, 52; 47 are used to confine convicts and persons awaiting trial. During the winter months 85 prisoners are frequently kept. The cell accommodations are of course insufficient,

unless in violation of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, two or more are made to occupy one cell. At least forty additional cells are required to conduct the prison in accordance with the approved rules of prison economy.

But so far as the cell accommodations will admit, separate confinement is enforced. Prisoners are not permitted to congregate. Employment is enjoined with a view to its reformatory effects. It was carried on under the contract system, with a satisfactory pecuniary result the last year.

This prison is always found in good order, having in view the higher aims and purposes which are pursued in the better class of penal institutions.

Religious services are conducted in the jail every Sunday afternoon, and some reading matter is supplied.

Poor-House.

Visited August 29, 1879.

Two hundred and ninety-six inmates receive aid and support in the house at this time; sixty-five or over one fourth being children. The importance of especial care, to guard the latter against the effects of evil associations, is fully recognized. Forty-three are taught in school, which is a separate building. A play-room for the younger children is provided in the same building, and their sleeping apartments are also in it. They are under the care of an attendant during the day and night.

INFIRMARY.—This department is occupied beyond its proper capacity. With the exception of the difficulty arising from insufficient room, it is kept in excellent order. It is in charge of an attendant who is competent and faithful. The patients receive proper medical and ordinary care; but more room is essential to comfort and classification. It is the intention to provide additional accommodations, by an extension to the present building.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of preserving thorough cleanliness and order in apartments occupied by the insane, Mr. Kesler the attendant of the male wing, by means of constant attention and effort, manages to maintain all parts of the wing under his charge in excellent condition. The rooms, floors, bedding, and water conveniences are found in good condition, and all parts of the building are kept in good repair. The patients themselves are well clad, look cleanly, enjoy the liberty of the corridors and airing grounds, and are evidently well cared for.

The female wing has undergone some repairs of which it was much in need. The third floor is much improved. The second has also received the benefit of a renewal of plastering, floors, &c.

The manner in which this large institution, including the real estate, is conducted, entitles it to very favorable notice. Careful and efficient management is every where visible. Whilst no efforts are spared to render the aged, infirm, and disabled from whatever cause, entirely comfortable, a careful economy is observed throughout.

Inmates September 30, 1879, 295. Of whom 234 are sane, 54 insane, 2

blind, 5 deaf and dumb. Of the above population, 59 are children, 58 are hospital cases, 210 are natives, 85 are foreigners.

The traveling tourists, the tramps, are becoming less numerous. Seventy-six males engage in the work of the farm and at trades, such as tailors, shoemakers, an engineer, &c. The females render much assistance in the household work.

PHILADELPHIA.

Moyamensing Prison.

June 24, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The whole number of prisoners was 834. Seven hundred and ten (710) were males, and 124 were females. Six hundred and fifty were convicts, 184 were untried.

Notwithstanding difficulties are encountered in the male wings from overcrowding, good order is preserved. Two and three prisoners occupy one cell. A literal fulfillment of the law is, of course, impracticable. On account of inadequate cell accommodations and defective construction, imprisonment, though called separate, is not so in reality, nor is it possible to prevent oral communications between the occupants of adjoining cells. In no prison in the State is the criminal class congregated to a greater extent, in violation of what is held to be important in prison discipline, and no where is the necessity for additional accommodations more urgent.

A stricter separation is enjoined in the female department. All are employed—some in household work, and others, who constitute the large number, in making garments for prisoners. The general condition here is exceptionally good. A more rigid discipline is practiced, and reformatory efforts and influences are more faithfully and successfully used.

The hospital department in the male block, which consists of several communicating cells, has been enlarged by including several more. This is an improvement, but does not by any means yet afford the requisite light and ventilation for apartments so largely occupied for infirmary purposes.

House of Correction—Employment and Reformation.

December 31, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The tax payers of the city and county of Philadelphia have reason to be satisfied with the five years' experience of the system of care for certain dependent classes as pursued at this institution.

The committals to this establishment consist of vagrants, inebriates, street walkers, idle, disorderly, and incorrigible persons who are without employment, have no fixed places of abode, and lead disorderly and criminal lives.

That these classes in large numbers could be maintained and be made self supporting in a single institution, was believed to be practicable, provided the building itself was suitably arranged, and the locality where it was erected afforded abundant opportunities for remunerative employment.

A careful examination of the annual exhibit which is made, shows a

steady progress in the work which has been undertaken, and that the institution is approaching that standard of success which those who were instrumental in establishing it claimed it was capable of.

By means of a well organized system of guards, the men are worked in shops upon the farms, on the highways, and in quarries, whilst at night they are separately confined in the cell blocks. Under a management of this kind little difficulty is experienced in maintaining good order and thorough discipline.

Labor is utilized to the largest possible extent. As soon after the admission as their condition will admit, both males and females are put to work, especial care being taken in every instance to place the inmate at the employment for which he or she is best fitted. Employment is found for all, and while they remain under the care of the institution habits of industry, to a certain extent, are formed. Frequently a thorough reformation is wrought in persons who, under a different system of treatment, would have been worthless burdens upon society.

Of the average number of inmates, viz: 1,152 during the year ending December 31, 1878, there were employed in labor, indispensable, but with no cash value, 1,116; the remaining 36 were in the hospital department and in punishment cells, there being 7 of the latter. The report, which has not yet been received for 1879, is understood to be still more favorable.

The following statement giving the number of inmates each year since 1873, and the amount of the annual appropriation possesses more than usual interest, and should be carefully examined.

Statement.

	Inmates.	Appropriation.
1874,	3,734,	\$314,808 15
1875,	4,805,	372,838 00
1876,	8,074,	338,620 00
1877,	7,523,	291,310 00
1878,	7,032,	202,267 00
1879,	7,032,	175,938 81

The daily average number of inmates for 1879 was 999. The number discharged, was 5809, leaving 1223 at the end of the year. During the year, \$15,108 44 were expended in permanent improvements; 14,332½ day's work had been done on roads, and 9,634½ day's work upon the meadow bank, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, by male inmates; \$6,273 60 had been received for men's labor, and the sale of produce, material, &c. The entire earnings of the men in the various industrial departments in the house, amounted to \$16,635 45. Including the estimated value of labor on permanent improvements, highways, public roads, meadow bank, &c., the entire amount of earnings are estimated at \$126,393 60.

But the benefits of the institution are not confined to economic work. Religious instruction is faithfully imparted by the moral instructor, in a

well-arranged chapel, by religious conversation; by prayer, and by Bible class instructions, many, doubtless, have profited and improved.

A medical department is also organized, and is placed on a very good footing. Much valuable service is rendered by the visiting and resident physicians of the house, and much suffering is relieved.

An ophthalmic surgeon has also been appointed during the last year.

Philadelphia Almshouse.

Visited and inspected June 20, 1879, accompanied by commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MALE DEPARTMENT.—Found to be much improved since the last visit of the commissioners. The floors have, in part, been renewed and painted, and further improvement is going forward.

The water-closets and bath-tubs, with the apartments they occupy, have been put in good order since the Board of Charities called the attention of the board of guardians to them last year.

Several valuable additions have recently been made to the usual hospital appliances, the most important of which is the construction of an elevator, which is used for transferring patients from the lower to the upper wards, in place of carrying them on stretchers up the stair-way.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—The general condition of the wards was found to be good. Although some improvement has been made in the water-closets and bath-tubs since complaint was made one year ago by the Commissioners of Charities of their bad condition, there still remains much to be done in order to place them on a good sanitary footing.

The floors of some of the wards are greatly in need of repairs, being much eaten by the rats, which abound there to the great annoyance of the patients. The attention of the hospital warden was called to this evil, and he promised to have it amended.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.—The insane wards contained, on the date of visitation, 1,008 patients, viz: 473 males, and 535 females; being an increase of 4 patients since our visit on October 31, 1878.

The weather being pleasant, most of the patients were in the airing-yards.

The interior of the hospital proper bore evidences of good management. The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable, and the sanitary condition of all the wards, for so large a population, was excellent. The pavilions, consisting of a range of wooden sheds which adjoin the hospital, and which were erected as a temporary expedient to relieve the crowded wards of the main building until permanent quarters should be provided elsewhere, were found to be in as good order as can be expected for such cheap and hastily erected shelters. There is danger to be apprehended in these pavilions from fire, which, should it occur, would in all probability destroy the whole range in a few minutes, as, from the nature of the material used, together with the plan of construction, it would be impossible to save them. In consequence of the threatened danger to the inmates of these sheds, the Board of Charities intended to present this matter to the

councils of the city. but as there is a prospect of an early organization and opening of the new insane asylum, erected by the State, for the South-Eastern district, at Norristown, the patients now confined in these pavilions can be provided for in that institution. The Commissioners who inspected this department in 1878 found "many of the inmates barefoot, and without sufficient clothing. The diet was also insufficient." This, upon close inquiry, was found to be remedied, as the appropriation, at the time of our visit, was ample to purchase all that was required for the comfort and support of the inmates of the hospital. The water-closets and bathrooms, of which much complaint was heard on our last visit, were found to be in good order, having been repaired or renewed, and the old zinc floor replaced by asphalt, which renders them clean and wholesome.

There has been a decided improvement in this department in the past year, and with sufficient means at hand, further improvement will be made during the coming year. Doctor Richardson, the superintendent, contemplates several important changes, and should have the support of councils and the board of guardians in his efforts to make this department a credit to the city of Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The asylum for children is in the eastern part of the general hospital, and entirely separated from the alms-house out-wards. The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and were, at the time of the visitation, cleanly dressed and apparently well provided for by their teachers and nurses.

OUT-WARDS.—In the out wards are quartered all the inmates who do not require hospital treatment. Very many of them are aged or crippled, and not able to work. These are provided with rooms in what are termed old men's or old women's asylums, and receive more care, and better diet than the able-bodied inmates, who are generally there from the effects of debauchery or chronic laziness.

Connected with the out-wards is a work-shop or manufactory, where those able to work are employed at making shoes, weaving, blacksmithing, carpentry, and various other industries, the profits from which amount annually to several thousand dollars.

The inmates who work, have a ward known as the workingmen's ward, and they are furnished with better diet than those who are idle, and have other privileges as a reward for their industry and good behavior.

The water-closets in the yard of the out-wards, were not in cleanly condition; but the appearance of the entire establishment was creditable to the managers, considering the great number and character of the inmates who find a shelter there.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 10, 1879.

The peculiar arrangement for the criminal class in this county has been noticed in former reports. It has two tiers of cells, ten in all. About eight

may be used for the confinement of prisoners. One is used for storage purposes, and one for water-closet conveniences. The partitions between cells are made with walnut boards, which are lined with boiler plate iron. They have single doors, except one, which, for greater security, has two. Very little light can be admitted into the lower cells. The upper ones are in all respects the most desirable.

The jail is kept for lock-up purposes, the higher and better aims and purposes which are held to be of the first importance in the manner of conducting penal institutions, not being regarded. The prison does not, by any means, present an inviting appearance, and I am much mistaken if better prison arrangements will not be demanded ere long. There were eight prisoners; four tried, four untried.

Poor-House.

The present condition of this establishment is by no means favorable. The officers who have charge of it, do not seem to recognize the improved methods of care for the different classes by whom these institutions are occupied. This is especially true with regard to the insane and other defective inmates. What is deemed essential in the present day in their management, to a very large extent, is disregarded.

The sexes mingle in the building and outside of it, apparently without any restrictions, from which very deplorable consequences never fail to occur.

In the insane department feeble minded men and women are seen in association, in some instances, occupying apartments opposite each other, by which objectionable communication may be kept up between them. In one of the departments of the insane four insane men are partly nude. They were strictly confined and lying in straw, which was saturated with human urine, a scene that was too repulsive to be looked on for a single moment.

A want of good order and of an intelligent appreciation of what is demanded by the claims of humanity, appear in all parts of the establishment.

And yet the house is by no means destitute in conveniences. The halls are wide and the rooms are of good size. The building is home-like, spacious, and reasonably commodious. The fault is not to be ascribed to deficiency in that respect, but rather to the want of a proper system of management.

In order that the condition of this poor-house may be brought to a better standard, we advise, very respectfully, thorough changes in the method of dealing with the different classes of inmates.

We advise that the buildings and grounds surrounding them be so arranged as to ensure entire separation between the sexes.

That all the insane be permitted to enjoy outside air and exercise, in yards enclosed for the purpose. It is a mistake to suppose that they are dangerous. Their violence, if there be any such, almost always consists in noisy expression and tearing their clothes. This does not justify chains

and incarceration in filthy cells. The remedies for violence are modern restraint fixtures, which are made of leather and which can be worn without injury or inconvenience.

We advise a re-distribution of the inmates. They are not judiciously located. Those that require little looking after may have lodgings in distant parts of the house, whilst the helpless and dependent must be in apartments with the necessary conveniences at convenient distances.

More household order, neatness, and cleanliness will contribute much to improve the general appearance.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Jail.

August 7, 1879, visited with Commissioners Clymer, Dickinson, and Biddle.

The provision made for the care and custody of the criminal class in this county, both as to character and extent, are very complete. The new section containing eighty-six additional cells, constructed and arranged in the most appropriate manner, affords ample accommodations for present wants. Thorough separation may now be enforced. Discipline in strict accordance with the best systems of prison economy, may without difficulty be carried out, and a favorable condition always be preserved.

The jail is in good order and is well conducted. The tried and untried are employed. Remunerative labor is carried on. Carpets, shoes, and other articles are made. To some extent prisoners labor in association during the day, but are separated at night.

Care is taken to preserve a good sanitary condition. Hoppers and drain pipes are flushed twice a day. The apartments for female prisoners are located at the end of the new corridor, the entrance to which can only be made by passing all the way through the corridor. This is regarded as an error which may and probably will be corrected. Iron bedsteads of a proper pattern are used, which are fastened to the floor. The commissioners purchase the supplies.

Poor-House.

August 7, 1879, visited, with Commissioners Clymer, Dickinson, and Biddle.

MAIN BUILDING.—It is occupied by the steward and his family, and by the working class, or those whose condition admits of their rendering assistance in the general work of the house, the gardens, and the farm. The aged and infirm and children also occupy apartments in it. They receive excellent care from the steward and his wife, who are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their arduous duties. The very large population of these classes have to be provided for in this building, and, large as are the accommodations, the necessity for crowding the rooms with beds is unavoidable.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.—The insane, both recent and chronic, are kept. About one hundred cases receive care and treatment at this time. A sep-

arate building is provided for the purpose. It contains about thirty-eight rooms. Good medical and asylum care is rendered. The physicians make daily visits. Paid attendants are employed.

INFIRMARY.—Accommodations to a large extent are provided for the sick, injured, and disabled. Medical and surgical wards are arranged, with suitable conveniences and comforts. Upwards of one hundred persons afflicted in various ways were under care and treatment.

It gives me pleasure to speak favorably of the condition and management of this institution. It is one of the largest in the State, and the population to be provided is, next to the Philadelphia alms-house, numerically the largest. The cost of the alms-house and out-door relief for year ending September 30, 1878, was \$103,014 62, \$60,246 52 of which were for out-door relief. The latter is dispensed to an extent that seems prodigal. The number thus relieved was 3,433, consisting of 1,564 adults, 1,869 children. The amount thus expended constitutes an unusually large item, and is accounted for, doubtless, to some degree, if not fully, by the migratory character of the population, and the dangerous nature of the employment in which it is engaged. But it is liable here, as elsewhere, to great abuse, which can be prevented only by a rigid system of personal inspection and investigation.

September 30, 1879, inmates remaining in alms-house at this date, viz: 618, of whom 509 are classed as sane, 71 insane, 32 idiotic, 8 blind, 6 deaf and dumb. Fifty-two are children. Four men were blind, deaf, and dumb, and idiotic. Two hundred and thirty-three are natives, 385 foreigners. Sixty-three males and 66 females make themselves useful in all kinds of work. Thirty-six children attend school. Four hundred and seventy-eight tramps were relieved during the quarter.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Jail.

October 28, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Of the fifteen prisoners confined in this jail at this time, two only have been tried. The custom of sending convicts sentenced over one year to the penitentiary continues. The jail continues to be conducted in the way heretofore pursued. The prisoners congregate in the corridors, and are not strictly separated at night. Employment is not provided. Very properly, thorough separation is made for females, by placing them in apartments fitted up for the purpose, on the third story of the dwelling part of the jail.

One escape has occurred. There are nineteen cells. The sheriff conducts the prison, and is allowed forty cents per day for boarding each prisoner. The jail is in fair order.

Poor-House.

October 28, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Present number of inmates, 81; which is a considerable reduction. Of these 17 are children, which is a very large proportion, and 17 insane.

This institution is governed by the county commissioners. Some changes

have been made in the officers. A new steward has been elected. Very decided evidences of improvement in the general condition are perceptible. The household care is better. The bath-rooms and water-closets referred to in the former report as being in a very bad state, receive more care and attention. With the exception of the blurred appearance of the walls and ceilings throughout all parts of the house, (for the want of the occasional use of the whitewash brush,) favorable changes are to be observed. Two rooms on the first floor, one used as a hospital, the other as a men's sitting room, were noticed as being particularly bad in appearance, for want of a coat of whitewash or other coloring. Many rooms are unoccupied. Only one room on the third story is tenanted. All the others are empty, and present a forlorn and neglected appearance.

A rigid economy is practiced in the management. The work of the house and farm is performed, to a large extent, by the inmates. Two hired men are allowed in the summer, one in winter, one hired female as a cook.

The establishment though improved, with the advantages and conveniences which it possesses, admits of being worked up to a still better standard.

September 30, 1879. Inmates, 81, of whom 55 are sane, 15 insane, 8 idiotic, blind, 2, deaf and dumb, 2. The inmates, both male and female, engage in the work of the house and farm.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 16, 1879.

Prisoners 6, 1 of whom has been tried.

The system of management heretofore pursued is continued. Both long and short term convicts are transferred to the work-house or penitentiary. The jail therefore is conducted with reference to mere custody until after trial.

The improved condition and appearance of the prison noticed in the former report is kept up.

There is much to commend in this building. The arrangement for the different sexes is better than is usually found in the county jails. The apartments for females are so located as to render communication of any kind with other prisoners entirely impossible.

Abundant light is admitted. The heating and water arrangements are also now reported to be satisfactory. Employment is not provided.

Poor-House.

Visited October 16, 1879.

A small increase in the number of inmates has occurred, the present number being 201. Some of the insane who have been supported at Dixmont have been re-transferred to the poor-house. Changes to correct errors in the building arrangements and improvements of various kinds in the interior and in the surrounding grounds have been made, and much benefit has been realized from them. The farm buildings have

been improved. A room on the second story of the granary is arranged for tramps, by which these unwelcome tourists are kept out of the main building. A better water supply has been secured.

In the arrangement of this house, every thing that is required to insure good order and the comfort of the inmates has been provided. Suitable apartments for the insane, medical wards for the sick, and other classes of inmates, the kitchen, laundry, and dining conveniences have been prepared, and are found in a very satisfactory condition.

The water-closet arrangement for the insane is somewhat original in design as to plan and location, but proves to be quite satisfactory. These apartments are in good order. The hospital apartments, both for men and women, deserve to be favorably mentioned. Large, airy, and cheerful-looking rooms have been selected for the purpose; they are well and suitably furnished, and receive good care from the attendants who have charge of them.

In the management of this county home every effort is made to maintain a good standard of care and condition. Much has been done since my last visit in repairs, additions, embellishments of the surrounding grounds, farm culture, and improvements generally to promote a successful management in all the departments.

September 30, 1879.

Inmates remaining at this date 200, of whom 145 are sane, 55 insane, 5 blind, 1 deaf and dumb; 38 are children; 31 are hospital case; 17 men engaged in general outside work, and 19 females in house work.

WARREN COUNTY.

Jail.

October 29, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

The jail, though very small, is substantially built, and its interior arrangement is adapted to the separate or Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. There are twelve cells on the two tiers, which are arranged with two iron frames for hammocks in each. By placing two prisoners in each cell, it would consequently have a capacity for twenty-four. In addition to these, two or three small rooms are arranged on the third story of the dwelling part of the prison, for female prisoners. The water supply during the present season being insufficient, the drainage and cleansing operations have been much interfered with.

Prisoners are permitted to associate in the corridor, and in the cells. Meals are taken in the corridor. Nor is there separation at night. This must be regarded as an error in the mode of conducting the jail, and which should certainly be corrected. An attempt to break through by removing the iron window frame, was made, which I understood was successful.

Water is gathered into tanks from the roof for the bath-tubs and water-closets. For drinking and cooking purposes, a pump in the yard furnishes a sufficient supply.

Only two prisoners were confined.

The Rouse Hospital or Warren County Alms-House.

October 29, 1879, visited with Mr. Biddle.

This institution, as stated in former reports to this Board, was established through the generosity of Henry R. Rouse. He bequeathed a large part of his estate in trust to the commissioners of Warren county, the one half interest of which was to be expended upon the county roads, and the other half for the benefit of the poor of said county. Upwards of \$75,000 is invested under the provisions of the will, the interest of which, with the productions of the farm, consisting of four hundred and three acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation, are nearly sufficient for the purpose.

The benefits of the charity continue to be judiciously dispensed. The number of destitute provided for grows larger. There were 62 inmates, which is an increase of 22 over those maintained at the time of my preceding visit. In order to ensure efficient care and treatment, some improvements have been made. Steam heat has been introduced. A two-story brick house has been erected, the first story of which is designed for steam boilers, whilst the second will be arranged for sleeping apartments for certain classes of the inmates. A new and spacious barn has also been built for the care of the stock, and storing the crops. An additional spring of water has been conducted into the basins, by which an adequate supply is now afforded.

The necessity of better arrangements for a separation of the sexes in the grounds connected with the main building, to which the attention of the commissioners had been called, has not yet been acted on. Its importance is fully admitted, and the necessary changes are expected to be made during the present season.

The distribution of the different classes of the inmates, the standard of care and efficiency of administration, compare favorably with what was observed in former years. It is a bright, cheerful, and well conducted home, and no one who visits it will come away without being impressed favorably with what is done here for the destitute and disabled.

September 30, 1879.

Inmates, 58; 40 are considered sane, 14 insane, 3 idiotic, 1 blind; 11 are children. Eleven tramps called last quarter. No report of number of inmates employed.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.**Jail.**

Visited October 15, 1879.

For a description of this jail the reader is referred to the report of the General Agent for 1876, (page 113.) There is nothing to be said in its favor in any respect, as a suitable place for the confinement of human beings to whatever class or grade they may belong. With the exception of its having received a coat of whitewash, it presents the same appearance. Nothing has been done to remedy the imperfections in the building, nor

have any measures been adopted to correct the defective drainage, which must sooner or later affect the sanitary condition of the occupants and those in the immediate vicinity. These and other difficulties interfere very largely with the success of any efforts that may be made by the keepers to preserve a respectable standard of care and household condition.

There are twenty cells in the upper and lower tiers, besides three in the basement, which are never used. Water is not introduced into the cells. Prisoners congregate in the corridor and cells. To some extent convicts are kept. Present number of prisoners, 14, of whom 3 are tried.

Poor-House

The buildings for the maintenance of the poor having been totally destroyed by fire, which occurred in the winter of 1879, arrangements have been made to erect others at the same place of sufficient capacity and with suitable conveniences.

For the present, the inmates are provided for in temporary frame buildings erected for the purpose. The insane class have been transferred to Dixmont hospital and Allegheny City home, where they will be maintained until suitable apartments shall again be prepared for them at the county home.

September 30, 1879, inmates 143. of whom 17 are children, 4 idiotic, 2 blind men, 1 female.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Jail.

September 19, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

Six spacious cells are provided in the rear end of a two-story brick house, which looks like an ordinary dwelling. The jail is in fair order. Short term convicts only are kept. Water conveniences are provided. Six prisoners are confined at this time, all of whom have been tried.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 20, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

This small prison receives sufficient care, and good order is maintained. It seldom has more than five prisoners, generally not more than one or two. It is one story in height, and is securely built.

Texas and Honesdale Poor District.

Visited with Mr. Biddle and Director Cory.

About 30 inmates are maintained at the present time. Twenty-one males, 9 females; 3 are insane, 1 is blind, one deaf and dumb. Three insane are supported in the State hospital. Good order is preserved, and much relief is afforded to the destitute of the district.

The new building noticed in a former report, continues to be used as a hospital for the sick and insane. It is well arranged for the purpose. Jacob D. Dewitt, is the present steward.

PIKE COUNTY.**Jail.**

Visited September 24, 1879, with Commissioner Biddle.

The two apartments on the first floor of the old court-house, continue to be used for prison purposes. The building itself is substantially built, and, with a small outlay, might be suitably fixed up as a jail.

The apartments above referred to, are wanting in security and such conveniences and arrangements as are required for the safe keeping of the criminal class.

The prison wants of the county being very small, the county authorities manifest no disposition to make the necessary changes and improvements in the building, preferring to send both long and short term prisoners to the State prison.

There were no prisoners at the time of our visit. Four persons charged with crime were out on bail at this time. During the two years of the present sheriff, the highest number confined at one time was seven, and that was immediately preceding the court session.

The prisoners are boarded by the sheriff at \$2 50 per week, each.

YORK COUNTY.**Jail.**

September 4, 1879, visited with Commissioner Biddle.

Usually, this prison is much crowded. The present number of prisoners does not exceed 33, and consists of 23 short term convicts and 10 tramps, 4 are females, and 4 boys. The latter were committed for jumping upon railroad trains, and were sentenced for ten and twenty days. The jail contains thirty-nine cells, which would be sufficient to afford a separate cell for each of the present prisoners. In the management of this, as well as many other county jails, the practice of strict separation of the different classes of criminals usually kept in them, is not deemed to be very important. They are allowed to associate in the corridor and in the cells, but are locked up at night. During all the hours of the day they occupy the lower corridor and the cells communicating with it, neither of which consequently present a favorable appearance. The upper tier is in all respects the most desirable.

Little or nothing is done to counteract the baneful effects of uninterrupted idleness. Employment is not provided, neither reading matter nor any other mode of profitable mental entertainment is supplied, with the exception of Sunday, when religious services are conducted for their benefit.

The prison is arranged for the separate system of prison discipline. Modern views in that respect not being carried out, the benefits afforded by the structural arrangement are not realized. It seems to be worse than folly if our county penal institutions are to be conducted in this careless manner, to incur the heavy expense for putting up buildings of that kind. A building with a single apartment, with enclosures sufficiently strong to prevent escapes, would answer the purpose, wherever that way of conducting them prevails. But as public sentiment becomes enlightened upon

the improved systems of dealing with the criminal class, the necessity will occur for a more rigid compliance with the requirements of law—the separate confinement, at hard labor, of persons found guilty of crime.

Poor-house.

Present number of inmates, 185. The inmates of this fine county home are accommodated in the main building, which is the original poor-house, and the spacious four-story brick building, which is used as an infirmary for the sick and injured, and for the care and treatment of the insane. The working class, consisting of males and females who are capable of assisting in the work of the home, gardens, and farm, are received into the first-named, in which valuable changes and improvements have been made, and from which very decided benefits have been derived.

The larger portion of the entire population, constituting nearly two thirds of it, are maintained in the hospital, a building that is well arranged for the various classes for whose benefit it is designed.

The basement, which is largely above ground, and being very spacious, is used for various purposes. Apartments are set aside for lodging tramps. The colored class have sleeping apartments here. A dining-room is provided for all who can come to their meals. The kitchen and laundry apartments are seen at the opposite end. It is on this floor that the work for cooking, washing, the heating arrangements, &c., is carried on, and it therefore must not be expected at all times to present a very inviting appearance.

On the first floor, above the basement, a chapel is provided, in which services are conducted every Sabbath. The floors and walls have received several coats of paint since my last visit, by which their appearance has been much improved. This floor is divided into single and associate rooms—some of the latter being sufficiently large for three and seven beds. The afflicted classes are located here. The aged, some of the chronic insane, the blind, the sick, and disabled are accommodated in both wings, there being one for males and one for females, with small dining-rooms, with every other necessary convenience.

The medical wards are prepared on the third story. Very large rooms, facing front, admitting of being made light and cheerful, are well-arranged for the purpose. The male ward has six beds at this time. They are without occupants. The bedding, furniture, floors—all, indeed—were found in good order. The female ward was also found in a favorable condition, and had only three beds.

The other apartments, with their occupants suffering under various ailments of body and mind, were found in fair condition. About one hundred and sixty of the inmates are accommodated in the hospital at this time.

The benefit of paid attendants for the male and female wards is also enjoyed.

The inmates are provided with what is necessary for their comfort and

welfare, and receive from the steward and his wife faithful care and attention.

Strict confinement of the insane is not practiced. A large liberty in the house and grounds is permitted to all who are not violent or destructive, and do not wander away. For the latter, and *for them only*, yards or airing grounds are *enclosed*, a discrimination that is wise and humane, as many of this class require no such restriction. The privilege of the corridors is allowed to many, with little or no guardianship of any kind.

The number of inmates remaining in the house September 30, 1879, was as follows: 191; or 110 males, 48 females, white; colored, 6 males, 6 females. Adults, 170; 21 children. One hundred and thirty-five natives, 56 foreigners. Forty-two were insane, 2 idiotic. Tramps relieved, July, 16; August, 8; and September, 13.

Sixteen men are employed in farm work, 19 females house work, 5 men stone quarries, 6 nurses and assistants; gardeners' department, 2; mechanics, 3.

The total alms-house expenses were,	\$22,772 67
Paid for out-door relief,	3,386 29

Total alms-house and out-door relief,	\$26,158 96
Deduct receipts,	1,197 60

Net cost to county,	<u>\$24,961 36</u>
-------------------------------	--------------------

STATISTICS

FOR

1879.

The statistical report is sub-divided into two parts: The first comprising criminal statistics; the second, statistics of the unfortunate and indigent classes.

Criminal Statistics are classified as follows: *Proceedings of Criminal Courts*, as presented in the returns of their prothonotaries or clerks; *Convicts and Prisoners*, in penitentiaries, county prisons, work-house, and house of correction; *Juvenile Delinquents*, in the reformatories of the State.

Statistics of the Unfortunate and Indigent Classes, viz: Inmates in hospitals for insane, training school for feeble minded children, institutions for deaf and dumb, for instruction of blind, alms-houses, outdoor relief in alms-house districts, township poor, etc.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An analysis of the returns of prothonotaries or clerks of criminal courts for the year ending September 30, 1879, shows the criminal proceedings of grand juries, as compared with the preceding year, have decreased, and court proceedings decreased, thus :

Comparison of Criminal Statistics of 1879 with 1878.

GRAND JURY AND COURT PROCEEDINGS.	1878.	1879.	Decrease over 1878.	Per cent. of de- crease.
<i>Grand Jury Proceedings.</i>				
Number of persons charged with crime, . .	20,604	18,360	2,244	10.90
Number of bills laid before grand jury, . .	17,056	14,675	2,381	13.96
Number of bills returned as true bills, . .	12,386	10,978	1,408	11.36
Number of bills returned ignored,	4,784	3,742	992	20.95
<i>Court Proceedings.</i>				
Number of bills tried,	8,773	7,482	1,291	14.72
Number of acquittals,	5,239	4,323	916	17.48
Number of convictions,	3,456	3,417	39	1.13
Number of <i>nolle prosequies</i> ,	962	1,258	*296	*30.77
Number plead guilty to indictment,	2,085	1,707	378	18.13
Amount of recognizances forfeited,	\$121,750	\$188,300	*\$66,550	*\$54.65

* Increase.

It will be observed there was a decrease in the number of persons charged with crime of 2,244, or 10.90 per cent. ; bills laid before the grand jury of 2,381, or 13.96 per cent. ; of true bills, 1,408, or 11.36 per cent. ; and of ignored bills, 992, or 20.95 per cent.

The court proceedings show a decrease in bills tried of 1,291, or 14.72 per cent. ; acquittals, 916, or 17.48 per cent. ; convictions, 39, or 1.13 per cent. ; plead guilty to indictment, 378, or 18.13 per cent. ; there was an increase in the number of *nolle prosequies* of 296, or 30.77 per cent. ; and in the amount of recognizances forfeited an increase of \$66,550.

Counties where Convictions have increased in 1879 over 1878.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1879.	Increase on 1878.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1879.	Increase on 1878.
Allegheny,	314	73	Lancaster,	98	7
Armstrong,	49	3	Lebanon,	54	19
Berks,	154	20	Lycoming,	47	2
Bucks,	57	13	McKean,	52	20
Carbon,	15	5	Monroe,	9	2
Clinton,	11	2	Montgomery,	66	11
Cumberland,	56	17	Northampton,	146	82
Fayette,	28	5	Philadelphia,	987	108
Forest,	6	3	Washington,	70	51
Greene,	11	1	York,	89	10
Huntingdon,	10	5			
Jefferson,	31	20	Total,	2,322	438
Juniata,	12	9			

The convictions in the above twenty-three counties were 2,322 during 1879; an increase of 438, or 23.25 per cent. more than the preceding year.

Counties where Convictions have decreased in 1879, as compared with 1878.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1879.	Decrease on 1878.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1879.	Decrease on 1878.
Adams,	18	9	Luzerne, 38 }	103	. . .
Beaver,	12	3	Lackawanna, 65 }		
Bedford,	13	5	Mercer,	31	1
Blair,	29	9	Mifflin,	15	3
Bradford,	43	7	Montour,	3	28
Butler,	21	38	Northumberland,	44	17
Cambria,	13	23	Perry,	13	2
Cameron,	1	4	Pike,	5	2
Centre,	11	10	Schuylkill,	60	28
Chester,	83	50	Snyder,	4	6
Clarion,	35	16	Somerset,	5	26
Clearfield,	21	4	Sullivan,	2	7
Crawford,	18	4	Susquehanna,	9	21
Dauphin,	61	21	Tioga,	4	5
Delaware,	53	14	Venango,	26	19
Elk,	12	7	Warren,	10	9
Erie,	38	14	Wayne,	5	4
Franklin,	63	22	Westmoreland,	53	14
Indiana,	6	4	Wyoming,	2	3
Lawrence,	18	2			
Lehigh,	94	16	Total,	1,057	477

The number of convictions in the above forty counties were 1,057 in 1879; a decrease of 477, or 31.09 per cent., as compared with 1878.

In addition to the foregoing, there were four counties in which the number of convictions, in 1879, exactly equaled those of 1878, viz: Columbia, 23; Fulton 4; Potter, 1; and Union, 8 convictions.

Offenses for which Convicted.

The offenses of which the 3,417 prisoners were convicted, are as follows :

Offenses.	Number.	Offenses.	Number.
Abortion,	6	Indecency,	6
Adultery, &c.,	31	Larceny, &c.,	1,030
Aggravated assault,	5	Libel,	5
Arson,	10	Lottery,	10
Assault,	4	Malicious mischief,	66
Assault and battery,	693	Manslaughter,	12
Assault to kill,	89	Mayhem,	2
Assault to rob,	16	Misdemeanors,	97
Assault to steal,	7	Murder, first degree,	14
Assault to commit rape,	35	Murder, second degree,	5
Bawdy-house,	23	Nuisance,	12
Bigamy,	7	Perjury,	15
Burglary, &c.,	224	Passing counterfeit money,	5
Carrying concealed weapons,	44	Pointing fire-arms,	3
Common scold,	7	Rape, &c.,	21
Conspiracy,	23	Receiving stolen goods,	54
Counterfeiting,	5	Rescuing prisoner,	3
Cruelty to children and animals,	9	Resisting officer, &c.,	10
Cutting timber trees,	3	Riot,	24
Deserting family, &c.,	29	Robbery,	46
Disorderly house,	26	Seduction,	6
Disorderly, breach of peace,	69	Shooting to kill, &c.,	4
Disturbing religious meeting,	5	Sodomy,	1
Embezzlement,	44	Surety of peace,	3
Escape,	8	Threats,	1
False pretense,	47	Violation of election law,	2
Forgery,	47	Violation of fish law,	3
Fornication, &c.,	235	Violation of game law,	2
Gaming-house, &c.,	11	Violation of liquor law,	89
Highway robbery,	1		
Horse stealing,	21		
Illegal voting,	2	Total,	3,417

During the year 1879, the convictions for the several offenses above mentioned amounted to 3,417; a decrease of 39 on the year previous. As is usual, larceny constitutes the chief offense, being more than one fourth of the whole number.

TABLE A.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHON

Statement of the criminal business of courts in the several counties of the ber of bills laid before the several grand juries, number of bills returned quittals, convictions nolle proseques entered, number plead guilty to

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Adams,	68	54	44
2. Allegheny,	1,156	968	669
3. Armstrong,	205	165	106
4. Beaver,	127	95	71
5. Bedford,	54	25	18
6. Berks,	550	418	341
7. Blair,	142	113	82
8. Bradford,	158	79	59
9. Bucks,	179	128	96
10. Butler,	224	203	140
11. Cambria,	81	64	51
12. Cameron,	11	6	5
13. Carbon,	72	68	60
14. Centre,	117	74	61
15. Chester,	198	188	151
16. Clarion,	236	172	109
17. Clearfield,	169	104	74
18. Clinton,	84	71	45
19. Columbia,	80	58	39
20. Crawford,	165	143	124
21. Cumberland,	259	187	112
22. Dauphin,	462	293	221
23. Delaware,	183	170	121
24. Elk,	21	28	25
25. Erie,	249	140	121
26. Fayette,	131	108	59
27. Forest,	17	13	13
28. Franklin,	269	155	101
29. Fulton,	53	18	11
30. Greene,	78	50	28
31. Huntingdon,	139	71	62
32. Indiana,	92	43	33
33. Jefferson,	126	73	53
34. Juniata,	55	34	22
35. Lackawanna,	428	274	182
36. Lancaster,	583	455	390
37. Lawrence,	65	51	31
38. Lebanon,	140	132	108
39. Lehigh,	244	222	178
40. Luzerne,	703	532	289
41. Lycoming,	300	109	199
42. McKean,	446	299	187
43. Mercer,	105	74	67
44. Mifflin,	52	46	38
45. Monroe,	38	25	17
46. Montgomery,	313	390	320
47. Montour,	21	19	18
48. Northampton,	325	242	202

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

Commonwealth, showing the number of persons charged with crime, number true bills, number ignored; also, number of bills tried, number of acquittal, number and amount of recognizances forfeited.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of nolle proseques.	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
9		7	20	18	2	10			1
301		383	176	314	51	95	114	\$163,850	00
13		68	41	49	22	2	8		2
84		17	5	12	9	2	1	100	00
7		12	5	13	24	12	2	300	00
94		132	86	154	1	18	48	16,200	00
30		27	25	29	19	22	19		7
20		43	19	43	38	7	2		8
32		66	61	57	16	21			9
62		40	36	21	8		6	1,900	00
18		18	24	13	8	20	1	500	00
1		8	2	1	1				11
8		28	19	15	1	16			12
13		27	15	18	2	11	6	7,550	00
37		123	43	88	5	15	8	700	00
48		59	51	35	29	10	17	8,500	00
30		37	19	21	9	21			17
24		19	15	11	2	9			18
19		28	5	23	9	7	1	500	00
19		42	32	18	6	19			19
82		58	41	56	3	37	13	5,750	00
94		116	57	61	25	41	53	19,700	00
46		109	56	53	9	20	4	1,600	00
6		21	4	12	2	1			23
19		46	36	35	50	23	6	1,250	00
41		43	27	28	16	10			24
		11	1	6	1				25
54		66	15	63	151	14			26
2		5	5	4	7	1	1		27
22		16	6	11	13	8			28
9		17	11	10	48	24	2	1,000	00
11		17	16	6	22	8	1	700	00
18		28	27	31	2	10			31
12		24	12	12	15	2	2	500	00
90		107	85	65	70	16			32
65		231	141	98	85	74	17		33
20		25	18	18	10	1			34
24		84	28	54	9	24	7	1,600	00
44		180	65	94	12	36			35
248		159	103	38	35	67			36
55		29	41	47	32	48	1	2,500	00
121		84	41	52	60	19	41	14,800	00
6		40	24	31	15	4	1	600	00
8		24	8	15	1	6	2	500	00
7		12	14	9	3	4	2	700	00
70		125	61	66	43	60			41
5		7	6	3	1	1	1	200	00
40		182	65	146	3		16	5,000	00

TABLE A—

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
49. Northumberland,	192	152	101
50. Perry,	95	49	41
51. Philadelphia,	6,125	5,577	4,311
52. Pike,	26	16	11
53. Potter,	49	24	14
54. Schuylkill,	361	332	248
55. Snyder,	34	31	24
56. Somerset,	114	39	31
57. Sullivan,	36	18	16
58. Susquehanna,	111	86	49
59. Tioga,	96	83	53
60. Union,	25	22	18
61. Venango,	189	126	100
62. Warren,	59	32	27
63. Washington,	190	103	79
64. Wayne,	82	56	41
65. Westmoreland,	188	131	92
66. Wyoming,	30	22	13
67. York,	385	334	170
Total,	18,860	14,675	10,978

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle proseques</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
47	72	49	44	6	12	1	\$100	00
5	27	11	13	24	6	.....	.....	.....
1,203	3,909	2,298	987	2	677	.....	31,800	00
5	7	3	5	5	3	8	1,300	00
8	3	2	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....
84	112	50	60	10	50	.....	.....	.....
10	8	4	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....
8	18	14	5	48	3	.....	.....	.....
2	4	5	2	13	1	.....	.....	.....
42	6	26	9	6	4	1	200	00
22	3	3	4	3	6	28	13,300	00
4	10	7	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....
27	49	19	28	24	18	5	1,100	00
5	9	10	10	8	4	8	1,000	00
23	26	81	70	34	17	.....	.....	.....
18	10	10	5	9	2	1	200	00
27	65	27	53	34	6	2	800	00
9	2	1	2	6	10	.....	.....	.....
165	97	40	39	12	9	25	.....	.....
3,742	7,482	4,323	3,417	1,258	1,707	467	\$188,300	00

TABLE B.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHON

*Statement of offenses of which persons were charged upon commitment,
which persons were tried, acquitted,*

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Abduction,	3	2	1
2. Abortion,	14	18	14
3. Abortion, accessory to,	3	3	1
4. Administering poison to kill,	2	1	1
5. Adultery,	151	148	99
6. Adultery, incestuous,	3	2	1
7. Aggravated assault and battery,	73	69	51
8. Arson,	115	99	75
9. Assault,	49	47	31
10. Assault, felonious,	4	3	2
11. Assault and battery,	4,515	4,210	2,112
12. Assault and battery to kill,	515	485	374
13. Assault and battery to rob,	10	8	5
14. Assault and battery to steal,	72	69	48
15. Assault to commit rape,	51	45	32
16. Bawdy-house,	80	71	40
17. Bigamy,	12	10	6
18. Breaking and entering building,	3	1	1
19. Burglary,	518	405	318
20. Burglary and larceny,	35	28	18
21. Burglary and attempted rape,	3	1	1
22. Carrying concealed weapons,	184	180	164
23. Common scold,	10	8	5
24. Conspiracy,	212	197	149
25. Counterfeiting,	9	7	6
26. Cruelty to animals and children,	18	14	12
27. Cutting timber trees,	15	12	10
28. Defrauding and cheating,	36	33	29
29. Deserting family, etc.,	119	98	61
30. Disorderly house,	84	81	65
31. Disorder and breach of peace,	276	94	74
32. Disturbing religious meetings,	11	8	5
33. Embezzlement,	161	159	139
34. Entering building to commit felony,	25	22	15
35. Entering to steal,	115	103	79
36. Escape,	8	7	5
37. False pretense,	315	312	295
38. Forcible entry,	198	151	98
39. Forgery,	176	149	117
40. Fornication,	48	26	14
41. Fornication and bastardy,	515	475	413
42. Gaming house and gambling,	31	21	17
43. Highway robbery,	4	2	2
44. Horse stealing,	57	48	34
45. Illegal voting,	11	7	5
46. Indecency,	21	14	10
47. Interfering with railroad property,	5	2	1
48. Larceny,	6,882	4,431	4,319
49. Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	11	7	4
50. Libel,	24	19	12

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

with the result of the proceedings of grand jury; also, the offenses for or convicted, etc., at court.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		Number.
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of nolle proseques.	Number who plead guilty.	Number.	Amount.	
1	1	1			1				1
2	2	7	1	6		4			2
		1	1						3
	1	1	1						4
35	25	38	7	31		19	4	\$2,100 00	5
									6
7	8	7	2	5		2			7
18	14	27	14	10	12	5			8
17	10	8	4	4		2			9
		3	3						10
1,213	894	1,975	1,214	683	294	215	51	18,500 00	11
78	125	238	131	89	87	63	5	3,400 00	12
		18	2	16		8			13
8	5	14	3	7	12	3			14
	12	47	8	35	4	18			15
8	17	23	4	23		10	7	5,500 00	16
	2	12	5	7		2			17
									18
42	49	295	59	224	17	139	5	2,700 00	19
7	2	12	9			2			20
									21
42	28	98	48	44	5	25	7	1,500 00	22
		9	2	7		2			23
25	12	65	30	28	10	19	5	3,500 00	24
1	1	8	3	5		2			25
1	2	14	5	9		5			26
2		5	1	3		1	1	200 00	27
21	12	7	5		2				28
		39	8	29	8	18	4	1,200 00	29
18	10	53	24	28	4	19	8	3,500 00	30
2	7	102	21	69	29	55	12	4,525 00	31
	1	5		5		2	1	500 00	32
28	19	70	22	44	9	37	14	4,300 00	33
7	1	8	5						34
38	12	38	30		7				35
		12	3	8		3			36
18	18	112	61	47	8	28	25	8,400 00	37
31	7	3	8						38
19	1	84	30	47	12	21	12	8,925 00	39
7	2	1	1			3	8	1,550 00	40
64	19	294	25	235	28	174	29	21,125 00	41
8		19	2	11	4	2	4	7,900 00	42
		2	1	1					43
8		31	7	21	5	10	10	4,500 00	44
1		4	1	2					45
1		9	1	6		1			46
1		1	1						47
1,430	599	2,428	1,980	1,030	594	590	197	28,475 00	48
2		8	2						49
3		11	3	5	1	1	1	200 00	50

TABLE B-

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
51. Lottery,	13	12	11
52. Malicious mischief,	549	489	398
53. Manslaughter,	24	20	17
54. Mayhem,	8	7	5
55. Misdemeanors,	365	359	274
56. Murder,	31	9	4
57. Murder, first degree,	45	37	29
58. Murder, second degree,	14	12	8
59. Neglect of duty,	3	2	1
60. Nuisance,	49	41	21
61. Obstructing legal process,	8	2	1
62. Obstructing use of trains,	8	6	4
63. Passing counterfeit money,	7	5	5
64. Peddling without license,	6	4	2
65. Perjury,	91	84	61
66. Perjury, subornation,	8	2	1
67. Pointing fire-arms,	4	3	3
68. Rape,	69	68	50
69. Receiving stolen goods,	128	119	84
70. Rescuing prisoners,	7	6	5
71. Resisting officer,	24	21	18
72. Riot,	114	98	97
73. Robbery,	131	125	112
74. Seduction,	17	12	9
75. Seduction and bastardy,	3	2	1
76. Seduction and fornication,	2	1	1
77. Sending threatening letters,	3	2	1
78. Shooting,	5	3	1
79. Shooting to kill,	12	10	6
80. Sodomy,	3	2	1
81. Surety of peace,	128	104	11
82. Threats,	8	5	3
83. Throwing missiles at cars,	5	3	1
84. Trespass, etc.,	3	1	1
85. Violation of election law,	6	4	3
86. Violation of fish law,	10	8	6
87. Violation of game law,	8	5	4
88. Violation of liquor law,	639	575	323
89. Not stated, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total,	18,860	14,675	10,978

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle prosequis</i> .	Number who plead guilty.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
1		11		10		3	2	\$500	51
119	81	197	124	66	14	25	5	1,800	52
2		16	2	12		3			53
1		4	1	2					54
99	25	184	74	97	31	35	12	3,800	55
2		2	1						56
7	1	22	4	14	5	6	2	1,000	57
1		7	1	5		1			58
		1							59
6	1	19	8	12	5	3	3	900	60
		1							61
1		2	1						62
		5		5		1			63
		1							64
14	2	48	29	15	12	3	3	1,500	65
		1							66
		3		3		1			67
18	3	41	14	21	5	9	2	500	68
21	5	69	10	54	7	21	5	2,500	69
		4		3					70
2		16	2	10	2	2			71
		96		94		54	2	1,000	72
17	4	98	41	46	5	18			73
1		8		6		1			74
		1							75
		1							76
		1							77
		1							78
1		8	2	4	1	1			79
1		1		1					80
2		13	3	8	1	2	2	1,500	81
1		1		1					82
2	1								83
1									84
1		3	1	2					85
1		5	1	3		1			86
1		3	1	2					87
210	64	321	215	89	20	12	12	9,000	88
							12	31,800	89
3,742	1,545	7,482	4,323	3,417	1,258	1,707	467	\$188,800	00

TABLE C.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONO

Statement of the nature of crime for which criminals were convicted in the various
Public Charities by the respective prothonotaries

NATURE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED.	COURTS AND COUNTIES.									
	Adams.	Allegheny.	Armstrong.	Beaver.	Bedford.	Berks.	Blair.	Bradford.	Bucks.	Butler.
1. Abortion,		1								
2. Adultery, etc.,	2	1								1
3. Aggravated assault,								2		
4. Arson,	1			1		1			1	
5. Assault,										
6. Assault and battery,	4	90	5	6	1	34	5	12	12	3
7. Assault, to kill,	1			1	1			2		1
8. Assault, to rob,		10								
9. Assault, to steal,										
10. Assault, to commit rape,		1				1	1			
11. Bawdy house,						1				
12. Bigamy,		2								
13. Burglary, etc.,		6	5		2	10	2		9	
14. Carrying concealed weapons,	2				1		2		1	
15. Common scold,										
16. Conspiracy,		1					2			
17. Counterfeiting,							1			
18. Cruelty to children and animals,						1				
19. Cutting timber trees,										
20. Deserting family, etc.,					2	5				
21. Disorderly house,		1					1			
22. Disorderly, breach of peace,	1									
23. Disturbing religious meeting,								3		
24. Embezzlement,										
25. Escape,		3								
26. False pretense,		1				1				4
27. Forgery,	1	3	1					1		
28. Fornication, etc.,	1	28	5		4	27	3	1	3	
29. Gaming house, etc.,		2	1							
30. Highway robbery,										
31. Horse stealing,					1	1				
32. Illegal voting,										
33. Indecency,										
34. Larceny, etc.,	4	115	11	2	1	53	5	11	13	6
35. Libel,			2							
36. Lottery,										
37. Malicious mischief,		1								1
38. Manslaughter,		1	4			10			3	
39. Mayhem,										
40. Misdemeanors,				1		3	1	9	3	1
41. Murder, first degree,	2									
42. Murder, second degree,	1									
43. Nuisance,										
44. Perjury,		2	1							
45. Passing counterfeit money,										
46. Pointing fire arms,										
47. Rape, etc.,		3								1
48. Receiving stolen goods,		22						1		
49. Rescuing prisoner,										
50. Resisting officer, etc.,										
51. Riot,		11							9	1
52. Robbery,		3					3		1	
53. Seduction,		1	1							
54. Sodomy,		1								
55. Surety of peace,						2				
56. Shooting, to kill,										
57. Threats,										
58. Violation of election law,										
59. Violation of fish law,										
60. Violation of game law,										
61. Violation of liquor law,	1		13	1		4	3		1	2
Total,	18	314	49	12	13	154	29	43	57	21

TARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

counties, during the year ending September 30, 1879, as reported to the Board of or clerks of the various criminal courts.

COURTS AND COUNTIES.

Cambria.	Cameron.	Carbon.	Centre.	Chester.	Clarion.	Clearfield.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Crawford.	Cumberland.	Dauphin.	Delaware.	Elk.	Erle.	Yayette.	Forest.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Greene.	Huntingdon.	Indiana.	Jefferson.	Juniata.	Number.
3									1	2		1			2									1
				3		2																		2
				17	2	4	2	3	3	7	12	12	1	6	10	1			1	1	2	1		3
5	6	1		1	1	1		2	3	3	3		1	2	2				1	1		1		4
																								5
																								6
																								7
																								8
																								9
	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1				10
					2		2																	11
					1																			12
				6	1			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1		3		6		13
1				1	1					1	1	2	1	1	1									14
					8																			15
																								16
				1																				17
				2																				18
																								19
					1	1	1																	20
																								21
																								22
																								23
				2									1	1										24
					1																			25
					1	2																		26
																								27
1	1			1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1			1							28
1		1		1	6	1	2	6	2	3	3	1		1			6	1	2	2	3	3		29
																	2							30
				2				1		1				2			2							31
																								32
																								33
2		2	5	23	5	8	4	4	1	19	22	30		8	4	1	18		3			11	4	34
																								35
					2	2		1		1	1	1												36
																								37
																								38
																								39
				2				2	6		1			1										40
																								41
																								42
																								43
					1																			44
																								45
				1																				46
																								47
																								48
																								49
																								50
																								51
																								52
																								53
																								54
																								55
																								56
																								57
																								58
																								59
																								60
																								61
13	1	15	13	83	35	21	11	23	18	56	61	53	12	36	28	6	63	4	11	10	6	31	12	

TABLE C-

NATURE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED.	COURTS AND COUNTIES.										
	Lackawanna.	Lancaster.	Lawrence.	Lebanon.	Lehigh.	Luzerne.	Lycoming.	McKean.	Mercer.	Mifflin.	
1. Abortion,	1	2				1			1	1	
2. Adultery, etc.,										2	
3. Aggravated assault,		1					1				
4. Arson,											
5. Assault,											
6. Assault and battery,	11	8		10	13	12	14	14	2	1	
7. Assault, to kill,	1	5			2		1	6	1		
8. Assault, to rob,											
9. Assault, to steal,								2			
10. Assault, to commit rape,	1			1		1			1	1	
11. Bawdy house,			1				3				
12. Bigamy,											
13. Burglary, etc.,	1	10	8		9	3			4	1	
14. Carrying concealed weapons,		2	1	1			1	1	1		
15. Common scold,		2									
16. Conspiracy,		2							1		
17. Counterfeiting,			2			1					
18. Cruelty to children and animals,											
19. Cutting timber trees,						1					
20. Deserting family, etc.,	2	3			3				1		
21. Disorderly house,		1					4				
22. Disorderly, breach of peace,		12		3	7	1	4	1	1		
23. Disturbing religious meeting,				1							
24. Embezzlement,		2			1						
25. Escape,					3						
26. False pretense,	1		1		1		4		1		
27. Forgery,	1	2	1	1	1			1			
28. Fornication, etc.,	8	8		9	12	4	1	1	4	3	
29. Gaming house, etc.,											
30. Highway robbery,								1			
31. Horse stealing,		3		3							
32. Illegal voting,											
33. Indecency,											
34. Larceny, etc.,	13	16	4	15	29	5	6	9	6	6	
35. Libel,	1										
36. Lottery,					3						
37. Malicious mischief,				1		1	1	3			
38. Manslaughter,	3	1									
39. Mayhem,											
40. Misdemeanors,	19	1				1		2			
41. Murder, first degree,				6		1					
42. Murder, second degree,	1						1				
43. Nuisance,						1	1				
44. Perjury,						1	1				
45. Passing counterfeit money,		3									
46. Pointing fire-arms,								1			
47. Rape, etc.,		1				1	3				
48. Receiving stolen goods,		1		1	3	1		2			
49. Rescuing prisoner,											
50. Resisting officer, etc.,		3									
51. Riot,								2			
52. Robbery,		3		2	3			5	2		
53. Seduction,											
54. Sodomy,											
55. Surety of peace,					3						
56. Shooting, to kill,											
57. Threats,											
58. Violation of election law,											
59. Violation of fish law,		2									
60. Violation of game law,											
61. Violation of liquor law,	1	3			1	2	2	1	5		
	65	98	13	54	94	38	47	53	31	15	

Continued.

COURTS AND COUNTIES.

Monroe.	Montgomery.	Montour.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Perry.	Philadelphia.	Pike.	Potter.	Schuylkill.	Snyder.	Somerset.	Sullivan.	Susquehanna.	Tioga.	Union.	Venango.	Warren.	Washington.	Wayne.	Westmoreland.	Wyoming.	York.	Total.	Number.
	2				4	4			2				1	1						1		1	3	1
	1				2	2			1														21	2
	1				2	2																	5	3
					4	4																	10	4
	1	5	25	10	225	42	4		12	1	1				2	4		5		12		6	693	6
		1			4	4			4							2				1			89	7
		3	1		7	7																	16	8
					7	7																	7	9
					11	11																3	35	10
			1		1	1																1	11	11
			39		2	53			2							1						1	7	12
				11	1	20										2		1	2			1	224	12
					8	8																	44	14
		3			1	1																	7	15
					8	8																	28	16
					8	8																	5	17
					8	8																	9	18
																							3	19
			2	1					1														29	20
				2					1														35	21
					16				2														69	22
																							5	23
					24				2														44	24
					1																		8	25
					20				1														47	26
					17				6														235	28
					1				1														11	29
					1				1														1	30
					1				1														21	31
					2																		2	32
					4																		6	33
	6	22	2	45	6	378			4	1	2		1		2	5	8	6		10	2	16	1,080	34
						1																	5	35
						7																	10	36
						20																	66	37
						4																	12	38
						2																	2	39
						21			6														97	40
						1																	14	41
						1																	5	42
						6			9														12	43
																							15	44
																							5	45
																							8	46
																							21	47
																							54	48
																							3	49
																							10	50
																							94	51
																							46	52
																							6	53
																							1	54
																							8	55
																							4	56
																							1	57
																							2	58
																							3	59
																							2	60
																							89	61
9	66	3	146	44	13	967	5	1	60	4	5	2	9	4	8	26	10	70	5	53	2	39	3,417	

TABLE D.—Statement of the Sessions of Criminal Courts.

The sittings of all the courts (except in Sullivan county) commence on Monday, and the figures in the columns of months indicate the first, second, third, or fourth Monday of the month in which the sittings begin.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Adams,	4			3				3			2	1
Allegheny,			1			1			1			1
Armstrong,			1			1			1			1
Beaver,			1			1			1			1
Bedford,		4		4					3			1
Berks,	1			3				1			1	
Blair,	4			4			4			2		
Bradford,		1			1				1			1
Bucks,		1		4					2			1
Butler,	2		2			3			3			
Cambria,			1			1			1			1
Cameron,	3			3				2			2	
Carbon,	3			2		3				3		
Centre,	4			4				4			4	
Chester,	4			4				2		3		
Clarion,	4			4				4			4	
Clearfield,	2		3			1			4			
Clinton,		2			2				2			2
Columbia,		1			1				1			1
Crawford,		1			1				1		1	
Cumberland,	2			2				4			2	
Dauphin,	3			4				4			3	
Delaware,			1			1			3			1
Elk,	4				4				3		3	
Erie,		1			1				1		2	
Fayette,			1			1			1			1
Forest,		4			4				4			4
Franklin,		4		4					1			1
Fulton,	2			2		2				1		
Greene,	1			1		3						
Huntingdon,	2			2				2		1	2	
Indiana,			2			2			2			1
Jefferson,		2			2				2			2
Juniata,		1		4					1			1
Lackawanna,		3			3			3		3		
Lancaster,	3			3				3			3	
Lawrence,		3			4				4			2
Lebanon,	1			3				3			1	
Lehigh,	1			2		1					2	
Luzerne,	3			3					3			1
Lycoming,	4				4				4		4	
McKean,		4				3			4			3
Mercer,	2			2				2			2	
Mifflin,	2			2				4			4	
Monroe,		4			4				4			4
Montgomery,			1			1			1			1
Montour,		4			4				4			3
Northampton,		2		2		2		2		2		2
Northumberland,	1		2			1		1			2	
Perry,	1			2				1		4		
Philadelphia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pike,		4			3				4			3
Potter,		3				2			3			2
Schuylkill,	1		2		1	4			1		2	
Snyder,		4			4				4			2

TABLE D—Continued.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Somerset,	4			1				4			2	
Sullivan,	2	*4		2	*4			2	*4		2	*3
Susquehanna,	4				1			4			4	
Tioga,			2		3				3			3
Union,	4			4				4			4	
Venango,			1			1			1			1
Warren,	2		2		3			3		2		
Washington,		1			1				1			1
Wayne,		1			2			4			2	
Westmoreland,	3			3				3			3	
Wyoming,	2			2			4			2		
York,												

*Tuesday.

Prothonotaries, or Clerks of Criminal Courts.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TITLE.
Adams,	J. L. Pittenburrff,	Gettysburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Allegheny,	A. H. Rowand, jr.,	Pittsburgh,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Armstrong,	A. H. Stitt,	Kittanning,	Prothonotary, &c.
Beaver,	C. A. Griffin,	Beaver,	Clerk of Courts.
Bedford,	H. D. Tate,	Bedford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Berks,	Ephraim Dunkel,	Reading,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Blair,	James P. Stewart,	Holidaysburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Bradford,	Geo. W. Blackman,	Towanda,	Prothonotary, &c.
Bucks,	John Roberts,	Doylestown,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Butler,	W. A. Wright,	Butler,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Cambria,	C. F. O'Connell,	Ebensburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Cameron,	J. H. Frank,	Emporium,	Prothonotary, &c.
Carbon,	Thomas Kemerer,	Mauch Chunk,	Prothonotary, &c.
Centre,	J. C. Harper,	Bellefonte,	Prothonotary, &c.
Chester,	Pierce Hoopes,	West Chester,	Clerk of Courts.
Clarion,	W. W. Greenland,	Clarion,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clearfield,	Eli Bloom,	Clearfield,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clinton,	G. W. Batchelor,	Lock Haven,	Prothonotary, &c.
Columbia,	Wm. Krickbaum,	Bloomsburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Crawford,	Charles T. Shaw,	Meadville,	Clerk of Courts.
Cumberland,	John Sheaffer,	Carlisle,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Dauphin,	Thomas G. Fox,	Harrisburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Delaware,	Isaac Johnston,	Media,	Prothonotary, &c.
Elk,	Fred. Schoening,	Ridgway,	Prothonotary, &c.
Erie,	F. H. Couse,	Erie,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Fayette,	Joseph M. Oglevee,	Uniontown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Forest,	Justis Shawkey,	Tionesta,	Prothonotary, &c.
Franklin,	V. T. Haulman,	Chambersburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Fulton,	R. A. McDonald,	McConnellsburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Greene,	J. C. Garvan,	Waynesburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Huntingdon,	A. P. McElwane,	Huntingdon,	Prothonotary, &c.
Indiana,	A. C. Boyle,	Indiana,	Prothonotary, &c.
Jefferson,	T. K. Hastings,	Brookville,	Prothonotary, &c.
Juniata,	George Reynolds,	Mifflintown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Lackawanna,	J. R. Thomas,	Scranton,	Clerk of Courts.
Lancaster,	B. F. W. Urban,	Lancaster,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lawrence,	A. Hutton,	New Castle,	Prothonotary, &c.
Lebanon,	E. M. Ebur,	Lebanon,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lehigh,	John P. Goundie,	Allentown,	Clerk of Quar. Sess.
Luzerne,	David S. Williams,	Wilkes-Barre,	Clerk of Courts.
Lycoming,	William Follmer,	Williamsport,	Prothonotary, &c.
McKean,	J. B. Brawley,	Smethport,	Prothonotary, &c.
Mercer,	L. A. McCrumb,	Mercer,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Mifflin,	William S. Settle,	Lewistown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Monroe,	A. B. Shafer,	Stroudsburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Montgomery,	H. S. Smith,	Norristown,	Clerk of Courts.
Montour,	W. M. Gearhart,	Danville,	Prothonotary, &c.
Northampton,	W. J. Snyder,	Easton,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Northumberland,	Wesley Anten,	Sunbury,	Prothonotary, &c.
Perry,	David Mickey,	New Bloomfield,	Prothonotary, &c.
Philadelphia,	William R. Leeds,	Philadelphia,	Clerk of Quar. Sess.
Pike,	John C. Westbrook,	Milford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Potter,	O. G. Crosby,	Coudersport,	Prothonotary, &c.
Schuylkill,	O. J. Aregood,	Pottsville,	Clerk of Courts.
Snyder,	Jeremiah Crouse,	Middleburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Somerset,	H. F. Schell,	Somerset,	Prothonotary, &c.
Sullivan,	Henry Van Etter,	Laporte,	Prothonotary, &c.
Susquehanna,	W. W. Simrell,	Montrose,	Prothonotary, &c.
Tioga,	Robert C. Cox,	Wellsboro',	Prothonotary, &c.
Union,	C. H. Hassenplug,	Lewisburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Venango,	Isaac Reineiman,	Franklin,	Prothonotary, &c.
Warren,	Starling W. Waters,	Warren,	Prothonotary, &c.
Washington,	B. F. Haddon,	Washington,	Clerk of Courts.
Wayne,	Charles Menner,	Honesdale,	Prothonotary, &c.
Westmoreland,	J. W. Wilson,	Greensburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Wyoming,	Ziba Lott,	Tunkhannock,	Prothonotary, &c.
York,	W. A. Thompson,	York,	Clerk of Courts.

Criminals Executed in Pennsylvania.

By the act of 1718, treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, crime against nature, malicious mischief, maiming, manslaughter by stabbing, and arson, were made capital crimes; by subsequent acts, counterfeiting bills of credit, or the current coin, were added, and the crime of arson extended to include certain public buildings. All these crimes were capital until November 1, 1786.

By the act of September 15, 1786, robbery, burglary, and crime against nature, were made punishable by servitude at hard labor, etc.

By the act of April 22, 1794, the punishment by death, except for murder in the first degree, was abolished.

The following statement will exhibit the number of criminals executed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1879, both inclusive—a period of (102) one hundred and two years:

YEAR.	Murder.	High treason.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Rape.	Arson.	Uttering and passing counterfeit money.	Offense not stated.	Whole number executed.	YEAR.	Murder, first degree.	Whole number executed.
1778, .	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	1841, .	2	2
1779, .	6	1	4	2	.	.	3	2	18	1842, .	3	3
1780, .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1844, .	4	4
1781, .	.	.	1	5	1	1	.	.	8	1845, .	3	3
1783, .	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	7	1846, .	1	1
1784, .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1847, .	5	5
1785, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1848, .	4	4
1786, .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1849, .	1	1
1788, .	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	5	1850, .	1	1
1789, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1851, .	1	1
1792, .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1852, .	2	2
1795, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1853, .	4	4
1797, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1854, .	3	3
1798, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1856, .	4	4
1799, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1857, .	1	1
1806, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1858, .	9	9
1809, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1859, .	3	3
1812, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1860, .	1	1
1816, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1861, .	4	4
1817, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1862, .	2	2
1818, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1863, .	1	1
1822, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1865, .	1	1
1823, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1866, .	9	9
1824, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1867, .	9	9
1826, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1868, .	2	2
1828, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1869, .	7	7
1829, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1870, .	3	3
1830, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1871, .	2	2
1832, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1872, .	2	2
1834, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	1873, .	1	1
1835, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1874, .	5	5
1836, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1875, .	5	5
1838, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1876, .	2	2
1839, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1877, .	16	16
1840, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1878, .	6	6
										1879, .	10	10
Whole number executed,										250		

*This execution, and all subsequent ones, took place in the jail-yard, agreeably to act of April 10, 1834. Previous executions were all public.

The reader will remember that after April 22, 1794, as we have stated, executions were only for murder in the first degree. For the number of executions reported from 1834 to 1879, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATISTICS OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

The population or the number of criminal classes on September 30, 1879 in penitentiaries, county jails, work-house, and house of correction, of all classes,—convicts summarily convicted by justices of peace, &c., or otherwise in prison for payment of fines and costs by court, or awaiting trial,—was 4,900, being a decrease of 1,226 or 20.01 per cent. on number at corresponding date of previous year. The number in each of the several institutions, was as follows :

CRIMINAL CLASSES.	CONVICTS.				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.				OTHERWISE IN COUNTY PRISONS.		Aggregate of all classes.
	Penitentiaries.	County prisons.	Work-house.	Total convicts.	County prisons.	Work-house.	House of correction.	Total.	For payment of fine, costs, &c., by court.	Awaiting trial.	
Sept. 30, 1878,	1,764	1,277	277	3,318	463	51	1,534	2,048	19	741	6,128
Sept. 30, 1879,	1,861	1,038	150	3,049	249	314	750	1,313	32	506	4,900
Dec. Sept. 30, '79,	*97	239	127	269	214	*263	784	735	*18	235	1,226
Per ct. of decr'se.	*5.5	18.7	45.9	8.1	46.2	*515.7	51.1	35.7	*68.4	31.7	20.0

* Increase.

We here learn that there was a decrease in convicts of 269, or 8.1 per cent., as compared with number at corresponding date of previous year—the decrease being in the county prisons and work-house; on the contrary, there was an increase in the penitentiaries of 97. The decrease in the county prisons was 239, and in work-house 127. Of those summarily convicted, there was a decrease in the county prisons of 214, and 784 in the house of correction; on the contrary, there was an increase in the work-house of 263, thus making the total decrease of those summarily convicted, 735 for the year.

Those otherwise in prison for the payment of fines, costs, &c., by court, have decreased 222, as compared with the previous year.

Convicts.

The number of males and females, and their increase or decrease in the penal institutions, as compared with the previous year, is presented thus:

CONVICTS.	SEX OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT.						AGGREGATE.		
	Penitentiaries.		County prisons.		Work-house.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
September 30, 1878,	1,742	22	1,207	70	249	28	3,198	120	3,318
September 30, 1879,	1,837	24	961	77	145	5	2,943	106	3,049
Decrease Sept. 30, 1879, . .	*95	*4	246	*7	104	23	255	14	269
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	*5.5	*19.0	20.4	*10.0	41.8	82.1	8.0	11.7	8.1

* Increase.

It will be observed that in the penitentiaries the male convicts increased 95, and the females increased 4. In the county prisons the males decreased 246, and the females increased 7. In work-house the males decreased 104, and the females 23. In the aggregate of this class, there has been a decrease of 269, or 8.1 per cent.; or males 255, or 8.0 per cent., females 14, or 11.7 per cent.

The whole number of convicts, 3,049, is in proportion to the population of the State, as one to every 1,328 inhabitants.

STATISTICS OF PENITENTIARIES.

The revenue of these institutions is derived from appropriations by the State; labor of convicts; profits of manufacturing; United States, for supporting their prisoners, and from counties, for deficiency of support by the labor of their convicts.

State Appropriation.

The State grant to these institutions for 1879, was \$297,425, viz: for salaries \$73,925; \$1,000 for books and stationery for convicts; \$1,500 for repairs; \$200,000 for the erection of new buildings, and \$21,000 for the payment of bonds.

PURPOSES.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Salaries of officers,	\$38,925	00	\$35,000	00	\$73,925	00
Books and stationery for prisoners,	500	00	500	00	1,000	00
Repairs,	1,500	00			1,500	00
Erection of new buildings,			200,000	00	200,000	00
Payment of bonds,			21,000	00	21,000	00
Total,	\$40,925	00	\$256,500	00	\$297,425	00

The Legislature also continued the usual gratuities to discharged convicts, *i. e.*, to those residing within fifty miles of the penitentiary from which discharged, each five dollars; over fifty miles, the sum of ten dollars each.

In addition to the appropriations received from the State in the previous year, (\$204,750,) there were, from the following sources received, \$159,289 68, to wit:

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		
Convict labor,	\$32,899	86	Convict labor and profits,	\$5,150	95
			Contract labor,	38,097	72
			U. S., for support of convicts,	5,544	00
			Steam power and rent,	1,643	33
			Sale of gas tar, barrels, etc.,	1,391	57
Total credit to counties,	\$32,899	86	Total credit to counties,	\$51,827	57
Deficiency of support by labor of convicts, (of which counties paid \$55,983 85,)	63,629	81	Deficiency of support by labor of convicts, paid by counties,	10,932	44
Total,	\$96,529	67	Total,	\$62,760	01

The amount received from the United States, for maintenance of their convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, is added to the working capital of that institution. On the contrary, in the Western Penitentiary, the sum received is credited to the counties.

Industries.

The system of labor in these institutions continues the same as stated in the previous reports. In Western Penitentiary, on State account, and by contract labor; In Eastern Penitentiary, exclusively on State account.

The annexed statement will exhibit the values of these industries :

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Shoemaking, including labor and loss,	\$7,940 12	<i>On State Account.</i>	
Cane-work, including labor and profit,	2,832 70	Weaving, including profit and labor,	\$1,635 05
Weaving, including labor and profit,	4,885 56	Cigar-making, with profit and labor,	2,749 60
Wood-work, including labor and profit,	565 52	Shoe-making, with profit and labor,	766 30
Cigar-making, including labor and profit,	3,084 72	Total State account,	5,150 95
Tailoring, including labor and profit,	644 51	<i>Contract Labor.</i>	
Smith-work,	114 08	Shoe shops,	\$33,556 71
Jobbing, convict labor, . . .	1,493 70	Broom shops,	3,509 46
Baking, cooking, etc., convict labor,	1,315 50	Tin shop,	1,031 55
Incidental, convict labor, . . .	839 18	Earning on contracts,	38,097 72
Clothing, convict labor, . . .	806 20		
Fuel, making fires, etc., convict labor,	372 00		
Medical department, convict labor,	93 00		
Wool-picking, labor and profit,	934 57		
Stable-work, convict labor, . . .	85 50		
New cells, convict labor, . . .	2,804 70		
Extension, convict labor, . . .	3,893 20		
Women's shoes, labor and loss,	207 05		
	32,947 41		
Tinsmithing, loss, \$14 80			
Garden, loss, 32 75			
	47 55		
Total labor, with losses, . . . \$32,899 86		Total profits, with labor, . .	\$43,248 67

Philadelphia,	592	866.1	138,621	11,859	94	22,045	31	Huntingdon,	17	11.0	4,080	675	02	161	20
Pike,	10	7.0	2,545	85	31	560	74	Indiana,	13	8.3	3,055	511	71	122	20
Schuykill,	18	14.4	5,282	812	67	502	83	Jefferson,	23	16.1	5,960	981	55	234	40
Snyder,	6	4.6	1,674	255	73	182	77	Juniata,	2	.6	232	38	86	9	28
Sullivan,	2	1.1	394	. . .	. . .	98	50	Lawrence,	13	8.6	3,141	526	12	125	64
Susquehanna, . . .	23	15.6	5,691	509	44	913	31	Mercer,	18	11.0	3,983	667	15	159	32
Tioga,	12	8.2	2,989	193	38	553	87	Mifflin,	6	3.7	1,348	225	79	53	92
Union,	8	4.6	1,689	202	08	220	17	McKean,	84	15.2	5,564	931	97	222	56
Wayne,	22	17.2	6,299	513	06	1,061	69	Potter,	10	8.4	2,361	395	47	94	44
Wyoming,	6	4.7	1,738	145	43	1,289	07	Somerset,	17	12.0	4,360	780	30	174	40
York,	43	27.4	10,034	865	89	1,652	61	Venango,	36	26.3	9,615	1,610	51	384	60
								Warren,	14	9.5	3,456	578	88	138	24
								Washington,	42	32.0	11,689	1,957	91	467	56
								Westmoreland, . . .	36	25.1	9,164	1,584	97	363	56
Total of counties, .	1,476	956.1	349,009	\$31,268	40	\$55,983	85	Total of counties, .	1,100	748.8	273,311	\$45,779	59	\$10,982	44
U. S. prisoners, . .	108	66.0	24,058	1,631	46	4,383	04	U. S. prisoners, . .	68	38.0	13,960	. . . .	. . .	5,544	00
Aggregate,	1,584	1,022.1	373,067	\$32,899	86	\$60,366	89	Aggregate,	1,168	786.8	287,171	\$45,779	59	\$16,476	44

Expenditures.

Valuing the stock on hand, December 31, 1878, at \$68,344 95, as per statement, the expenditures for the year, (excluding appropriations by the State, and gratuities paid to discharged convicts,) were \$159,289 68, for the following purposes :

MAINTENANCE.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Provision,	\$49,299	49	\$38,157	15	\$87,456	64
Clothing, etc.,	11,170	73	10,161	52	21,332	25
Fuel and light,	11,816	17	4,114	74	15,930	91
Medicine, etc.,	2,089	31	1,874	23	3,963	54
Incidentals,	4,699	84	4,423	80	9,123	64
Repairs,	3,271	05	2,443	33	5,714	38
Wages,	5,677	53	1,094	72	6,772	25
House and cell furniture, . .	1,098	74	133	85	1,232	09
Manufacturing implements, etc.,	21	87	357	17	379	04
Profit and loss for stock, and manufacturing purposes, . . .	5,655	53			5,655	53
Manufacturing losses, . . .	1,729	41			1,729	41
Total, excluding appropriations by State,	\$96,529	67	\$62,760	01	\$159,289	68
Salaries paid by State, . . .	38,000	00	35,000	00	73,000	00
Total expenditures	\$134,529	67	\$97,760	01	\$232,289	68
Cost per capita, with salaries,		\$131		\$124		\$128
Of which the State paid for salaries,	\$37	25	\$44	56	\$40	18
Labor, with profit on manufacturing, credited to counties,	32	87	58	44	43	83
Leaving deficiency of support by labor of convicts,	61	58	21	33	44	55
		\$131		\$124		\$128

Officers.*Their number, and salary paid to each.*

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.
Warden, with apartments, . . \$2,500 00 Physician, with apartments, . . 1,500 00 Moral Instructor, 1,500 00 Clerk, 1,500 00 Assistant clerk, 1,200 00 Principal overseer, and apartments, 1,300 00 Teacher, 400 00 Gate-keeper, 1,100 00 Superintendent of cordwaining, . . 1,200 00 Superintendent of weaving, . . 1,200 00 One overseer, 1,200 00 One overseer, 1,100 00 Five overseers, \$1,050 each, . . 5,250 00 Three overseers, \$1,000 each, . . 3,000 00 Five overseers, \$900 each, . . 4,500 00 Eight overseers, \$800 each, . . 6,400 00 One overseer, (female,) . . . 520 00 Nine watchmen, \$650 each, . . 5,850 00 Attendant on sick, 625 00 Baker, 900 00 Driver, 675 00 Carpenter, 939 00 Librarian, etc., 525 00 Total, \$44,884 00	Warden, with apartments, . . \$2,500 00 Physician, 1,200 00 Chaplain, with apartments, . . 1,500 00 Clerk, 1,500 00 Deputy Warden, 1,500 00 Assistant Deputy Warden, . . 1,000 00 Teacher, 900 00 Gate-keeper, 750 00 Steward, 1,000 00 Engineer, 1,000 00 Assistant engineer, 850 00 Superintendent of cigar shop, . . 1,000 00 General overseer, 750 00 Six overseers, \$850 each, . . . 5,100 00 Nine guards, \$800 each, . . . 7,200 00 Five night-watchmen, \$750 each, . 3,750 00 Eight day guards, \$700 each, . . 5,600 00 Sixteen day and night guards, \$600 each, 9,600 00 One overseer, gas works, . . . 600 00 One superintendent machine-shop, 780 00 One foreman, blacksmith, . . . 624 00 Total, \$48,704 00

Personal Property.

The estimated value of personal property, &c., on hand, December 31, 1878, was as follows :

Stock, &c.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Stock in weaving department, . .	\$1,212	59	\$792	03	\$2,004	67
Do. shoe do.	19,329	15	96	00	19,425	15
Do. cigar do.	2,542	99	8,883	69	11,376	68
Do. cane do.	949	12	..	..	949	12
Do. chair do.	439	00	..	..	439	00
Do. smith do.	836	10	..	..	836	10
Do. womens' shoes do.	2,755	68	..	..	2,755	68
Provisions and supplies,	1,078	58	4,788	12	5,816	70
Clothing, beds, shoes for convicts, .	8,183	51	3,093	44	11,276	95
Coal,	3,045	00	249	50	3,294	50
Medicines,	383	07	259	90	642	97
Tools and utensils,	196	84	4,847	44	5,044	28
Furniture,	998	74	1,375	07	2,373	81
Horses, wagons, &c.,	975	00	..	..	975	00
Incidentals,	1,134	34	..	..	1,134	34
	\$44,059	71	\$24,285	24	\$68,344	95

Admission of Convicts.

The number of convicts in the penitentiaries at beginning of the year, October, 1, 1878, was 1,764; to which were added during the year, 883; an increase of 46, or 55 per cent. on the commitments of the preceding year. Number discharged, 786; leaving on September 30, 1879, in confinement, 1,861; an increase of 97, or 5.5 per cent. on the number at the corresponding date of previous year, an increase of 97 in the Eastern Penitentiary, and no change of number in the Western Penitentiary.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					EASTERN AND WESTERN COMBINED.				
	White.		Col'd.		Total.	White.		Col'd.		Total.	White.		Col'd.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
October 1, 1878, there were.	850	8	123	3	983	689	10	81	1	781	1,539	18	203	4	1,764
Committed during the year, . .	457	4	72	3	536	223	6	18	..	347	780	10	90	3	883
Population, . . .	1,307	12	194	6	1,519	1,012	16	99	1	1,128	2,319	28	293	7	2,647
Discharged in year,	380	4	55	..	439	308	7	32	..	347	688	11	87	..	786
Rem'g Sept. 30, 1879,	927	8	139	6	1,080	704	9	67	1	781	1,631	17	206	7	1,861

As compared with the preceding year, the commitments of white males increased 41, white females, 1; colored males increased 1, and colored fe-

males, 3. Discharges of white males decreased 70, white females increased 7; colored males increased 9, and colored females decreased 3.

Average Number.

The average number of convicts in the respective penitentiaries for nine years past, is as follows :

YEARS.	Eastern Penitentiary, Average number.			Western Penitentiary, Average number.			Penitentiaries combined, Average number.		
	County Prisoners.	U. S. Prisoners.	Total.	County Prisoners.	U. S. Prisoners.	Total.	County Prisoners.	U. S. Prisoners.	Total.
1871, . .	600.0	29.0	629.0	355.0	29.5	384.5	955.0	58.5	1,013.5
1872, . .	591.7	18.5	610.2	394.6	29.5	424.1	986.3	48.0	1,034.3
1873, . .	584.7	13.8	598.5	394.9	27.8	422.7	979.6	41.6	1,021.2
1874, . .	615.0	19.1	634.1	399.1	27.4	426.5	1,014.1	46.5	1,060.6
1875, . .	699.6	20.2	719.8	477.8	31.3	509.1	1,177.4	51.5	1,228.9
1876, . .	834.1	32.0	866.1	601.8	35.5	637.3	1,435.9	67.5	1,503.4
1877, . .	956.9	56.0	1,012.9	674.8	40.1	714.9	1,631.7	96.1	1,727.8
1878, . .	957.0	66.0	1,023.0	748.8	38.0	786.8	1,675.8	104.0	1,779.8
1879, . .	1,013.0	62.0	1,075.0	743.0	41.1	784.1	1,756.0	103.1	1,859.1

[NOTE.—The average number is for the financial year of the penitentiaries, January 1 to December 31, and not for the current year of the Board of Public Charities.]

Recommitments.

Of the 883 convicts received, 672, or 76.1 per cent., three fourths, were sentenced for the first time to these penitentiaries; 95, or 10.9 per cent., had been previously imprisoned elsewhere; and 116, or 13.1 per cent. of the admissions, were of those who had been subjected to imprisonment in no other penal institutions.

The number of convictions and re-convictions into the respective penitentiaries, is exhibited in the following statement:

	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					RECAPITULATION.				
	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
First conviction,	328	4	41	3	376	275	5	16	2	296	603	9	57	3	672
2d convict'n, 1st here,	39	..	15	..	54	6	..	..	..	6	45	..	15	..	60
3d do. 1st do.	3	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7
4th do. 1st do.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8th do. 1st do.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2d do. 2d do.	59	..	8	..	67	29	1	2	..	32	88	1	10	..	99
3d do. 2d do.	14	..	2	..	16	2	..	..	..	2	16	..	2	..	18
3d do. 3d do.	5	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	11
4th do. 3d do.	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
4th do. 4th do.	2	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	5	..	1	..	6
5th do. 4th do.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
6th do. 4th do.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8th do. 7th do.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8th do. 3d do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Number recommitting,	129	..	31	..	160	48	1	2	..	51	177	1	33	..	211
Total admissions, . .	457	4	72	3	536	323	6	18	..	347	780	10	90	3	883

Of the 536 received in the Eastern Penitentiary, 376, or 70.2 per cent., were convicted and sentenced for the first time to this institution; 85, or 15.9 per cent., had previously been imprisoned elsewhere; 75, or 13.9 per cent., were re-admissions of convicts who had never been imprisoned in any other penal institution. Total recommitments, 160, or 29.8 per cent.

Of the 347 admitted in the Western Penitentiary, 296, or 85.3 per cent., were for the first time convicted and sentenced to this institution; 10, or 2.9 per cent., had served a prior sentence elsewhere; and 41, or 11.8 per cent., were reconvictions of those who had experienced no other kind of confinement. Total recommitments 51, or 14.7 per cent.

Counties where Convicted.

The 883 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries were received from the following counties:

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.	COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams,	7		7	Allegheny,	78	9	87
Bradford,	17	1	18	Armstrong,	8	1	9
Bucks,	26	8	34	Beaver,	2		2
Carbon,	9		9	Bedford,	4		4
Chester,	2	2	4	Blair,	9		9
Columbia,	4		4	Butler,	13		13
Cumberland,	10	5	15	Cambria,	5		5
Dauphin,	19	8	27	Cameron,	1		1
Franklin,	14	6	20	Centre,	4		4
Lackawanna,	13	1	14	Clarion,	13		13
Lebanon,	14	1	15	Clearfield,	17		17
Lehigh,	9		9	Clinton,	3		3
Luzerne,	7	1	8	Crawford,	12	1	13
Lycoming,	10		10	Elk,	2		2
Monroe,	3		3	Erie,	10	1	11
Montgomery,	11	4	15	Fayette,	13		13
Northampton,	1		1	Forest,	2		2
Northumberland,	7		7	Fulton,	1		1
Perry,	6		6	Greene,	1		1
Philadelphia,	211	36	247	Huntingdon,	9		9
Pike,	2		2	Indiana,	1		1
Schuylkill,	1		1	Jefferson,	11		11
Susquehanna,	2		2	Juniata,	1		1
Tioga,	4		4	Lawrence,	12	2	14
Wyoming,	2		2	McKean,	24	1	25
York,	22		22	Mercer,	8		8
U. S. district court,	28	2	30	Mifflin,	4		4
				Potter,	1		1
				Somerset,	3		3
				Venango,	14		14
				Warren,	7		7
				Washington,	4	3	7
				Westmoreland,	9		9
				U. S. district court,	23		23
Total,	461	75	536	Total,	329	18	347

It will be observed that 247, or 46.1 per cent., of the convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, were from Philadelphia county; of the Western Penitentiary, 87, or 25.1 per cent., were from Allegheny county.

Color and Sex.

Of the 883 committed, 790 were white, and 93 colored. As regards the sex, 780, or 88.33 per cent., were white males; 10, or 1.13 per cent., white females; 90, or 10.20 per cent., colored males; and 3, or .34 per cent., colored females.

Ages.

Of the convicts received, 5, or 0.56 per cent., were under 16 years of age; 50, or 5.66 per cent., between 16 and 18; 102, or 11.55 per cent., between 18 and 21; 275, or 31.14 per cent., between 21 and 25; 178, or 20.16 per cent., from 26 to 30; and 273, or 30.92 per cent., were 31 and upwards. It will be observed that 432, or 48.92 per cent., nearly one half of the convicts, were 25 years of age and under.

The average age of convicts admitted into the respective penitentiaries, is presented thus :

AVERAGE AGE.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Penitentiaries combined.
General average age,	27.4 years.	27.5 years.	27.3 years.
Average age of minors,	19.2 do.	19.2 do.	19.2 do.
Do. do. adults,	29.2 do.	29.0 do.	29.1 do.
Do. do. <i>vs.</i> property,	27.8 do.	27.6 do.	27.7 do.
Do. do. <i>vs.</i> persons,	29.5 do.	29.8 do.	29.7 do.

Nativity.

Three fifths, 548, or 62.06 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania; one fourth, 187, or 21.18 per cent., were born in other American States; 40, or 4.53 per cent., in Ireland; 45, or 5.09 per cent., in Germany; 30, or 3.40 per cent., in England; and 33, or 3.74 per cent., in other foreign countries. The proportion of American to foreign born, was as 72 to 12; with native born, crimes against property predominated: on the contrary, the largest proportion of foreign born were convicted of crimes against persons.

Parental Relations.

Three fifths, 564, or 63.87 per cent., of the convicts had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age; 74, or 8.38 per cent., had lost both parents before that age; 154, or 17.44 per cent., had mother only living, and 91, or 10.31 per cent., had only their father living when they were sixteen years of age.

Schools, etc.

More than four fifths, 744, or 84.82 per cent., of the received convicts, had attended public school—average age on leaving 12.4 years; 8, or 0.91 per cent., attended private school—average age on leaving 12.9 years; the general average age on leaving was 12.7 years of all who had attended school. There were 126, or 14.27 per cent., of the convicts admitted, who had not attended any school.

Schools versus Crimes—Continued.

		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.									
		CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.				PERSONS.				Aggregate.	
		Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.		
Pike,	Indiana,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Schuylkill,	Jefferson,	1	..	1	11	10	..	..	..	11	11
Susquehanna,	Junata,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Tioga,	Lawrence,	2	..	1	12	10	1	1	2	14	14
Wyoming,	McKean,	2	..	1	21	20	1	1	4	25	25
York,	Mercer,	13	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	8	8
U. S. District Court,	Mifflin,	25	2	3	4	4	1	..	1	4	4
	Potter, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Somerset, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Venango, . . . . .	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	3	14	14
	Warren, . . . . .	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	5	5
	Washington, . . . . .	..	..	2	6	5	..	1	1	7	7
	Westmoreland, . . . . .	..	..	1	6	5	..	..	1	9	9
	U. S. District Court, . . . . .	..	..	..	23	22	1	..	23	23	23
Total,	Total,	380	5	71	465	53	..	18	71	536	347

Education versus Crimes.

About one seventh, 122, or 13.82 per cent., of the convicts were unable to read or write, i. e., illiterate; 761, or 83.18 per cent., were able to read and write. Crimes against persons prevailed to a greater extent with the illiterate; on the contrary, crimes against property predominated with the educated convicts. The relation of ignorance and education to the class of crimes for which convicted; also, the respective counties sending the convicts, is presented as follows:

COUNTIES.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.						COUNTIES.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.							
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—							CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—							
	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.				PROPERTY.			PERSONS.				
	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.		Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.		
Adams,	8	6	9	..	1	1	7	Allegheny,	2	63	65	3	19	22	87
Bradford,	..	..	..	..	3	3	18	Armstrong,	4	4	8	..	1	1	9.
Bucks,	4	22	15	..	6	8	94	Beaver,	..	2	2	..	..	..	9.
Carbon,	2	7	9	2	..	..	..	Bedford,	..	4	4	2	..	..	4
Chester,	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	Blair,	..	8	8	..	1	1	9
Columbia,	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	Butler,	2	10	12	..	1	1	13
Cumberland,	3	7	10	2	3	5	15	Cambria,	..	4	4	..	1	1	6
Dauphin,	..	27	27	..	..	..	27	Centre,	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Franklin,	4	15	19	1	1	1	20	Clarion,	1	3	4	..	2	2	13
Lackawanna,	2	11	13	..	2	2	14	Clearfield,	2	9	11	3	3	3	17
Lebanon,	2	11	13	..	..	..	15	Clinton,	3	11	14	..	..	..	14
Lehigh,	2	1	3	3	2	5	9	Crawford,	..	11	11	3	2	2	13
Luzerne,	2	2	4	..	..	..	10	Elk,	2	7	9	1	2	2	11
Lycoming,	2	5	7	..	3	3	8	Erie,	..	6	6	1	6	7	13
Monroe,	..	2	2	..	1	1	15	Fayette,	1	2	2	..	..	..	1
Montgomery,	1	14	15	..	..	..	15	Forest,	2	7	9	..	..	..	13
Northampton,	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	Fulton,	1	1	1	..	..	..	2
Northumberland,	1	6	7	..	..	..	7		..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Education versus Crimes—Continued.

		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.									
COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
		PROPERTY.					PERSONS.				
		Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.
Perry,	Greene,	1	5	6	6	26	34	1	2	3	1
Philadelphia,	Huntingdon,	26	187	213	247	1	6	6	1	7	9
Fike,	Indiana,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schuylkill,	Jefferson,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Susquehanna,	Juniata,	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tioga,	Lawrence,	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1
Wyoming,	McKean,	1	2	2	2	1	10	1	3	4	14
York,	Mercer,	4	14	18	22	21	7	1	1	1	25
U. S. district court,	Mifflin,	5	25	30	30	4	4	4	1	1	8
	Potter,					1	1	1	3	3	4
	Somerset,					9	9	1	4	5	13
	Venango,					6	6	1	1	2	14
	Warren,					6	6	1	1	1	7
	Washington,					6	6	1	1	1	7
	Westmoreland,					9	9	1	1	1	9
	U. S. district court,					21	23	2	1	3	23
Total,	Total,	69	396	465	536	53	71	11	52	63	347

Industrial Relations.

Nine tenths, 739, or 83.70 per cent., of the convicts had never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation; 23, or 2.60 per cent., had been apprenticed, but absconded before expiration of their term; 93, or 10.53 per cent., were apprenticed and served until 21 years of age; and 28, or 3.17 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but had served four or more years, to obtain a knowledge of some handicraft.

Occupation.

The pursuits, before conviction, of the 883 convicts committed to the penitentiaries, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.	OCCUPATIONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.
Agents,	12	6	18	Hostlers,	4	3	7
Bakers,	4	2	6	Hotel-keepers,	3	1	4
Basket-maker,	1	1	2	Hucksters,	8	1	9
Bankers,	1	1	2	Idlers,	79	10	89
Barbers,	7	6	13	Laborers,	176	135	311
Bar tenders,	5	2	7	Lawyer,	1	1	2
Blacksmiths,	6	4	10	Lumbermen,	3	6	9
Boatmen,	3	1	4	Machinists,	3	2	5
Brewer,	1	1	2	Masons,	2	1	3
Broom-maker,	1	1	2	Miners,	12	14	26
Book-keepers,	4	2	6	Moulders,	3	1	4
Bookbinders,	2	2	4	Musician,	1	1	2
Brakesmen,	7	5	12	Nail-cutters,	1	2	3
Bricklayers,	4	3	7	Nurse,	1	1	2
Brush-makers,	2	1	3	Painters,	12	8	20
Builders,	2	3	5	Peddlers,	4	4	8
Butchers,	3	2	5	Physicians,	1	1	2
Cabinet-makers,	2	3	5	Porters,	3	4	7
Carpenters,	8	7	15	Printers,	2	1	3
Cigar-makers,	7	2	9	Publisher,	1	1	2
Clerks,	8	5	13	Puddlers,	3	4	7
Clergyman,	1	1	2	Sailors,	8	7	15
Constable,	1	1	2	Salesmen,	4	2	6
Contractor,	1	1	2	Saddler,	1	1	2
Conveyancers,	1	1	2	Seamstresses,	2	1	3
Cooks,	4	4	8	Servants,	6	4	10
Dealers,	4	2	6	Shoemakers,	15	8	23
Druggist,	1	1	2	Showmen,	1	1	2
Drivers,	9	10	19	Stone-cutters,	2	2	4
Dyers,	2	1	3	Tinsmiths,	2	1	3
Engineers,	7	5	12	Thieves,	5	1	6
Firemen,	3	5	8	Walters,	10	4	14
Farmers,	30	24	54	Watermen,	5	4	9
Gas-fitters,	3	4	7				
Glass-blowers,	1	3	4				
Hatter,	1	1	2				
				Total,	536	347	883

Habits.

One third, 269, or 30.46 per cent., of the convicts were abstinents, (did not use malt or spirituous liquors;) 406, or 45.98 per cent., nearly one half used them moderately, but not to excess; 208, or 23.56 per cent., were habitually intemperate.

Civil Condition.

Nearly three fifths, 492, or 55.72 per cent., had never been married; 343, or 38.84 per cent., were married; and 48, or 5.44 per cent., widowed. Crimes against property predominated with the unmarried men; on the contrary, crimes against persons, with the married.

Married Men.

There were 216 married men, with 579 children.

Married Women.

There were 3 married women, with 10 children.

Widowers.

There were 28 widowers, with 54 children.

Army or Navy.

There were only 67, or 7.59 per cent., of the convicts received, who had served in the army or navy; 816, or 92.41 per cent., did not serve in either.

Crimes.

Of the 883 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries, 749, or 84.82 per cent., were for crimes against property, and 134, or 15.18 per cent., against persons.

Of the convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, the proportion committed for crimes against property, were to those against persons, as 60 to 10; in the Western Penitentiary, as 40 to 10.

The annexed statement will exhibit the specific crimes for which the 883 convicts were convicted, classified into crimes against property, and crimes against persons.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.	OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.
Arson,	9	12	21	Murder, first degree,	2	0	2
Burglary,	64	39	103	Murder, second de- gree,	10	8	18
Burglary and larceny, Robbery,	32	12	44	Manslaughter,	11	5	16
Assault and battery, to steal,	31	20	51	Assault and battery, to kill,	6	5	11
Larceny, &c.,	3	2	5	Riot, &c.,	7	5	12
Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	193	82	275	Rape,	5	4	9
Horse stealing,	32	26	58	Assault and battery, to commit rape,	7	6	13
Felony, &c.,	9	12	21	Abortion, &c.,	2	1	3
Receiving stolen goods, Embezzlement,	5	4	9	Seduction,	1	1	2
Counterfeiting,	17	6	23	Incestuous adultery,	1	1	1
Passing counterfeit money,	4	3	7	Incestuous fornication Bigamy,	1	0	1
Having in possession counterfeit money,	4	12	16	Sodomy, &c.,	5	4	9
Forgery,	21	16	37	Perjury,	0	5	5
Stealing from, or tamp- ering with mails,	3	4	7	Assault and battery,	10	17	27
Conspiracy,	16	15	31				
Misdemeanor,	7	3	10				
Aiding prisoners to es- cape,	8	2	5				
	12	13	25				
Total against property,	465	284	749	Total against persons,	71	63	134
				Total against property,	465	284	749
				Total committed,	536	347	883

Sentences.

The aggregate sentences of the 883 convicts, was 2,403 years, 5 months, 12 days, and 2 sentenced for life, or an average sentence of 2 years, 8 months, 20 days; the previous year it was 2 years, 9 months, 28 days.

The average sentence of convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, excluding the 2 for life, was 2 years, 7 months, 17 days; in the preceding year, it was 2 years, 7 months, 18 days.

Of those received in the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence was 2 years, 10 months, 15 days; in the previous year, it was 3 years, 16 days.

The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against property, was 2 years, 6 months, 20 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 8 months, 6 days.

The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against persons, was 3 years, 8 months, 19 days; in the preceding year, it was 3 years, 10 months, 6 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against property, was 2 years, 6 months, 8 days; in the preceding year, it was 2 years, 4 months, 9 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against property, was 2 years, 7 months, 7 days; in the preceding year, it was 3 years, 10 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons, was 3 years, 4 months, 15 days, excluding the 2 for murder, first degree, sentenced for life; in the preceding year, it was 4 years, 2 months, 17 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons, was 4 years, 1 month, 5 days; in the preceding year, it was 3 years, 2 months, 15 days.

Physical Health.

Of the 883 convicts received, 616, or 69.76 per cent., were admitted in good, and 267, or 30.24 per cent., in impaired physical health.

Mental Health.

Nearly all the convicts were in good mental health when received, the records showing only 17, or 1.93 per cent., in impaired health on reception.

Convicts Admitted.

The annexed statement exhibits the various characteristics, etc., of the convicts received in the respective penitentiaries, classified into convicted of "crimes against property," and "crimes against persons," thus:

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
Number received,	465	71	536	284	63	347	749	134	883
<i>Color and Sex:</i>									
White males,	395	62	457	266	57	323	661	119	780
White females,	4	..	4	6	..	6	10	..	10
Colored males,	63	9	72	12	6	18	75	15	90
Colored females,	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
<i>Ages:</i>									
Under 16,	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
16, and under 18,	23	3	26	21	3	24	44	6	50
18, and under 21,	54	10	64	33	5	38	87	15	102
21, and under 25,	159	12	171	83	21	104	242	33	275
25, and under 30,	87	11	98	61	19	80	148	30	178
30 years, and upwards, . . .	137	35	172	86	15	101	223	50	273
<i>Nativity:</i>									
Pennsylvania,	283	31	314	211	23	234	494	54	548
Other United States States, .	107	15	122	47	18	65	154	33	187
Ireland,	18	11	29	5	6	11	23	17	40
Germany,	18	10	28	8	9	17	26	19	45
England,	16	2	18	10	2	12	26	4	30
Other foreigners,	23	2	25	3	5	8	26	7	33

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
<i>Parental Relations :</i>									
Parents living,	291	33	324	213	27	240	504	60	564
Parents dead,	33	12	45	19	10	29	52	22	74
Mother living,	84	14	93	37	19	56	121	33	154
Father living,	57	12	69	15	7	22	72	19	91
<i>Civil Condition :</i>									
Single,	269	26	295	172	25	197	441	51	492
Married,	168	37	205	105	33	138	273	70	343
Widowed,	28	8	36	7	5	12	35	13	48
<i>Habits :</i>									
Abstinent,	156	8	164	101	4	105	257	12	269
Moderate drinkers,	243	11	254	138	14	152	381	25	406
Intemperate,	66	52	118	45	45	90	111	97	208
<i>Industrial :</i>									
Unapprenticed,	417	59	476	216	47	263	633	106	739
Apprenticed, and left, . .	9	3	12	9	2	11	18	5	23
Apprenticed, and served time out,	32	4	36	49	8	57	81	12	93
Not apprenticed, but served four years,	7	5	12	10	6	16	17	11	28
<i>Education :</i>									
Illiterate,	74	13	87	25	10	35	99	23	122
Read and write,	391	58	449	259	53	312	650	111	761
<i>Schools :</i>									
Attended public,	389	53	442	252	55	307	641	108	749
Attended private,	5	5	10	3	8	11	8	8	16
Did not go,	71	18	89	29	8	37	100	26	126
<i>Army or Navy :</i>									
Served,	10	4	14	41	12	53	51	16	67
Did not,	455	67	522	243	51	294	698	118	816
<i>Physical Health :</i>									
Good,	334	51	385	186	45	231	520	96	616
Impaired,	131	20	151	98	18	116	229	38	267
<i>Mental Health :</i>									
Good,	457	69	526	278	62	340	735	131	866
Impaired,	8	2	10	6	1	7	14	3	17

If, for the purpose of comparing the sex, color, age, nativity, and various social, moral, educational, industrial, mental, and physical condition, &c., of convicts committed for crimes against property, with those for crimes against persons, we represent the number received from each class of crimes, and their various characteristics, by 100, we will obtain the following results :

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.		
	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.
	Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.	
Number received,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
<i>Color and Sex :</i>									
White males,	85.0	87.4	85.3	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.3	88.8	88.2
White females, . . . . .	.9	. . .	.7	2.1	. . .	1.8	1.3	. . .	1.2
Colored males,	13.5	12.6	13.4	4.2	9.4	5.2	10.0	11.2	10.2
Colored females, . . . . .	.6	. . .	.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	.4	. . .	.4
<i>Ages :</i>									
Under 16,	1.0	. . .	.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	.7	. . .	.5
16, and under 18,	4.9	4.8	4.9	7.4	4.8	6.9	5.9	4.6	5.6
18, and under 21,	11.7	14.1	12.0	11.7	7.9	11.0	11.6	11.1	11.5
21, and under 25,	34.2	16.8	22.0	29.2	33.3	30.0	32.3	24.7	31.0
25, and under 30,	18.7	15.6	18.2	21.5	30.1	23.0	19.7	22.4	20.0
30 years, and upwards,	29.5	49.3	32.0	30.2	23.9	29.1	29.8	37.3	31.4
<i>Nativity :</i>									
Pennsylvania,	60.6	43.7	58.6	74.2	26.5	67.4	66.0	40.3	61.0
Other United States,	23.0	21.1	22.8	16.6	28.6	18.8	10.5	24.7	21.2
Ireland,	3.9	15.4	8.4	1.8	9.6	3.1	3.0	12.7	4.6
Germany,	3.9	14.0	5.2	2.9	14.2	4.9	3.5	14.1	5.0
England,	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.4
Other foreigners,	5.0	2.9	4.7	1.0	8.0	2.3	3.5	5.2	3.8
<i>Parental Relations :</i>									
Parents living,	62.7	46.4	60.6	75.0	42.9	69.1	67.2	44.8	64.0
Parents dead,	7.0	16.9	8.4	4.7	15.9	8.4	7.0	14.4	8.3
Mother living,	18.0	19.8	18.2	13.0	30.1	16.1	16.1	24.7	17.4
Father living,	12.3	16.9	12.9	5.3	11.1	6.4	9.7	14.1	10.3
<i>Other Condition :</i>									
Single,	57.9	36.7	55.0	60.6	39.7	56.8	58.9	38.0	53.7
Married,	36.1	52.1	33.2	37.0	52.3	39.8	36.4	52.2	39.9
Widowed,	6.0	11.2	6.8	2.4	8.0	3.4	4.7	9.8	5.4
<i>Habits :</i>									
Abstinent,	23.6	11.3	20.7	35.5	6.3	30.2	34.3	9.0	30.4
Moderate drinkers,	52.3	15.4	47.3	48.6	22.2	43.9	50.9	18.7	46.0
Intemperate,	14.1	73.3	22.0	16.9	71.5	23.9	14.8	72.3	23.6
<i>Industrial :</i>									
Unapprenticed,	89.6	83.1	88.9	76.0	74.6	75.8	84.5	79.1	83.8
Apprenticed and left,	2.0	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.8	2.6
Apprenticed and served time out,	6.9	5.7	6.7	17.8	12.7	16.4	10.9	8.9	10.5
Not apprenticed, but served 4 years,	1.5	7.0	2.2	3.6	9.6	4.7	2.2	8.2	3.1
<i>Education :</i>									
Illiterate,	15.9	18.3	16.2	8.9	15.9	10.0	13.2	17.1	13.8
Read and write,	84.1	81.7	83.8	91.1	84.1	90.0	86.8	82.9	86.2
<i>Schools :</i>									
Attended public,	83.6	74.7	82.4	88.8	87.3	88.5	85.6	80.6	84.9
Attended private,	1.0	. . .	.9	1.0	. . .	.8	. . .	. . .	.9
Did not go,	15.4	25.3	16.7	10.2	12.7	10.7	13.4	19.4	14.2
<i>Army or Navy :</i>									
Served,	2.1	5.6	2.6	14.4	19.1	15.3	6.9	12.0	7.6
Did not,	97.9	94.4	97.4	85.6	80.9	84.7	93.1	88.0	92.4
<i>Physical Health :</i>									
Good,	71.9	71.9	71.9	65.4	71.4	66.6	69.4	71.7	69.8
Impaired,	28.1	28.1	28.1	34.6	28.6	33.4	30.6	28.3	30.2
<i>Mental Health :</i>									
Good,	98.3	97.2	98.1	97.9	98.4	98.0	96.1	97.8	98.0
Impaired,	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0

Punishments.

The number of different prisoners punished, kind of punishment, and number of times inflicted, so far as the same is presented in the reports of these institutions, is exhibited thus :

KIND OF PUNISHMENT.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.			No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or irons,	53	43	...	43
Dark or punishment cells,	8	...	8	204	159	...	159
Number of meals stopped,	234	68	...	68
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in dark cells,)	158	153	...	153	90	30	...	30
Other punishments,	40	...	40				

Tobacco and Liquor.

No liquors, either malt or spirituous, are furnished convicts in these institutions, except upon order of the physician. Their total cost during the year was \$470 76, viz: Eastern Penitentiary, \$325 25; Western Penitentiary, \$145 51. Tobacco is allowed to convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, by order of the physician, and when purchased by the prisoners, or sent to them by their friends; in the Western Penitentiary, it is issued under authority of act of April 16, 1866. Amount expended for it during the year was \$2,055 14, viz: Eastern Penitentiary, \$1,116 78; Western Penitentiary, \$938 36.

Overwork.

As an auxiliary to discipline, and to promote habits of industry and economy, a system of overwork has been established in each of these penitentiaries. In the Eastern Penitentiary, the convict is allowed only one half of all work performed over his allotted task—the other half being credited to the respective county from which he was received; while in the Western Penitentiary, the convict receives the full value of all overwork made. The aggregate amount earned, or credited to the convicts during the year, was \$6,558 32, an increase of \$1,264 17 on the preceding year.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		
INDUSTRIES.	Number of prisoners.	Amount.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of prisoners.	Amount.
Shoemaking, . .	171	\$2,386 61	Shoemaking, . .	183	\$1,928 05
Weaving, . . .	76	708 49	Broom-making, .	41	478 67
Cigar making, . .	54	698 31	Tinsmithing, . .	5	52 07
Wood work, . . .	12	66 08	General work, . .	1	25 00
Clothing, . . .	9	18 95			
Women's shoes, .	4	18 61			
Cane work, . . .	2	13 90			
Tailoring, . . .	7	155 50			
Wool picking, . .	2	2 08			
Incidental expenses,	2	6 00			
Total,	339	\$4,074 53	Total,	230	\$2,483 79

Convict Population.

The population of the penitentiaries for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 2,319 white, 293 colored males; 28 white, 7 colored females; total, 2,647.

Health.

The number of cases of sickness, &c., treated each quarter of the year in the respective penitentiaries, was as follows:

CASES OF SICKNESS.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	TREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING—				TREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING—			
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
Infirmity cases, or severe illness,	11	3	1	11	57	55	63	54
Slight indisposition,	39	95	113	74	159	165	217	472
Insanity,	12	10	2	9	2	5	6	6
Died,	1	5	2	5	3	2	2	3
Total treated,	63	113	118	99	221	225	288	535
Greatest number sick at one time,	20	43	46	11	29	23	27	26

The number of cases of illness, &c., under medical treatment, on September 30, 1879, was 59, to wit :

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Hay fever,	1	Asthma,	2
Hemoptysis,	2	Abscess,	2
Herpes,	2	Dysentery,	1
Influenza,	1	Chronic ulcer of leg,	1
Insane,	1	Epileptic convulsions,	2
Iritis,	2	General debility,	2
Lumbricoides,	4	Hemorrhage of lungs,	1
Masturbation,	1	Hemorrhage of gums,	1
Malarial,	6	Insane,	1
Neuralgia,	1	Nervous debility,	1
Pneumonia,	2	Pulmonary consumption,	2
Phthisis,	6	Rheumatism, acute,	1
Presbyopia,	2		
Ulcer of pubis,	2		
Ulcer of leg,	2		
Syphilis,	2		
Stricture of urethra,	2		
Varicocle,	1		
Peritonitis,	2		
Total,	42	Total,	17

Convicts Discharged during the Year.

The convict population for the year was 2,647, of which number there were 786, or 29.69 per cent., discharged, viz : 688 white, 87 colored males ; 11 white females.

The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged, and the number remaining at the end of year :

HOW DISCHARGED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.				
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penitentiary populat'n,	1,307	12	194	6	1,012	16	99	1	2,319	28	293	7	2,647
Discharged by commu- tation law,	321	4	51	..	242	7	30	..	563	11	81	..	655
Pardoned,	29	..	1	..	45	..	..	..	74	..	1	..	75
Expiration of sentence, Order of court,	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	22
Died,	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
Escaped,	8	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	16	..	5	..	21
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total discharged, . .	380	4	55	..	308	7	32	..	688	11	87	..	786
Remaining Septem- ber 30, 1879, . . .	927	8	139	6	704	9	67	1	1,631	17	206	7	1,861

Of the population, 2,647, there were 655, or 24.75 per cent., (563 white, 81 colored males; 11 white females,) discharged under commutation law; 75, or 2.83 per cent., were pardoned, (74 white and 1 colored male;) 22, or 0.83 per cent., all white males, by expiration of sentence; 12, or 0.45 per cent., (white males,) by order of court; 21, or 0.79 per cent., (16 white, 5 colored males,) died; and 1, or 0.04 per cent., escaped.

Industries.

The trades taught, or occupations of 786 convicts during their imprisonment, were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS, &c.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Barber,				1		1	1
Broom-making,			55	4	55	4	59
Cane work,	39	9			39	9	48
Cigar-making,	83	8	61	4	94	7	101
Cooking,			6	3	6	3	9
Idle,	78	10	52	3	130	13	143
Janitor,			8	1	3	1	4
Jobbing,	48	7	48	7	96	14	110
Library work,	1		8		4		4
Nursing,			2		2		2
Sewing,	4		7		11		11
Shoemaking,	101	21	67	8	168	29	197
Tailoring,	1				1		1
Tin work,	2		4		6		6
Wash-house,			4	1	4	1	5
Weaving,	41	5	8		44	5	49
Wood work,	19				19		19
Wool-picking,	17				17		17
Total discharged,	384	55	315	32	699	87	786

Time Served.

The actual time served in the penitentiaries, by the 786 discharged convicts, is presented in the following statement :

TIME SERVED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION.			
	White.		Colored males.	White.		Colored males.	White.		Colored males.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
Under 1 year,	89	..	..	74	..	..	163	..	..	163
1, and under 2 years,	166	4	38	124	6	19	290	10	57	357
2, do. 3 do.	73	..	8	64	1	9	137	1	17	155
3, do. 4 do.	16	..	5	16	..	2	32	..	7	39
4, do. 5 do.	11	..	2	8	..	1	19	..	3	22
5, do. 6 do.	6	..	1	4	..	1	10	..	2	12
6, do. 7 do.	7	..	1	7	..	..	14	..	1	15
7, do. 8 do.	1	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	6
8, do. 9 do.	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	5
9, do. 10 do.	6	..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	9
10, do. 11 do.	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3
Total discharged, .	380	4	55	308	7	32	688	11	87	786

It will be observed of the 786 discharged, about one fifth, 163, or 20.74 per cent., served less than one year's imprisonment ; 357, or 45.42 per cent., from one to two years ; 155, or 19.72 per cent., from two to three years ; 39, or 4.96 per cent., from three to four years ; 22, or 2.80 per cent., from four to five years ; 12, or 1.53 per cent., five to six years ; 15, or 1.91 per cent., six to seven years ; 6, or 0.76 per cent., seven to eight years ; 5, or 0.64 per cent., eight to nine years ; 9, or 1.14 per cent., nine to ten years ; and 3, or 0.38 per cent., ten to eleven years.

HOW DISCHARGED.	AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY CONVICTS DISCHARGED.					
	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		
	No.	Time Served.		No.	Time Served.	
Commutation law, . . .	376	1 year, 11 mos., 15 days.		279	1 year, 10 mos., 25 days.	
Pardoned,	30	1 do. 10 do. 21 do.		45	1 do. 11 do. 18 do.	
Expiration of sentence, .	15	1 do. 7 do. 18 do.		7	1 do. 4 do. 20 do.	
Order of court,	7	2 do. 1 do. 9 do.		5	.. 9 do. 0 do.	
Died,	11	2 do. 5 do. 25 do.		10	2 do. 2 do. 14 do.	
Escaped, . . . . .	..	..		1	2 do. 11 do. 2 do.	
Total, etc.,	439	1 do. 11 do. 25 do.		347	2 do. 2 do. 15 do.	

Punishments.

In regard to the number of times the discharged convicts have been subjected to punishment during their imprisonment, we have returns from the Western Penitentiary, from which we learn of the 347 discharged from that institution, 86, or 24.50 per cent. had been under punishment; being a decrease, or difference of 5.20 per cent., as compared with the punishments of discharged prisoners of the previous year.

The color and sex, also number of times punished, is exhibited thus :

TIMES PUNISHED.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Total Pun- ishments.	TIMES PUNISHED.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Total Pun- ishments.
One,	37	2	39	39	Seven,	4	..	4	28
Two,	13	2	15	30	Nine, . . . . .	..	1	1	9
Three,	9	..	9	27	Eleven,	1	..	1	11
Four,	8	..	8	32	Thirteen,	1	..	1	13
Five,	5	..	5	25	Twenty-seven, . . . . .	..	1	1	27
Six,	1	1	2	12	Total,	79	7	86	253

Education.

The education received during the imprisonment of the convicts discharged was, according to the reports, as follows : 10 white and 8 colored males learned to write ; 48 white and 30 colored males learned to read and write.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED IN PRISON.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.
Write, . . . . .	..	..	..	10	8	18	10	8	18
Read and write,	30	21	51	18	9	27	48	30	78
Total,	30	21	51	28	17	45	58	38	96

Physical Health.

Of the 786 discharged, 720, or 91.60 per cent., were in good, and 66, or 8.40 per cent., in impaired physical health.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	359	21	281	27	640	48	688
White females,	4		6	1	10	1	11
Colored males,	45	10	25	7	70	17	87
Total,	408	31	312	35	720	66	786

Of the 439 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, 408, or 92.94 per cent., were in good, and 31, or 7.06 per cent., in impaired health.

Of the 347 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, 312, or 89.91 per cent., were in good, and 35, or 10.09 per cent., in impaired health.

Mental Condition.

Of the mental condition of discharged convicts, 753, or 95.80 per cent., were in good, and 33, or 4.20 per cent., in impaired mental condition.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	365	15	298	10	663	25	688
White females,	4		6	1	10	1	11
Colored males,	51	4	29	3	80	7	87
Total,	420	19	333	14	753	33	786

The mental condition of the 439 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, was 420, or 95.67 per cent., in good, and 19, or 4.33 per cent., in impaired mental health.

Of the 347 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, 333, or 95.68 per cent., were in good, and 14, or 4.32 per cent., in impaired mental health.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of convicts in confinement in the penitentiaries on September 30, 1879, was 1,861, viz: 1,648 white, or 88.55 per cent.; 213 colored, 11.45 per cent.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	927	85.84	704	90.04	1,631	87.64
White females,	8	.74	9	1.15	17	.91
Colored males,	189	12.87	67	8.58	206	11.07
Colored females,	6	.55	1	.13	7	.38
Total,	1,080	100.00	781	100.00	1,861	100.00

Employment.

Of the 1,861 convicts remaining in the penitentiaries at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, the following statement will exhibit their employment:

OCCUPATION.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broom-making,			52		52		52
Cane-work,	130				130		130
Chair-making,	1				1		1
Chain-making,			117		117		117
Cigar-making,	44		31		75		75
Cordwaining,	263		333		596		596
Idle,	326		30		356		356
Jobbing,	141		132		273		273
Learners,	84				84		84
Sewing,		14		10		24	24
Sick,	17		11		28		28
Smith-work,			37		37		37
Tin-work,			12		12		12
Weaving,	60		16		76		76
Total,	1,066	14	771	10	1,837	24	1,861

COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSES.

These comprise sixty-six county jails, a work-house, and house of correction.

The following statistics relate to the inmates of these institutions during the past year :

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL CLASSES.	Convicts.	Payment of fines, costs, &c., by court.	Summarily convicted under sentence of justices of peace.	Committed for trial.
In prison October 1, 1878,	1,554	19	2,048	741
Added during the year,	2,537	676	36,066	13,138
Population, or whole number,	4,091	695	38,114	13,879
Discharged, &c.,	2,903	663	36,801	13,373
In confinement, September 30, 1879, . .	1,188	32	*1,313	506

* One of these held as witness.

If to the above be added the 1,861 convicts in the penitentiaries, it will make a total, of all criminal classes, of 4,900 on September 30, 1879, as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.		Number.	Per cent.
<i>Convicts in :</i>			
Penitentiaries,		1,861	
County prisons,	1,038		
Work-house,	150		
		1,188	
Total convicts,		3,049	62.23
<i>Summarily convicted, in :</i>			
County prisons,	249		
Work-house,	314		
House of correction,	750		
Total under sentence of justices of peace, . .		1,313	26.79
<i>Otherwise in prison :</i>			
For payment of fine, costs, &c., by court,		32	.66
Awaiting trial,		506	10.32
Aggregate of all classes,		4,900	100.00

It will be observed that of the 4,900 prisoners in confinement on September 30, 1879, 3,049, or 62.23 per cent., more than three fifths, were convicts; 1,313, or 26.79 per cent., rather more than one fourth, were prisoners summarily convicted by justices of peace; 32, or 0.66 per cent., prisoners under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c.; and 506, or 10.32 per cent., were prisoners awaiting trial for criminal offenses.

Of the 3,049 convicts, 1,861, or 61.03 per cent., more than three fifths, were confined in the State penitentiaries; 1,038, or 34.04 per cent., in county jails; and 150, or 4.93 per cent., in work-house at Allegheny.

Of the 1,313 under summary conviction, 249, or 18.96 per cent., were in county jails; 314, or 23.92 per cent., in work-house; 750, or 57.12 per cent., in house of correction, Philadelphia.

Committed for Trial, &c.

The number of prisoners (excluding convicts) in county prisons, work-house, and house of correction, on October 1, 1878, was 2,808, viz:

Summarily convicted, <i>i. e.</i> , under sentence of justices of peace, .	2,048
Under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c., . . .	19
Awaiting trial,	741

Total, excluding convicts, on October 1, 1878, 2,808

Committed during the year, viz:

For trial,	13,138
Summarily, by justices of peace,	36,066

Total commitments, 49,204

Population of the year, 52,012

How disposed of:

By court, sentenced to penitentiaries,	883
Do. do. county jails,	2,308
Do. do. work-house,	229
Do. do. reformatories,	113
Do. do. payment of fine, costs, &c.,	676
Do. do. be hanged,	10
	4,219

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 24,942

Do. by magistrate, or power committing,	8,724
Do. by inspectors,	5,691
Do. at court,	2,323
Do. by commutation law,	1,656
Do. on bail for appearance at court,	952
Do. by judges,	109
Do. on bail for magistrate's hearing,	28
Do. on payment of fine, costs, &c.,	663
Do. by escape,	259
Do. on <i>habeas corpus</i> ,	135

Discharged by district attorney,	81
Do. by removal to alms-house,	1
Do. as insane,	71
Do. by insolvent law,	29
Do. under two-term rule,	3
Died,	44
Not stated how discharged,	231
Total discharged,	50,161
Number remaining September 30, 1879, excluding convicts,	1,851

To wit:

	Number.	Per cent.
Under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c.,	32	1.73
Under sentence of justices of peace, summarily convicted,	1,313	70.93
Awaiting trial,	506	27.34
Total,	1,851	100.00

Commitments.

Of the 49,204 prisoners committed, viz: 13,138 for trial, 36,066 summarily by justices of peace, their sex and color were as follows:

SEX AND COLOR.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		SUMMARILY COMMITTED.		AGGREGATE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	10,859	82.66	28,322	78.53	39,181	79.68
White females,	1,059	8.06	6,188	17.16	7,247	14.72
Colored males,	992	7.55	1,069	2.98	2,061	4.19
Colored females,	228	1.73	487	1.35	715	1.46
	13,138	100.00	36,066	100.00	49,204	100.00

To the 13,138 prisoners committed for trial, should be added 741, who were awaiting trial from the preceding year, making a total of 13,879 prisoners; all of whom were disposed of, with the exception of 506, who remained awaiting trial at the end of the year, September 30, 1879; a decrease of 235, or 31.71 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The sex and color of those awaiting trial were :

White males,	403	Colored males,	41
White females,	49	Colored females,	13
Total whites,	452	Total colored,	54

Of the 506 awaiting trial, 496 were county, and 10 were United States prisoners.

Convicts.

At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1878, there were 1,554 convicts in the county prisons and work-house; to these were added during the year 2,537, making a population of 4,091, a decrease of 477, or 10.44 per cent., on the number of convicts during preceding year.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICT POPULATION IN COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSE.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
October 1, 1878, { In county prisons,	1,207		70		1,277		
{ In work-house,	249		28		277		
Total at beginning of year,		1,456		98		1,554	
Committed, { To county prisons,	2,129		179		2,308		
{ To work-house,	215		14		229		
Total committed during the year,		2,344		193		2,537	
Convict population of county prisons and work-houses,		3,800		291		4,091	
Discharged from, { County prisons,	2,375		172		2,547		
{ Work-house,	319		37		356		
Total discharged,		2,694		209		2,903	
Remaining, { In county prisons,	961		77		1,038		
{ In work-house,	145		5		150		
Total remaining September 30, 1879, . . .		1,106		82		1,188	

The term "convict" is restricted to those who have been "tried and convicted at court," and sentenced to serve a "term of imprisonment," it therefore does not include those committed to county jails and work-house, in default of payment of fine or costs, enter bail for good behavior, give security for maintenance of family, &c.

The following statistics relate to the convicts sentenced to county jails and work-house during the year.

Characteristics, &c.

Of 2,537 convicts sentenced to county jails and work-house during the year beginning October 1, 1878, compared with those of previous year.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1879.		COMPARED WITH 1878.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
Number received,	2,537	100.00	649	20.37
<i>Color and sex:</i>				
White males,	2,016	79.46	615	23.37
White females,	145	5.72	16	9.94
Colored males,	328	12.93	24	6.81
Colored females,	48	1.89	*6	*11.90
<i>Ages:</i>				
Under 16 years,	39	1.64	6	1.33
16 to 18 years,	94	3.94	71	43.03
18 to 21 years,	327	13.71	171	34.34
21 to 25 years,	523	21.94	203	27.96
25 to 30 years,	498	20.89	27	5.14
30 years and upward,	903	37.88	79	8.04
Not stated,	153		92	
<i>Nativity:</i>				
Pennsylvania,	1,244	58.58	880	23.39
Other Americans,	588	25.32	130	18.10
Ireland,	209	9.00	84	28.67
Germany,	150	6.46	37	19.78
England,	62	2.67	43	40.95
Other foreigners,	69	2.97	30	30.33
Not stated,	215		*55	
<i>Convictions:</i>				
First conviction,	1,500	78.13	402	21.13
Second conviction,	305	14.87	63	17.12
Third conviction,	114	5.56	23	16.79
Fourth conviction,	67	3.27	*4	*6.35
Fifth conviction,	25	1.22	14	35.89
Sixth conviction,	15	.73	6	28.57
Seventh conviction,	14	.68	*2	*18.33
Eighth conviction,	7	.34	*2	*40.00
Ninth conviction,	1	.05	1	50.00
Tenth conviction, and upwards,	3	.15	*1	*50.00
Not stated,	486		149	
<i>Parental relations:</i>				
Parents living,	1,301	60.17	417	24.27
Parents dead,	237	10.97	34	12.40
Father living,	195	9.02	86	30.60
Mother living,	429	19.84	87	16.86
Not stated,	375		22	
<i>Civil condition:</i>				
Single,	1,212	56.19	486	28.62
Married,	860	39.87	174	16.88
Widowed,	85	3.94	8	8.60
Not stated,	380		*19	
<i>Habits:</i>				
Abstinent,	442	19.91	149	25.21
Moderate drinkers,	919	41.40	264	22.31
Occasionally intemperate,	449	20.22	226	33.33
Intemperate,	410	18.47	41	9.09
Not stated,	317		*31	

Characteristics, &c.—Continued.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1879.		COMPARED WITH 1878.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
<i>Industrial:</i>				
Not bound,	1,404	69.30	219	13.49
Bound, and left,	40	1.97	261	86.71
Bound, and served,	569	28.09	*18	*3.27
Not bound, but served four years,	13	.64	152	92.12
Not stated,	511		85	
<i>Education:</i>				
Illiterate,	218	9.82	67	23.50
Read only,	434	19.56	73	14.39
Read and write,	1,561	70.35	247	13.66
Superior education,	6	.27	286	97.94
Not stated,	318		*24	
<i>Schools:</i>				
Attended public school,	1,868	85.65	419	18.32
Attended private school,	80	3.67	120	60.00
Attended both public and private schools,	23	1.05	47	67.14
Did not go to school,	210	9.63	55	20.75
Not stated,	356		8	
Average age on leaving school,	14 y. 6 mo.			
<i>Army or navy:</i>				
Served in army or navy,	411	23.00	81	16.46
In neither,	1,379	77.00	579	29.57
Not stated,	747		*11	
<i>Sentenced:</i>				
To separate labor,	1,203	75.72	290	18.67
Otherwise sentenced,	405	24.28	140	25.68
Not stated,	869		219	

* Increase.

The convicts committed to these institutions, compared with the previous year, have decreased 649, or 20.37 per cent. Of the 2,537 convicts, 2,308, or 90.97 per cent., were sentenced to county jails, and 229, or 9.03 per cent., to Allegheny county work-house. Convicts sentenced to the county jails in the past year decreased 559, or 19.49 per cent.; and those to the work-house decreased 90, or 28.21 per cent.

Color and Sex.

Of the 2,537 convicts, 2,016, or 79.46 per cent. were white males; 145, or 5.72 per cent. were white females; 328, or 12.93 per cent. colored males, and 48, or 1.89 per cent. colored females. The white males decreased 615, or 23.37 per cent.; white females 16, or 9.94 per cent.; the colored males decreased 24, or 6.81 per cent., and the colored females increased 6, or 11.90 per cent.

Ages.

Of the known ages, 460, or 19.29 per cent., were minors; 1,924, or 80.71 per cent., were adults. Minors decreased 248, or 35.02 per cent.; adults decreased 309, or 13.83 per cent.

Nativity.

More than one half, 1,244, or 53.58 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania; 558, or 25.32 per cent., were born in other American States; and 490, or 21.10 per cent., were foreign born.

Convictions.

Nearly three fourths, 1,500, or 73.13 per cent., were convicted for the first time, while 551, or 26.87 per cent., had been previously convicted. The number on first conviction decreased 402, or 21.13 per cent.; those who had been previously convicted decreased 98, or 15.10 per cent.

Parental Relations.

More than one half, 1,301, or 60.17 per cent., had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age; 237, or 10.97 per cent., had lost both parents; 624, or 28.86 per cent., had lost either father or mother at that age. Those having both parents living decreased 417, or 24.27 per cent.; whole orphans decreased 34, or 12.40 per cent.; half orphans, those who had lost either father or mother, decreased 173, or 21.70 per cent.

Civil Condition.

More than one half, 1,212, or 56.19 per cent., had never married; 860, or 39.87 per cent., were married; and 85, or 3.94 per cent., were widowed. The unmarried decreased 486, or 28.62 per cent.; the married, 174, or 16.88 per cent.; and the widowed, 8, or 8.60 per cent.

Habits.

About one fifth, 442, or 19.91 per cent., were abstinents, *i. e.*, did not use malt or spiritous liquors; 919, or 41.40 per cent., used them moderately; 449, or 20.22 per cent., were occasionally intemperate; and 410, or 18.47 per cent., were intemperate. Abstinent decreased 149, or 25.21 per cent.; moderate drinkers decreased 264, or 22.31 per cent.; those occasionally intemperate, 226, or 33.33 per cent.; and intemperate, 41, or 9.09 per cent.

Industrial Relations.

More than one half, 1,404, or 69.30 per cent., were unapprenticed; 569, or 28.09 per cent., had been apprenticed, and served until twenty-one years of age; 40, or 1.97 per cent., were apprenticed, but left before they were twenty-one; and 13, or .64 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but served four or more years at a trade. Those who had been apprenticed, but left before expiration of term, decreased 261, or 86.71 per cent.; the unapprenticed decreased 219, or 13.49 per cent.; those bound, and served until twenty-one years of age, increased 18, or 3.27 per cent.; those not bound, but who served four years and upwards, decreased 152, or 92.12 per cent.

Education.

There were 218, or 9.82 per cent., illiterate—unable to read or write; 434, or 19.56 per cent., could read only; 1,561, or 70.55 per cent., could read and write; and but 6, or .27 per cent., were reported as having re-

ceived a superior education. The number able to read and write decreased 247, or 13.66 per cent.; the illiterate decreased 67, or 23.50 per cent.; those who could read only decreased 73, or 14.39 per cent.; and those returned as having received a superior education decreased 286, or 97.94 per cent.

Schools.

More than three fourths, 1,868, or 85.65 per cent., had attended public schools; 80, or 3.67 per cent., had attended private schools; 23, or 1.05 per cent., both public and private schools; and 210, or 9.63 per cent., had not attended any school. Those who attended public school decreased 419, or 18.32 per cent.; attended private school, 120, or 60.00 per cent.; did not go to school, 55, or 20.75 per cent. The number who had attended both public and private schools decreased 47, or 67.14 per cent. The average age on leaving school was fourteen years and six months.

Army and Navy.

There were 411, or 23.00 per cent., had served in the army or navy; and 1,379, or 77.00 per cent., had not served in either. Those who had served decreased 81, or 16.46 per cent.; those who had not served, 579, or 29.57 per cent.

Sentenced.

About three fourths, 1,263, or 75.72 per cent., were sentenced to separate labor, and 405, or 24.28 per cent., were otherwise sentenced. The number of convicts sentenced to separate labor decreased 290, or 18.67 per cent.; those otherwise sentenced decreased 140, or 25.68 per cent.

Convicts Discharged from County Jails and Work-house.

The convict population of the county jails and work-house during the year ending September 30, 1879, was 4,091; of whom, 3,800, or 92.89 per cent., were males, and 291, or 7.11 per cent., were females. There were discharged 2,903, or 70.96 of the population; or of the sexes separately, 2,694, or 70.91 per cent., of the male, and 209, or 71.47 per cent., of the female population.

HOW DISCHARGED.	Number.	Per cent. on convict population.
Expiration of sentence,	2,244	54.86
Commutation law,	434	10.61
Pardoned,	25	.61
Escaped,	7	.17
Died,	7	.17
Removal to alms-house—insane,	6	.14
Order of court,	77	1.89
Hanged,	5	.12
Not stated,	98	2.89
Total discharged,	2,903	70.96

It will be observed that the benefit of the commutation law was extended to 434 convicts, who received an abatement or allowance of 21,998 days, or an average of 50 days each on their original sentence.

Sex, Color, and Ages.

Of the 2,903 convicts discharged, the sex, color, and ages are exhibited as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	Number.	Per cent.	AGES.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	2,373	81.74	Under 16,	37	1.47
White females,	174	5.99	16 to 18,	87	3.46
Colored males,	321	11.06	18 to 21,	357	14.21
Colored females,	35	1.21	21 to 25,	569	22.64
			25 to 30,	558	22.21
			30 years and upwards, .	905	36.01
			Not stated,	890	
Total,	2,903	100.00	Total,	2,903	100.00

Time Served, and Health on Discharge.

The time served in prison, also, the physical and mental health on discharge, is presented thus :

TIME SERVED.	Number.	Per cent.	HEALTH.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 1 year,	2,891	88.39	<i>Physical :</i>		
1 to 2 years,	245	9.06	Good,	1,947	81.23
2 to 3 years,	49	1.82	Impaired,	450	18.77
3 to 4 years,	15	.55	Not stated,	506	
4 to 5 years,	0		Total,	2,903	100.00
5 to 6 years,	4	.15			
6 to 7 years,	0		<i>Mental :</i>		
7 to 10 years,	1	.08	Good,	2,810	98.85
10 years and upwards, . .	0		Impaired,	27	1.15
Not stated,	198		Not stated,	566	
Total,	2,903	100.00	Total,	2,903	100.00

It will be observed that nearly nine tenths of the 2,903 convicts served less than one year. The physical health of more than three fifths was good, and the mental health of nearly all whose condition was known at time of discharge.

Weight on Discharge.

Of the convicts discharged, 1,975 were weighed on admission and discharge, of which number 1,315, or 66.57 per cent., two thirds, increased in weight during imprisonment; 435, or 22.03 per cent., decreased, and 225, or 11.39 per cent., remained stationary, neither gaining nor losing weight during their imprisonment.

Sickness.

The aggregate number of days' sickness of the discharged convicts was 17,205, or an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days for each convict discharged.

Overwork.

Of the discharged convicts, 144 earned, during their imprisonment, \$2,597.11, or an average of \$18 03 each.

Occupations.

The occupation or employment of the 2,903 convicts discharged, during their imprisonment, is reported as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Bakers and cooks,	38	Nurses,	2
Barbers,	10	Seagr-makers,	6
Basket-makers,	2	Sewing,	94
Blacksmiths,	5	Shoe-makers,	115
Broom-makers,	18	Servants,	11
Carpenters,	9	Tailors,	2
Coopers,	129	Teamsters,	2
Engineers,	5	Tinsmiths,	1
Hostlers,	1	Upholsterers,	2
Jobbers and runners,	9	Washer-women,	13
Knitters,	13	Weavers,	76
Laborers,	126	No occupation,	218
Laundry,	4	Not stated,	1,990
Machinists,	2		

Remaining at the end of year.

The number of convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1879, in the county jails and work-house was 1,188, as follows :

COUNTY JAILS AND WORK-HOUSE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County jails,	961	77	1,038
Allegheny work-house,	145	5	150
Total convicts in county jails and work-house, . . .	1,106	82	1,188

In addition to the 1,188 convicts in county jails and work-house, there were 1,861 in the penitentiaries at the same date, as follows :

PENITENTIARIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Penitentiary,	771	10	781
Eastern Penitentiary,	1,086	14	1,080
Total convicts in penitentiaries,	1,837	24	1,861

The above make a total of 3,049 convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1879, to wit: In county jails, 1,038; in work-house, 150, penitentiaries, 1,861.

Statement exhibiting the number of convicts ; also prisoners await

PRISONS, &c.	NO. OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1879.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Adams county prison, *	3		3
2. Allegheny county prison,	13	1	14
3. Allegheny county work-house,	145	5	150
4. Allegheny county—Western Penitentiary,	771	10	781
5. Armstrong county prison,			
6. Beaver county prison,	1		1
7. Bedford county prison,	1		1
8. Berks county prison,	34		34
9. Blair county prison,	4		4
10. Bradford county prison,	4	2	6
11. Bucks county prison,	5		5
12. Butler county prison,			
13. Cambria county prison,	7		7
14. Cameron county prison,			
15. Carhop county prison,	1		1
16. Centre county prison,	1		1
17. Chester county prison,	34	2	36
18. Clarion county prison,			
19. Clearfield county prison,	1		1
20. Clinton county prison,	2		2
21. Columbia county prison,	2		2
22. Crawford county prison,	4		4
23. Cumberland county prison,	8		8
24. Dauphin county prison,	42	5	47
25. Delaware county prison,	50		50
26. Elk county prison,	1		1
27. Erie county prison,	1		1
28. Fayette county prison,	3		3
29. Forest county prison,			
30. Franklin county prison,	12		12
31. Fulton county prison,	1		1
32. Greene county prison,			
33. Huntingdon county prison,	2		2
34. Indiana county prison,			
35. Jefferson county prison,			
36. Juniata county prison,	1		1
37. Lancaster county prison,	78	9	87
38. Lawrence county prison,			
39. Lebanon county prison,	6		6
40. Lehigh county prison,	21		21
41. Luzerne county prison,	18		18
42. Lycoming county prison,	6		6
43. McKean county prison,	4		4
44. Mercer county prison,	3	1	4
45. Mifflin county prison,	1	1	2
46. Monroe county prison,	2		2
47. Montgomery county prison,	30	3	33
48. Montour county prison,	1		1
49. Northampton county prison,	49	1	50
50. Northumberland county prison,	4		4
51. Perry county prison,	2		2
52. Philadelphia county prison,	431	46	477
53. Philadelphia county—House of Correction,			

ing trial, summarily convicted, &c., in prison on September 30, 1879.

[illegible]

Statement.—

PRISONS, &c.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1879.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
54. Philadelphia county—Eastern Penitentiary, . . .	1,066	14	1,080
55. Pike county prison,	1		1
56. Potter county prison,	39	6	45
57. Schuylkill county prison,			
58. Snyder county prison,	3		3
59. Somerset county prison,			
60. Sullivan county prison,			
61. Susquehanna county prison,	3		3
62. Tioga county prison,	3		3
63. Union county prison,	2		2
64. Venango county prison,	8		8
65. Warren county prison,			
66. Washington county prison,			
67. Wayne county prison,			
68. Westmoreland county prison,			
69. Wyoming county prison,	4		4
70. York county prison,	4		4
Total,	2,943	106	3,049

Continued.

In prison for payment of fines, costs, &c.		Summarily convicted by magistrates.		REMAINING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1878, AWAITING TRIAL.							Whole number in prison September 30, 1879.	
				County prisoners.	United States prisoners.	SEX AND COLOR.				Total awaiting trial.		
						WHITE.		COLORED.				
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
7	2	6		5			1	6		1,080	54	
3										1	55	
		4		4				4		60	56	
		1		1				1		8	57	
		4		4				4		7	58	
1										1	59	
										7	60	
										4	61	
										4	62	
										2	63	
	1	2		2				2		11	64	
		3		3				3		8	65	
		4		2						4	66	
		1		1		1	1	4		1	67	
		3		3				3		3	68	
										4	69	
	2	14		10	4			14		20	70	
32	1,813	496	10	403	49	41	13	506	4,900			

STATEMENT of amount expended for maintenance of County

PRISONS, &c.	Mainten- ance.	Salaries, wages, &c.	Fuel and light.
1. Adams county prison,	\$1,145 11	920 00	\$630 00
2. Allegheny county prison,	2,367 40	4,220 20	417 00
3. Allegheny county work-house,	15,345 91	21,045 12	2,596 06
4. Armstrong county prison,	1,917 70	250 00	204 25
5. Beaver county prison,	1,976 80	250 00	204 25
6. Bedford county prison,	1,463 28	4,583 47	378 89
7. Berks county prison,	6,647 05	720 00	172 15
8. Blair county prison,	2,018 28	300 00	42 50
9. Bradford county prison,	2,006 26	583 20	126 42
10. Bucks county prison,	5,431 27	720 00	172 15
11. Butler county prison,	2,296 80	300 00	42 50
12. Cambria county prison,	2,087 28	583 20	126 42
13. Cameron county prison,	226 92	250 00	116 00
14. Carbon county prison,	1,300 00	250 00	116 00
15. Centre county prison,	1,378 80	4,506 27	2,283 79
16. Chester county prison,	2,296 22	100 00	150 00
17. Clarion county prison,	1,569 70	100 00	150 00
18. Clearfield county prison,	1,724 40	157 40	281 28
19. Clinton county prison,	492 00	157 40	281 28
20. Columbia county prison,	546 25	157 40	281 28
21. Crawford county prison,	4,194 79	500 00	650 00
22. Cumberland county prison,	14,731 25	1,950 00	67 98
23. Dauphin county prison,	5,933 25	2,184 50	134 25
24. Delaware county prison,	4,327 40	368 00	33 75
25. Elk county prison,	653 28	100 00	196 25
26. Erie county prison,	2,164 51	212 76	131 25
27. Fayette county prison,	1,071 15	720 00	417 79
28. Forest county prison,	280 50	581 00	50 00
29. Franklin county prison,	5,138 25	150 00	300 00
30. Fulton county prison,	256 02	45 27	45 27
31. Greene county prison,	572 50	56 20	66 00
32. Huntingdon county prison,	2,000 00	152 00	1,310 13
33. Indiana county prison,	755 29	196 25	196 25
34. Jefferson county prison,	595 20	566 25	402 50
35. Juniata county prison,	1,555 28	1,726 00	709 05
36. Lancaster county prison,	9,399 23	5,387 28	1,270 22
37. Lawrence county prison,	12,149 28	463 90	580 00
38. Lebanon county prison,	6,042 75	229 16	400 00
39. Lehigh county prison,	5,473 19	20 00	264 21
40. Luzerne county prison,	2,374 54	4,702 46	470 72
41. Lycoming county prison,	4,014 95	845 95	112 00
42. McKean county prison,	2,895 04	2,316 46	1,080 14
43. Mercer county prison,	1,578 80	1,198 50	160 91
44. Mifflin county prison,	1,141 50	207 25	23 76
45. Monroe county prison,	804 08	31,140 00	6,501 51
46. Montgomery county prison,	1,882 22	48,498 98	11,943 20
47. Montour county prison,	698 85	55 00	96 94
48. Northampton county prison,	4,080 04	2,302 75	1,001 06
49. Northumberland county prison,	2,703 40	23 50	13 97
50. Perry county prison,	1,201 80	23 50	2 00
51. Philadelphia county prison,	52,189 91	55 00	9 00
52. Philadelphia county house of correction,	56,908 02	23 50	237 23
53. Pike county prison,	245 20	55 00	30 00
54. Potter county prison,	80 28	55 00	30 00
55. Schuylkill county prison,	5,239 27	2,302 75	532 14
56. Snyder county prison,	1,277 24	23 50	59 04
57. Somerset county prison,	1,019 25	23 50	344 67
58. Sullivan county prison,	74 00	23 50	35 00
59. Susquehanna county prison,	1,319 12	23 50	110 00
60. Tioga county prison,	434 61	23 50	53 86
61. Union county prison,	265 70	23 50	786 76
62. Venango county prison,	2,295 40	23 50	
63. Warren county prison,	824 70	23 50	
64. Washington county prison,	2,302 24	23 50	
65. Wayne county prison,	323 76	23 50	
66. Westmoreland county prison,	1,010 25	23 50	
67. Wyoming county prison,	394 80	23 50	
68. York county prison,	12,304 30	23 50	
Total,	\$226,376 46	\$152,243 39	\$44,477 87

* Includes clothing, repairs, &c.

† Includes transportation.

‡ Includes fuel, lights, wages, &c.

Jails, &c., for the year 1879, and for what purposes expended.

Clothing, &c.	Repairs.	Transportation.	Other expenses.	Total expenses.	Receipts.	Net cost.	
\$23 53	\$13 67	\$373 13	\$100 75	\$2,074 87		\$2,074 87	1
356 47	712 14	733 40	357 85	9,646 45		7,961 96	2
2,646 42	1,579 45		2,066 47	50,574 43	\$1,684 50	2,327 64	3
123 96	200 00	463 24	173 45	3,694 37	47,616 79	3,684 37	4
134 60	258 53	176 00	47 02	3,086 89		3,086 89	5
131 92	203 06	231 08	123 00	2,241 98		2,241 98	6
306 10	178 29	69 86	13,702 92	25,361 97	16,901 68	8,460 29	7
163 86	423 24	539 00	196 80	4,719 37		4,719 37	8
342 00		736 75	63 21	3,376 23		3,376 23	9
2,148 48	1,004 15	271 53	231 13	10,029 11		10,029 11	10
571 63	736 08	112 00		4,059 01		4,059 01	11
104 72	359 70	344 25	96 45	3,634 73		3,634 73	12
	25 80			337 72		337 72	13
30 80	460 07	46 00	25 00	2,327 87		2,327 87	14
141 09	900 00	268 56	164 00	3,534 44		3,534 44	15
			4,322 84	14,370 12	6,475 06	7,795 06	16
246 45	500 00	266 85	466 43	3,452 43		3,362 43	17
151 22	344 30	350 00	441 70	3,313 00		3,313 00	18
106 95	196 00	260 00	8 89	1,251 84		1,251 84	19
56 18	175 08	126 25	530 58	1,961 62		1,961 62	20
194 70	491 00	194 55	164 11	5,777 10		5,777 10	21
486 86	430 19	485 98	300 00	17,563 28	50 00	17,513 28	22
1,579 81	276 30		727 75	11,415 04		11,415 04	23
476 22	165 80		483 98	7,671 80	1,485 43	6,186 37	24
36 50	2 53	235 00	26 36	1,371 75		1,371 75	25
96 62	312 44	509 65		4,879 58		4,378 58	26
32 85	63 95	118 70		1,652 38		1,652 38	27
50 00	100 00	45 40	20 00	540 90		540 90	28
569 15	490 00	233 05	906 25	8,484 59		8,484 59	29
6 00		93 95	30 00	375 97		375 97	30
42 30	23 25	46 30	78 35	1,342 60		1,342 60	31
300 00	4,300 00	300 00		7,050 00		7,050 00	32
4 24	96 21	31 43		925 64		925 64	33
31 32	30 00		45 77	718 49		718 49	34
137 18	18 75	55 80	188 82	2,176 51		2,176 51	35
1,023 12	961 08		13,562 35	31,426 05	12,371 13	19,154 92	36
	291 44			3,636 70		3,636 70	37
630 95	147 50	157 85	460 81	8,330 31		8,330 31	38
732 26	2,123 06	110 08	1,100 41	11,963 67	1,070 53	10,913 15	39
378 25	301 21		127 53	10,840 08	286 98	10,553 17	40
594 00	250 22	503 83	50 00	6,268 00		6,268 00	41
478 98	7,602 10	636 14		12,165 11		12,165 11	42
940 40				2,748 08		2,748 08	43
87 56	122 14	86 27	48 80	1,780 48		1,780 48	44
26 00	306 23	162 60	24 00	1,455 98		1,455 98	45
678 54	69 57	15 45	2,663 06	10,540 34	4,694 49	5,845 85	46
12 00	31 92			1,170 72		1,170 72	47
1,540 60	189 66	45 60	550 78	10,782 28	2,000 00	8,781 28	48
259 17	322 91	104 70	102 49	4,882 08	418 96	4,463 23	49
37 55	51 98	137 83	31 50	1,681 35		1,681 35	50
6,357 62	6,997 47		13,326 31	116,412 83	12,580 00	102,832 83	51
5,999 86	1,000 00	4,479 21	44,130 86	175,989 81	126,363 60	49,545 21	52
6 67	26 24		17 50	331 61		331 61	53
	9 50	187 56		439 36		439 36	54
2,256 11	306 81		14,647 82	26,815 54	15,642 33	10,974 21	55
7 45	1 75		15 00	1,337 91		1,337 91	56
67 00	79 00	108 86		1,277 30		1,277 30	57
4 00	4 83			91 85		91 85	58
109 29	265 79	73 15	305 61	2,399 79		2,399 79	59
32 85		400 00	40 98	1,428 44		1,428 44	60
5 00	5 00			305 70		305 70	61
454 37	637 66	268 25	496 66	5,699 50		5,699 50	62
104 65	121 55	292 50	44 75	1,477 19		1,477 19	63
930 86	2,398 40	300 00		6,563 30		6,563 30	64
15 00		300 00	75 00	646 76		646 76	65
40 90	85 87	108 13	108 50	1,455 64		1,455 64	66
7 90	25 25	76 86	25 00	613 47		613 47	67
1,004 96	737 37	930 00	805 26	16,626 55		16,626 55	68
\$27,695 80	\$40,748 54	\$16,923 98	\$116,509 81	\$704,975 96	\$260,751 24	\$454,294 71	

STATISTICS OF REFORMATORIES.

The reformatories comprise the House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Washinton county.

Appropriations by State.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated \$42,500 to the House of Refuge for 1879, and \$42,500 for 1880. The Reform School had appropriated \$135,734 96 for 1879 and 1880.

Expenditures.

The disbursements for the year are reported to be as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.		Total.	
Salaries and supplies,	\$104,884	85	\$49,080	24	\$153,915	09
Temporary loans, maintenance,	19,000	00	.. . . .	..	19,000	00
Interest,	115	29	.. . . .	..	115	29
Improvements, interest, etc., . . . . .	.. . . .	..	102,010	42	102,010	42
Total expenditures,	\$124,000	14	\$151,040	66	\$275,040	80

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintaining inmates in the reformatories, based upon amount expended for salaries and supplies, is stated thus :

REFORMATORIES.	Salaries and supplies.		Annual cost per capita.		Labor per capita.		Net cost per capita.	
House of Refuge,	\$104,884	85	\$186	14	\$22	95	\$163	19
Reform School,	49,130	24	157	84	.. . . .	..	157	84
Total,	\$153,915	09	\$176	88	\$14	81	\$161	52

Liabilities.

The indebtedness of these institutions in the returns received is presented in the following statement.

INDEBTEDNESS.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.	
Loan on new building for girls,	\$20,000	00		
Interest on same, June 15 to October 1, 1879,	350	00		
Temporary loans for maintenance,	27,000	00		
Mortgage debt due July 1, 1880, . . . . .	.. . . .	..	\$80,000	00
Bonded debt, . . . . .	.. . . .	..	120,000	00
Accounts payable, . . . . .	.. . . .	..	4,110	03
Bills payable, (time warrants,) . . . . .	.. . . .	..	92,400	00
Total indebtedness,	\$47,350	00	\$276,510	03

The managers of the House of Refuge pay six per cent. per annum on their loan of \$20,000 for new building for white girls. The managers of the Reform School pay six per cent. per annum on \$60,000, and six per cent. (gold) per annum on \$45,000, and eight per cent. per annum on \$75,000.

Juvenile Delinquents.

The number of juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1879, was 869, being an increase of 5, or 0.58 per cent. on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number in each institution, with their sex, was as follows:

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	REFORMATORIES.						AGGREGATE.		
	HOUSE OF REFUGE.			REFORM SCHOOL.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1878, . .	435	132	567	252	45	297	687	177	864
{ 1879, . .	490	127	557	270	42	312	700	169	869
Decrease,	5	5	10	*18	3	*15	*13	8	*5
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	1.15	3.79	1.76	*7.14	6.66	*5.05	*1.89	4.52	*0.58

* Increase.

The decrease in the House of Refuge was 10, or 1.76 per cent.; on the contrary, in the Reform School there was an increase of 15, or 5.05 per cent. The boys in the Refuge decreased 5, or 1.15 per cent., and the girls 5, or 3.79 per cent. In the Reform School the boys increased 18, or 7.14 per cent., and the girls decreased 3, or 6.66 per cent.

If the white and colored delinquents are separately examined, the decrease will be found to exist among the white children.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	SEX AND COLOR OF DELINQUENTS.						AGGREGATE.		
	WHITE.			COLORED.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1878, . .	541	126	667	146	51	197	687	177	864
{ 1879, . .	523	111	634	177	58	235	700	169	869
Decrease,	18	15	33	*31	*7	*38	*13	8	*5
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	3.32	11.90	4.95	*21.23	*13.73	*19.29	*1.89	4.52	*0.58

* Increase.

We here learn that the white delinquents decreased 33, or 4.95 per cent., while the colored increased 38, or 19.29.

Average Number.

The average number resident in the reformatories, for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 874; an increase of 70, or 8.7 per cent., on the number of preceding year. Of the average number, 536 were white, 161 colored boys; 121 white, 56 colored girls.

REFORMATORIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Refuge,	293	90	383	135	46	181	428	136	564
Reform School,	243	31	274	28	10	38	269	41	310
Total,	536	121	657	161	56	217	697	177	874

The average number in the House of Refuge was 564, an increase of 30, or 5.6 per cent.; in Reform School, 310, or an increase of 40, or 14.8 per cent., on number of previous year.

Movement of Population.

Statement exhibiting number of juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories at beginning of year, number of each sex committed, re-committed, and discharged during the year; also, number remaining at end of year, September 30, 1879.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.		WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
October 1, 1878, {	In House of Refuge, .	313	91	123	40	567
	In Reform School, .	228	35	24	10	297
Total at beginning of year,		541	126	147	50	864
Committed during the year, {	To Refuge,	174	45	50	21	
	Recommitted,	40	11	5	3	
	Total,	214	56	55	24	349
	To Reform School, . .	106	20	15	5	
	Recommitted,	5	2		1	
Total,		111	22	15	6	154
Total admitted during year,		325	78	70	30	503
Population, or whole number,		866	204	217	80	1,367
Discharged, . . {	From Refuge,	241	68	34	14	
	From Reform School, .	102	25	6	8	
	Total discharged, . .	343	93	40	22	496
Number remaining September 30, 1879, .		523	111	177	58	869
Remaining, . . {	In Refuge,	286	77	144	50	
	In Reform School, . .	237	34	33	8	
	Total,	523	111	177	58	869

Of the 864 resident at beginning of year, 667, or 77.20 per cent., were white, and 197, or 22.80 per cent., colored children; to these were added 503, of which 408, or 80.12 per cent., were white; 100, or 19.88 per cent., colored. Of the number (503) admitted, 67, or 13.3 per cent., were re-admissions; or 14.4 per cent., of white, and 9.0 per cent., colored children admitted.

The population of the year was 1,367, of which number, 1,070, or 78.27 per cent., were white; 297, or 21.73 per cent., colored delinquents.

The number resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1879, was 869, viz: 634, or 72.96 per cent., white, and 235, or 27.04 per cent., colored.

Juvenile Delinquents Admitted.

The number of juvenile delinquents of each sex and color, admitted during the year to the respective reformatories, was as follows:

ADMISSIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Committed,	174	45	50	21	106	20	15	5	436
Returned by master, . . .	8	6	3	2	1	1	..	..	21
Returned voluntarily, . .	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	10
Returned, having escaped, .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arrested and returned, . .	26	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	31
Returned, left master, . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total admitted, . . .	214	56	55	24	111	22	15	6	503

Of the 503 admitted, 436, or 86.68 per cent., were committed for the first time; and 67, or 13.32 per cent., were re-admissions. If the institutions be considered separately, we find of the 349 admitted to the Refuge, 59, or 16.90 per cent., were re-admissions, the white in proportion to the colored, as 12 to 2. Of the 154 admitted to the Reform School, 8, or 5.20 per cent., were re-admissions, the white in proportion to the colored delinquents, as 7 to 1.

Re-admissions.

The period of absence, from the institutions, of the 67 children who were re-admitted, is presented thus :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Less than 3 months,	16	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	26
3 to 6 months,	7	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	12
6 to 12 months,	7	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	12
1 to 2 years,	8	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	13
2 to 3 years, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 to 4 years,	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Total re-admitted, . .	40	11	5	3	5	2	..	1	67

Nearly one half, or 26 of the re-admitted, were absent less than 3 months; 12, from 3 to 6 months; 12, from 6 to 12 months; 13, from 1 to 2 years; 1, from 2 to 3 years; and 3, from 3 to 4 years.

Ages.

The ages of the 436 children committed, are classified as follows :

AGES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 7 years, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
7 and under 9 years, . . .	5	.	.	.	9	.	2	.	16
9 and under 11 years, . . .	25	.	16	9	8	1	5	.	64
11 and under 13 years, . . .	44	8	11	4	16	3	5	1	92
13 and under 15 years, . . .	47	20	18	6	33	5	3	1	128
15 and under 20 years, . . .	53	17	9	2	40	11	.	3	135
20 years and upwards, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total committed, . . .	174	45	50	21	106	20	15	5	436
Average age,	13.2	14.8	12.0	12.0	13.3	14.6	11.0	14.2	13.1
Age of oldest,	17.8	18.0	17.0	15.0	19.0	18.0	14.0	16.0	16.8
Age of youngest,	7.0	11.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	11.0	8.7

Of the children committed there were 1 under 7 years of age; 16 between 7 and 9 years of age; 64 between 9 and 11 years; 92 between 11 and 13 years; 128 between 13 and 15 years; and 135 between 15 and 20 years of age.

The general average age was 18.1 years; average age of the oldest children received, 16.8 years; the youngest, 8.7 years.

Nativity.

The birth place of the juvenile delinquents committed, is presented in the next statement.

WHERE BORN.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Pennsylvania,	187	30	36	10	84	12	12	2	323
New York,	10	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	16
New Jersey,	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
Maryland,	3	3	4	2	..	..	1	1	14
Ohio, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
Rhode Island, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Connecticut,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delaware,	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	5
Virginia,	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	6
District of Columbia, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alabama, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Tennessee, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Illinois,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Americans,	161	40	49	17	91	12	15	3	388
Canada, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
England,	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Germany,	6	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	11
Scotland,	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Wales, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Italy,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ireland,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Indies, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown, . . . . .	..	2	..	4	7	6	..	2	21
Foreigners,	13	5	1	4	15	8	..	2	48

Of the 436 children committed, 388 were Americans, 27 of foreign birth, and 21 whose birth-place was unknown.

Parental Relations.

Statement exhibiting the parental relations of the children committed :

PARENTAL RELATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Parents living,	56	9	17	8	44	8	5	2	149
Parents dead,	28	8	13	4	11	4	3	..	71
Father living,	45	17	6	..	32	6	5	3	114
Mother living,	45	11	14	9	19	2	2	..	102
Total committed,	174	45	50	21	106	20	15	5	436

More than one third, 149, had both parents living; 71 had lost both parents; 114 had only father living; and 102 had mother only living.

Parentage.

The nationality of the fathers of the children committed is exhibited in the following statement :

NATIONALITY.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
American,	49	8	50	21	47	6	15	5	201
English,	12	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	20
German,	38	6	..	..	28	7	..	..	79
Irish,	68	21	..	..	28	4	..	..	121
Other foreigners,	6	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	10
Unknown,	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total,	174	45	50	21	106	20	15	5	436

Nearly one half, 201, were of American parentage; 121, Irish; 79, German; 20, English; 10, from other foreign countries; and 5, whose parentage was unknown.

Education.

The education of the delinquents when committed, is presented in the next statement, thus :

EDUCATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.		REFORM SCHOOL.		AGGREGATE.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Illiterate,	34	32	18	3	52	35	87
Spell only,	47	12	6	3	53	15	68
Read imperfectly,	47	8	35	7	82	15	97
Read well,	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Read and write imperfectly,	33	7	26	3	64	10	74
Read and write well,	6	..	4	..	10	..	10
Read, write, and cipher,	45	12	37	4	82	16	98
Total committed,	219	71	126	20	345	91	436

Of the 436 children committed, 87 were illiterate, 68 could spell only, 97 read poorly, 2 read well, 74 could read and write imperfectly, 10 could read and write well, and 98 could read, write, and cipher.

Of the 290 committed to the Refuge, 125, or 43.10 per cent., nearly one half, were illiterate.

Of the 146 committed to the Reform School, 30, or 20.55 per cent., were without education.

County Statement.

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents as committed to the House of Refuge from the several counties :

COUNTIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.										
	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.						
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and writes imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write, and cipher.
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.							
Adams,	2									2	2
Berks,	3				1				2		3
Blair,	4				1				2	1	4
Centre,	1						1				1
Chester,	1		1		1		1				2
Columbia,			1						1		1
Cumberland,			2		1					1	2
Dauphin,	2				1				1		2
Lackawanna,	1									1	1
Lancaster,	8		3		4	3	1		3		11
Lehigh,	2						1				2
Luzerne,	3					2			1		3
Lycorning,	1									1	1
Northampton,	3						1			2	3
Northumberland,	2					1				1	2
Philadelphia,	139		36		25	41	42	2	27	6	175
Schuylkill,			2							2	2
Wayne,	1									1	1
Wyoming,	1									1	1
Total of white,	174	13.2	45	14.8	34	47	47	2	38	6	219
Chester,	1	9.0			1						1
Dauphin,	2	15.0				1			1		2
Franklin,	2	15.0			2						2
Lancaster,			1	11.0	1						1
Montgomery,	1	17.0							1		1
Philadelphia,	44	11.0	20	12.0	28	11	8		5	12	64
Total of colored,	50	12.0	21	12.0	32	12	8		7	12	71
White and colored committed,	224	12.0	66	12.0	66	59	55	2	45	6	290

County Statement.

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents as committed to the Reform School from the several counties :

COUNTIES.	REFORM SCHOOL.											
	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.							Total committed.
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write, and cipher.	
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.								
Allegheny,	73	13.2	11	14.7	15	3	22	..	14	4	26	84
Armstrong,	3	15.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Beaver,	4	10.8	1	13.0	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	5
Butler,	2	12.5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Clarion,	1	16.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Crawford,	7	13.8	6	15.4	1	..	4	..	4	..	4	13
Erie,	3	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Fayette,	3	13.7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Jefferson,	1	12.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lawrence,	4	15.0	2	13.5	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	6
McKean,	1	14.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Venango,	2	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Washington,	2	12.0	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Total of white, . .	106	13.3	20	14.6	18	6	35	..	26	4	37	126
Allegheny,	11	11.6	5	14.2	2	2	5	..	3	..	4	16
Crawford,	2	9.0	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Washington,	2	10.0	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total of colored, .	15	11.0	5	14.2	3	3	7	..	3	..	4	20
White and colored com- mitted,	121	12.2	25	14.3	21	9	42	..	29	4	41	126

How Committed.

The 436 children were committed to the Reformatories by the following authorities :

COMMITTED.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
By courts,	71	10	11	1	20	..	..	..	113
By magistrates,	103	33	39	20	86	20	15	5	323
Total committed,	174	43	50	21	106	20	15	5	436

Of the children committed to the House of Refuge, 93, or 82.07 per cent., were by courts; 197, or 67.93 per cent., by magistrates. To Reform School, 20, or 13.70 per cent., by courts; and 126, or 86.30 per cent., by magistrates.

Offenses.

The offenses for which committed are as follows:

OFFENSES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Incorrigibility,	77	26	20	18	46	12	11	3	213
Larceny,	53	4	9	..	17	..	..	..	83
Vagrancy,	32	7	21	3	..	..	..	..	63
Felonious entry,	4	..	..	..	16	4	1	..	25
Assault and battery,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Burglary,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Committed for a home, . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Prostitution, . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Larceny and receiving stol- en goods, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Malicious mischief, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Forgery, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Vicious conduct, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	23	4	3	2	32
Total committed,	174	45	50	21	106	20	15	5	436

Of the 436 committed, it will be observed that nearly one half, or 213, were for incorrigibility; 84 for larceny; 63 for vagrancy; 32 for vicious conduct; 25 for felonious entry.

Juvenile Delinquent Population.

Statement exhibiting the population of each sex and color, in the respective reformatories:

REFORMATORIES.	POPULATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN REFORMATORIES.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
House of Refuge,	527	147	674	178	64	242	916
Reform School,	339	57	396	89	16	55	451
Total,	866	204	1,070	217	80	297	1,367

From the above it will be seen, that of the population 1,367, nearly two thirds, 916, were in the House of Refuge, and 451 in Reform School.

Health.

Statement exhibiting the character and number of diseases, &c., treated during the year :

DISEASES, &c.	HOUSE OF HOUSE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Fractures,	5								5
Ophthalmia,	24		3	1					28
Cutaneous affection,	24		4		12				40
Influenza,	30								30
Orchitis,	3								3
Erysipelas,	4								4
Cystitis,	2								2
Chills and fever,	19								19
Diseases of ear,	11								11
Typhoid fever,	5								5
Diseased brain,	2				2				4
Epilepsy,	3								3
Bronchitis and pneumonia,	6		1						7
Tonsillitis,	8		1	1					10
Hernia,	4								4
Phthisis pulmonalis,	6		2	1					9
Abscess,			3	1					4
Concussion,			1	1					2
Congestion of liver,			1	1					2
Diarrhoea,			2		8		2		12
Gastritis,			4						4
Hydrocele,			1						1
Fever, Intermittent,			4						4
Otorrhoea,			3						3
Pharyngitis,			4	1					5
Serofula,			6	5	4				15
Ulcers,			2	1					3
Wounds,			4	1					5
Heart disease,			1						1
Fever, typhoid,					22	6		1	29
Typhoid pneumonia,					5				5
Acute rheumatism,					4				4
Bright's disease,					1				1
Syphilitic cause,					1	3			4
Gonorrhoea,						5			5
Quinsy,					4	1			5
Total cases,	185		47	11	68	15	2	1	284

The following statement will exhibit the percentage of sickness in the population, and average number of each reformatory separately, thus:

REFORMATORIES.	Population.	Average number.	CASES OF SICKNESS.		
			Number.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on av'ge No.
House of Refuge, . . .	916	564	213	23.25	37.77
Reform School,	451	310	81	17.96	26.18
Total, &c.,	1,367	874	294	21.51	33.64

Necrology.

Of the 1,367 delinquents in the reformatories, 14, or 1.03 per cent., died. On average number, the ratio of mortality was 1.60 per cent.

The number of deaths, with their proportion to population, and average number in each institution is presented as follows:

REFORMATORIES.	Population.	Average number.	Number of deaths.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on av'ge No.
House of Refuge, . . .	916	564	10	1.09	1.77
Reform School,	451	310	4	.89	1.30
Total, &c.,	1,367	874	14	1.03	1.60

The 14 deceased were 6 white boys, 1 white girl, 2 colored boys, and 1 colored girl in the Refuge; and 1 white boy, 2 white girls, 1 colored boy in the Reform School.

Causes of Death.

The cause of fatal result, with the sex and color of deceased delinquents, is presented as follows:

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.			Time in institution.
		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COL.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
Typhoid fever, . . .	17	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2 years.
Phthisis pulmonalis,	13	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	4 y'rs, 5 mos.
Congestion of brain,	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 y'rs, 10 mos
Pyæmia,	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 months.
Heart disease, . . .	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 y'rs, 6 mos.
Suicide by hanging, .	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 months.
Scrofulous affection,	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 months.
	15	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	2 y'rs, 2 mos.

Trades or Occupations.

The employment of the juvenile delinquents during their residence in the reformatories was as follows:

INDUSTRIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Baking,	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	11
Blacksmithing, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	10
Broom and brush-making,	194	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	194
Caning chairs,	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Domestic work, . . . . .	.	37	15	28	49	13	6	5	153
Gardening and farming,	4	.	3	.	45	.	.	.	52
Knitting, (hosiery shop,)	187	70	26	.	38	.	6	.	327
Match-box making, . . . . .	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	23
Sewing, . . . . .	.	30	.	36	.	24	.	5	95
Shoe-making,	3	.	4	.	12	.	.	.	19
Tailoring,	16	10	.	.	21	.	.	.	47
Toy watch-making, . . . . .	.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	66
Stocking finishing, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8
Painting, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
Florist work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4
Messengers, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Miscellaneous, hospital, etc. . . . .	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	19
Improvement of grounds, etc., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	185	.	26	.	161
Laundry work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	6	26
Unemployed, attending school,	62	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	88
Total population,	527	147	178	64	339	57	39	16	1,367

Value of Labor.

The following statement will exhibit the receipts from labor of inmates in each separate reformatory:

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM LABOR OF INMATES				Total.
	House of Refuge.		Reform School.		
1874,	\$33,105	77	\$4,060	00	\$37,165 77
1875,	29,474	87	2,130	50	31,605 87
1876,	12,291	52	500	00	12,791 52
1877,	5,274	07	.	.	5,274 07
1878,	10,001	97	.	.	10,001 97
1879,	12,943	64	.	.	12,943 64
Total,	\$103,091	84	\$6,690	50	\$109,782 84

In the Reform School at Morganza no provision has as yet been made for special manufacturing; the only articles made during the year were the wearing apparel for inmates. The larger part of the boys were employed during the summer at farm work, and grading grounds around the several buildings.

Juvenile Delinquents Discharged.

Of the population in these reformatories, 1,367, there were, during the year, 498 discharged, as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Indentured,	37	22	12	9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80
Returned to court or mag- istrate,	8	1	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	11
Returned to friends,	176	40	13	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	232
On age, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3	1	. . .	. . .	3
By examining judges,	9	2	1	1	1	1	. . .	2	17
As unfit subjects, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	3	3	. . .	. . .	7
On parole, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	16	. . .	. . .	1	17
Definitely,	3	. . .	4	. . .	64	19	4	5	99
Died,	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	. . .	14
Escaped, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	13	. . .	1	. . .	14
Removed to hospital,	2	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4
Total discharged,	241	68	34	14	102	25	6	8	498

Indentured.

The following statement will exhibit the pursuits or occupations of the persons to whom the 80 children, i. e., 37 white, 12 colored boys ; 22 white, 9 colored girls, were indentured :

OCCUPATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Baker,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Blacksmith,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Book-keeper,	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Carpenter,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Carriage builders,	2	2	4	.	.	.	4
City homes,	.	2	2	.	.	.	2
Druggists,	1	1	2	.	.	.	2
Farmers,	21	14	35	6	.	6	41
Gas engineer,	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Grocers,	1	1	2	.	.	.	2
Housewifery,	.	.	.	.	9	9	9
Manufacturers,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2
Paper-hanger,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Pickler,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tailor,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tinsmith,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Shipping agent,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Waiters,	.	.	.	6	.	6	6
Weavers,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2
Total,	37	22	59	12	9	21	80

There were 357 discharged from the House of Refuge, of which number 80, or 22.41 per cent., were indentured. The per cent., or number of each sex discharged indentured, is shown as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.	
	Number discharged.	Per cent. of discharged indentured.
White boys,	241	15.85
White girls,	68	32.35
Total white,	309	25.90
Colored boys,	34	35.30
Colored girls,	14	64.29
Total colored,	48	48.75
Total white and colored,	357	22.41

School Statistics.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex and color in attendance at beginning of year, number added to the roll during the year, school population; also, number discharged from, and remaining in attendance, or on school roll, at the end of year :

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number on October 1, 1878,	313	91	123	40	228	35	24	10	864
Admitted during year, . .	214	56	55	24	111	22	15	6	503
School population,	527	147	178	64	339	57	39	16	1,367
Discharged from school, .	241	70	34	14	102	23	6	8	498
Number on school roll September 30, 1879, .	286	77	144	50	237	34	33	8	869

Education on Reception and Discharge.

The following statement will exhibit the education on reception and discharge of 359 children, who were discharged from the House of Refuge during the year :

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	TOTAL.			HOUSE OF REFUGE.								TOTAL.		
				EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.										
				Illiterate.		Read only.		Read and write.		Superior education.				
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Illiterate.	87	19	106	17	4	..	2	70	4	..	9	87	19	106
Read only.	87	14	101	..	..	12	..	75	10	..	4	87	14	101
Read and write. . .	135	8	143	..	..	..	..	135	2	..	6	135	8	143
Superior education.	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	7	9
Total discharged,	311	48	359	17	4	12	2	280	16	2	26	311	48	359

We here learn that of the 359 discharged from the House of Refuge, 106 were illiterate on reception, 21 on discharge ; 101 on admission read only, and on discharge 14 ; 143 when admitted could read and write, and on discharge 29 ; 9 had a superior education when admitted, and on discharge there were 23 who had an education superior to reading and writing.

The following statement will exhibit the education on reception and discharge of 139 children, who were discharged from the Reform School during the year :

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	TOTAL.			REFORM SCHOOL.								TOTAL.		
				EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.										
				Illiterate.		Read only.		Read and write.		Superior education.				
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Illiterate.	17	3	20	10	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	17	3	20
Read only.	30	5	44	..	..	12	3	27	2	..	..	30	5	44
Read and write. . .	57	5	62	..	..	..	..	52	5	5	..	57	5	62
Superior education.	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	13
Total discharged,	126	13	139	10	1	12	3	86	9	18	..	126	13	139

Of the 139 discharged from the Reform School, 20 were illiterate on reception, and 11 on discharge; 44 could read only on reception, and 15 on discharge; 62 could read and write when admitted, and 57 on discharge; 13, on reception, had a superior education, and 18 on discharge.

Counties.

The number of inmates in the reformatories at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, was 869, who were received from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.					COUNTIES.	REFORM SCHOOL.				
	WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.		WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Adams,	8				8	Allegheny,	141	19	19	8	187
Berks,	8	3			11	Armstrong,	12				12
Blair,	6				6	Beaver,	12	1			13
Bucks,	1		1		2	Bedford,		1	1		2
Chester,	1	1	3	1	6	Butler,	3	1			4
Columbia,			5		5	Cambria,	1				1
Cumberland,		2			2	Clarion,	4				4
Dauphin,	6		5		11	Crawford,	20	5	4		29
Franklin,			2		2	Elk,	1				1
Lackawanna,	1				1	Erie,	10	1			11
Lancaster,	12	4	4	2	22	Fayette,	6	1			7
Lehigh,	3				3	Greene,	1				1
Luzerne,	8	3			11	Jefferson,	1				1
Lycoming,	6	1	4	1	12	Lawrence,	7	4			11
Montgomery,	2		2		4	McKean,	2				2
Montour,	1				1	Mercer,	1	1			2
Northampton,	5				5	Venango,	3		1		4
Northumberland,	4	3			7	Washington,	10		8		18
Philadelphia,	213	54	115	45	427	Westmoreland,	2				2
Schoeykill,	2	4	1		7						
Susquehanna,	1				1						
Wayne,	1				1						
York,	2	2	2	1	7						
Total in Refuge,	286	77	144	50	557	Total Reform Sch.,	237	34	33	8	312
						Total Refuge,	286	77	144	50	557
							523	111	177	58	869

STATISTICS OF THE UNFORTUNATE AND INDIGENT CLASSES.

These comprise Hospitals for the Insane, Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Alms-houses, Out-door relief in alms-house districts, Township poor, etc. The information we have here tabulated in reference to these various classes, relates to their age, sex, color, etc., etc.

The aggregate number of the defective classes maintained in institutions, or aided by authorities, making reports to the Board of Public Charities, on †September 30, 1879, was 32,425, being a decrease of 5,366, or 14.20 per cent., on number at corresponding date of preceding year. This decrease is largely of the pauper or indigent class.

Summary of the Unfortunate and Indigent Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	Number on September 30, 1879. †	Increase over 1878.	Per cent. of increase.
<i>Insane and Idiotic :</i>			
In State Hospitals at Harrisburg, Danville, and Dixmont,	1,479	94	6.30
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	83	15	15.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	408	19	4.57
Philadelphia Hospital,	922	129	12.67
Training School for Feeble-Minded Children,	216	24	9.72
*Alms-houses,	1,786	281	15.64
‡Maintained by outdoor relief,	83	16	20.25
†Maintained by townships,	280	88	28.71
Total insane and idiotic,	5,380	437	8.32
<i>Deaf and Dumb :</i>			
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia,	219	14	51.85
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Pittsburgh,	83	35	100.00
*Alms-houses,	61	11	17.01
Maintained by townships,	22	9	36.12
Total of deaf and dumb,	497	67	21.23
<i>Blind :</i>			
Institution for Blind,	200	15	56.00
*Alms-houses,	178	16	53.28
Maintained by townships,	22	16	44.44
Total of blind,	400	45	11.15
<i>Paupers, etc. :</i>			
*In alms-houses,	7,385	\$375	54.88
Receiving outdoor relief,	15,325	\$5,774	127.28
Receiving township relief,	2,398	200	8.33
Total of paupers,	25,108	\$5,888	18.40
Aggregate,	32,425	\$5,366	14.20

* NOTE.—In the number remaining in alms-houses at the end of the year, there were 4 men returned as insane, deaf and dumb, and blind; therefore 4 should be deducted from the number (2,398) above, in order that the correct number remaining (2,394) may be obtained.

† Township poor is for number remaining March 31, 1879.

‡ Outdoor relief is during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

§ Decrease.

Insane and Idiotic.

There has been an increase in this class of 437, or 8.82 per cent., as compared with the number of previous year.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1878, there were	2,566	2,387	4,953
On September 30, 1879, there were	2,785	2,605	5,390
Increase,	219	218	437
Per cent. of increase,	8.63	9.13	8.82

Deaf and Dumb.

In this class there has been an increase of 87, or 21.22 per cent., as may be seen in the following statement :

DEAF AND DUMB.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1878, there were	236	174	410
On September 30, 1879, there were	290	217	497
Increase,	44	43	87
Per cent. of increase,	18.65	24.71	21.22

Blind.

There has been a decrease of 5, or 1.15 per cent., in this class of defectives, as is here exhibited :

BLIND.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1878, there were	271	164	435
On September 30, 1879, there were	262	168	430
Decrease,	9	*4	5
Per cent. of decrease,	3.32	*2.44	1.15

* Increase.

Paupers and Indigent.

The paupers and indigent classes (excluding the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb and blind, which have already been enumerated in their respective classes,) numbered on September 30, 1879, 26,108, being a decrease of 5,885, or 18.40 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The pauper class, viz : Inmates of alms-houses, have decreased \$75, or 4.96 per cent., as is exhibited in the following statement :

PAUPERS.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, 1878, there were,	3,968	2,333	6,301	1,459	7,760
September 30, 1879, there were,	3,614	2,379	5,993	1,392	7,385
Decrease,	354	*16	308	67	375
Per cent. of decrease,	8.92	*2.00	4.89	4.60	4.83

* Increase.

The decrease in adult paupers was 308, or 4.89 per cent. The children decreased 67, or 4.60 per cent.

Outdoor Relief in Alms-house Districts.

The number of persons receiving outdoor relief during quarter ending September 30, 1879, in districts connected with alms-houses, was 15,335, being a decrease of 5,776, on number at corresponding period of previous year.

The causes of destitution of this class of persons we have classified under the following general heads :

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1879.	Decrease on 1878.	Per cent. of decrease.
From old age,	3,821	376	10.17
Death, absence, or destitution of husband or father,	7,206	2,427	23.20
Temporary sickness or want of work,	4,678	2,893	38.20
Single women receiving relief,	180	80	38.10
Total,	15,385	5,776	27.86

It will be observed that there was a decrease during the past year in all the causes of destitution.

Of the number destitute on account of "old age, or permanent disability," the adults decreased 203, and the children dependent decreased 173, as exhibited by the following statement :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY OLD AGE, OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.	ADULTS.			Children dependent.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1878, there were	1,110	1,745	2,855	842	3,697
During the quarter ending September 30, 1879, there were .	1,056	1,596	2,652	669	3,321
Decrease,	54	149	203	173	376
Per cent. of decrease,	4.86	8.54	7.11	20.55	10.17

Of the number, 7,206, relieved on account of "death, absence, or desertion of husband, or father," the wives, &c., dependent in this class on male heads of families decreased 2,033; and the children decreased 394, as is thus shown:

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY DEATH, ABSENCE, OR DESERTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.	Wives, &c.	Children dependent.	Total.
During the quarter ending September 30, 1878, there were	4,594	5,039	9,633
During the quarter ending September 30, 1879, there were	2,561	4,645	7,206
Decrease,	2,033	394	2,427
Per cent. of decrease,	44.25	7.81	25.20

Of the 4,678 whose destitution was caused by temporary sickness, or want of work in male heads of families, also of single men, there were 1,378 men, with 1,071 wives and 2,229 children dependent upon them. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 756 men; a decrease of 794 on the number of wives, and a decrease of 1,343 on the children, as shown in the following statement:

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY TEM- PORARY SICKNESS, OR WANT OF WORK OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES, AND SINGLE MEN.	ADULTS.			Children dependent.	Aggregate.
	Men.	Wives.	Total.		
During the quarter ending Sep- tember 30, 1878, there were . .	2,134	1,865	3,999	3,572	7,571
During the quarter ending Sep- tember 30, 1879, there were . .	1,378	1,071	2,449	2,229	4,678
Decrease,	756	794	1,550	1,343	2,893
Per cent. of decrease,	35.38	42.57	38.78	37.60	38.20

An analysis of the cause of destitution in the 1,378 males relieved shows that 445 were destitute on account of their own sickness; 223, on account of sickness of a member of their family, or a funeral; and 710, from want of work.

The Single Women.

Receiving outdoor relief in districts connected with alms-houses numbered 130, being a decrease of 80, on number at corresponding date of previous year :

SINGLE WOMEN RELIEVED.	FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	
During the quarter ending September 30, 1878, there were,	200	10	210
During the quarter ending September 30, 1879, there were,	119	11	130
Decrease,	81	*1	80
Per cent. of decrease,	40.50	*10.00	38.10

* Increase.

The white females decreased 81, or 40.50 per cent., and the colored females increased 1, or 10.00 per cent.

Township Relief.

Another class of indigent persons are those relieved in counties, townships, and boroughs where no almshouses are established; this system of assistance being designated "township relief."

As compared with the previous year, this class has increased 266, or 8.52 per cent., thus :

TOWNSHIP RELIEF.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
March 31, 1878, there were, . . .	964	1,069	2,033	1,089	3,122
March 31, 1879, there were, . . .	1,003	1,087	2,090	1,298	3,388
Increase,	39	18	57	209	266
Per cent. of increase,	4.04	1.68	2.80	19.20	8.52

The adults increased 57, or 2.80 per cent.; children increased 209, or 19.20 per cent.

VAGRANTS.

The preceding summary of the "Unfortunate and Indigent Classes," does not include the vagrants assisted in alms-houses, or by out-door relief. This class of persons should not be enumerated with the deserving poor, those who, through age or misfortune, are unable to maintain themselves.

The number relieved in each quarter of the past year, as compiled from the returns made to the Board of Public Charities, was as follows:

VAGRANTS RELIEVED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING—	ALMS-HOUSES.		OUT-DOOR RELIEF.		Total.	Decrease on number of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
December 31, 1878,	25,048	1,123	1,934	146	28,251	6,134	17.84
March 31, 1879,	33,583	1,503	1,524	63	41,673	1,051	2.46
June 30, 1879,	13,202	705	733	71	14,711	3,803	20.56
September 30, 1879,	3,689	292	303	61	4,345	9,369	68.31
Total, &c.,	80,522	3,623	4,494	341	88,980	20,362	18.62

Of the total number 88,980, 85,016, or 95.55 per cent., were males, and 3,964, or 4.45 per cent., females. Of those relieved in alms-houses, 95.69 per cent. were males, and 4.31 per cent. females. Of those by out-door relief, 92.95 per cent. were males, and 7.05 per cent. females. The number of vagrants decreased 20,362, or 18.62 per cent., on number of preceding year.

The number of lodgings furnished to vagrants during the respective quarters, is shown in the following statement:

LODGINGS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms-houses.	Total.	Decrease on number of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
December 31, 1878,	23,471	3,268	26,739	5,919	18.12
March 31, 1879,	33,223	634	33,857	4,612	10.60
June 30, 1879,	13,234	762	13,996	3,819	21.43
September 30, 1879,	4,100	308	4,408	10,136	69.69
Total, &c.,	79,028	4,972	84,000	24,496	22.57

The number of lodgings furnished decreased 24,486, or 22.57 per cent., on number of previous year.

Of the 88,980 vagrants relieved, 84,000, or 94.40 per cent., were furnished one night's lodging. This is a decrease on number of previous year, when 99.21 per cent. of the number relieved obtained a night's lodging.

The number of meals supplied to vagrants or tramps during the several quarters of the year, was as follows :

MEALS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms- houses.	Total.	Decrease.	Per cent. of de- crease.
December 31, 1878,	61,229	5,280	66,509	11,680	14.94
March 31, 1879,	89,608	391	89,999	12,069	11.82
June 30, 1879,	34,028	706	34,734	11,609	25.05
September 30, 1879,	10,301	522	10,823	21,322	66.33
Total,	195,166	6,899	202,065	56,680	21.90

From the above, we learn that 202,065 meals were given to 88,980 vagrants or tramps—about two meals to each. The number of meals furnished decreased 56,680, or 21.90 per cent., on number of preceding year.

The foregoing statement of vagrants, does not include lodgers in station-houses of cities, of which we have no returns, or vagrants assisted under the township system of relief.

The number in receipt of relief at midnight on the last day in each quarter, was as follows :

	In alms- houses.	By out- door relief.	Total.
December 31, 1878,	323	49	372
March 31, 1879,	367	4	371
June 30, 1879,	70	0	70
September 30, 1879,	18	0	18

The whole number remaining on September 30, 1879, was 18, which is a decrease of 160, or 89.88 per cent., on number in receipt of relief at midnight September 30, 1878.

Recapitulation of the Defective Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	CLASSIFICATION.			
	Insane and idiotic.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Paupers and indigent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	426			
State Hospital, Dixmont,	609			
State Hospital, Danville,	444			
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	86			
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	406			
Philadelphia Hospital,	982			
Institutions for deaf and dumb,		404		
Institution for blind,			200	
Training School for feeble minded,	316			
Alms-houses,	1,766	61	178	7,395
Maintained by outdoor relief,	95			15,385
Maintained by township relief,	260	32	52	3,388
Total,	5,390	497	430	26,108

The annexed statistical data relates to each of the above classes of defective and indigent persons.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following statistics relate to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont; State Hospital, at Danville; Friends' Asylum, at Frankford; Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia; and the Philadelphia Hospital. The first three named receive annual appropriations from the Commonwealth, and are designated as State Hospitals; the next two are supported by receipts from patients, and interest on invested funds; and the last named is a department of Blockley alms-house, the expenses of which are defrayed by the city of Philadelphia.

State Appropriations.

*The State grant to the hospitals at Harrisburg, *Dixmont, and Danville, at its last session, aggregated \$61,450 for the year 1879, and for the following purposes:*

PURPOSES.	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	State Hospital, Danville.	Total.
Maintenance,	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$45,000
Repairs and improvements,	6,000		6,000
Furnishing new wards,		9,450	9,450
Insurance,		1,000	1,000
Total,	\$31,000	\$30,450	\$61,450

* The hospital at Dixmont did not get any appropriation.

In addition to the above, the Legislature appropriated, for the State Hospital at Warren, the sum of \$170,000, for the following purposes: To complete the building and prepare it for the reception of patients, \$125,000; furniture for the first year, \$30,000; support for the first year, \$15,000. The sum of \$53,000 was granted to the State Hospital at Norristown, for the following purposes: Furnishing, insuring, and equipping, \$33,000; maintenance for the year 1880, \$20,000.

Names of Superintendents of Hospitals for Insane.

HOSPITALS.	LOCATION.	SUPERINTENDENT.
State Lunatic Hospital,	Harrisburg,	John Curwen, M. D.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	Dixmont,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.
State Hospital,	Danville,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.
Friends' Asylum,	Frankford, Phila.,	John C. Hall, M. D.
Pennsylvania Hospital,	Philadelphia,	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.
Philadelphia Hospital,	Philadelphia,	D. D. Richardson, M. D.

Capacity of Hospitals.

Statement when opened, acres of land connected with each, present capacity :

HOSPITALS.	When opened	Acres of land.	PRESENT CAPACITY.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	1851	139	200	200	400
Western Penn'a Hosp., Dixmont, .	1856	373	200	200	400
State Hospital, Danville,	1872	260	350	350	700
Friends' Asylum, Phila.,	1817	83	45	45	90
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., .	1841	113	250	250	500
Philadelphia Hospital,	1803	none.	383	383	766
Total,		968	1,428	1,428	2,856

Value of Property, &c.

The real estate, including buildings, personal property, funds, and investments, are estimated to be worth, \$3,201,464 39, thus :

HOSPITALS.	Real estate, including buildings.		Personal property.		Funds and investments.	Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	\$357,700	00	\$25,500	00	Not any.	\$383,200	00
Western Hospital, Dixmont, .	931,959	37	In real est.		Not any.	931,959	37
State Hospital, Danville, . .	683,605	02	46,950	00	Not any.	730,555	02
Friends' Asylum, Phila., . .	210,000	00	10,000	00	\$25,750	245,750	00
Penn'a Hospital, Phila., . . .	800,000	00	60,000	00	50,000	910,000	00
Philadelphia Hospital,	Included in alms-house.		In. in a lms house.		Not any.		
Total,	2,983,264	39	142,450	00	\$75,750	3,201,464	39

The Philadelphia Hospital being a department of the alms-house, the estimated value of the land, buildings, etc., is not kept separate, but included with the latter institution.

Receipts.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the three State Hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1879, and from what sources.

	State Hospital, Harrisburg.				Western Hospital, Dixmont.				State Hospital, Danville.				Aggregate.			
Cash on hand October 1, 1878,																
Appropriation,	\$40,000	00		\$4,133	59									\$51,000	00	
Indigent patients,	37,208	51						\$15,966	67	\$11,000	00			172,239	15	
Private patients,	35,149	68								53,631	57			68,976	27	
Other sources,										7,788	23			1,150	10	
Farm produce,														1,962	94	
Receipts,				113,508	24											
Total,				\$117,641	83			\$123,409	15							

The aggregate receipts at Friends' Asylum for the past year were \$43,365 23. The receipts from patients at Pennsylvania Hospital were \$192,920. The receipts at the Philadelphia Hospital, which supports indigent patients only, was \$2,908 60.

Expenditures.

The disbursements of the three State Hospitals were as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	State Hospital, Harrisburg.		Western Hospital, Duxmont.		State Hospital, Danville.		Aggregate.	
Salaries, wages, labor, . .	\$26,214	51	\$30,938	22	\$22,187	60	\$79,340	33
Provisions and supplies, . .	30,850	39	42,818	55	20,330	55	93,999	49
Fuel and light,	6,324	44	9,019	97	8,626	47	23,970	88
Clothing, etc.,	4,519	47	5,440	24	4,246	14	14,205	85
Furniture, bedding, etc., .	5,404	06	6,654	98	3,333	61	15,412	65
Medicine,	953	15	1,952	34	1,327	02	4,232	51
Ordinary repairs,	1,267	96	3,405	63	908	00	5,581	59
Traveling expenses,	540	62	1,463	45	1,082	58	3,086	65
Other expenses,	5,597	89	6,097	09	12,490	36	24,185	34
Current expenditures, . . .	\$81,672	49	\$107,790	47	\$74,552	33	\$264,015	29
Land,	4,000	00	.....	..	.....	..	4,000	00
Buildings and improvements,	9,239	32	5,362	70	.....	..	14,602	02
Miscellaneous expenses, . .	.....	..	14,227	90	.....	..	14,227	90
Total expenditures,	\$94,911	81	\$127,381	07	\$74,552	33	\$296,845	21
Cash on hand September 30, 1879,	22,730	02	.....	..	482	35	23,212	37
	\$117,641	83	\$127,381	07	\$75,034	68	\$320,057	58

The expenditures at Friends' Asylum were \$41,600 72 for all purposes; at the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$188,852; at Philadelphia Hospital, \$114,302 50; only indigent patients are maintained in this institution.

Cost of Maintenance.

The annual and weekly cost of maintenance is presented in the next statement, thus :

HOSPITALS.	Expenditures on which cost of main- tenance is based.		Cost per annum.		Cost per week.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	\$81,672	49	\$192	85	\$3	71
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	107,790	47	177	00	3	40
State Hospital, Danville,	74,552	33	187	19	3	60
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	41,600	72	478	17	9	19
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	188,852	00	457	27	8	80
Philadelphia Hospital,	114,302	50	114	57	2	20
Total, etc.,	\$608,770	51	\$207	88	4	00

The average daily number in the Harrisburg Hospital was 423.5; in Dixmont, 609; in Danville, 398.2; in Friends' Asylum, 87; in Pennsylvania, 413; in Philadelphia Hospital, 997.8.

Attendants and Employees.

The number of attendants in the hospitals during the year was 309; a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 9.5. Number of employes, 258; proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 11.4. The proportion of attendants and employes together to patients was 1 to 5.2. Aggregate amount paid to attendants, \$65,222 49; to employes, \$55,695 69.

HOSPITALS.	ATTENDANTS.		EMPLOYEES.		PROPORTION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF—		
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	Attendants.	Employes.	Together.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	50	\$9,455 29	40	\$10,009 22	1 to 8.4	1 to 10.5	1 to 4.7
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	57	11,834 70	54	12,566 44	1 to 10.7	1 to 11.3	1 to 5.5
State Hospital, Danville,	40	7,155 97	37	9,466 03	1 to 10.0	1 to 10.8	1 to 5.2
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	21	4,105 00	25	4,850 00	1 to 5.0	1 to 4.0	1 to 2.0
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	72	19,241 00	94	15,044 00	1 to 6.0	1 to 4.4	1 to 2.5
Philadelphia Hospital,	69	13,430 53	8	3,720 00	1 to 14.5	1 to 124.6	1 to 13.0
Total,	309	\$65,222 49	258	\$55,695 69	1 to 9.5	1 to 11.4	1 to 5.2

HOSPITALS

Exhibiting the number resident at beginning of year ; number admitted, ing at close

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital October 1, 1878,	308	218	426	332	267	599
Admitted during the year,	74	73	147	130	120	250
First admission,	68	61	124	117	92	209
Second admission,	9	7	16	14	21	35
Third admission,	1	4	5	7	5	12
Fourth admission,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Fifth admission, and upwards,	1	1	2	1	1	2
Population or number treated,	282	291	573	471	387	858
Discharged—recovered,	15	14	29	32	37	69
Discharged—improved,	10	21	31	35	50	85
Discharged—stationary,	26	32	58	18	21	39
Discharged—died,	19	10	29	36	30	66
Discharged—not insane,	70	77	147	121	128	249
Total discharged,	5.3	4.8	5.1	7.0	9.6	8.0
Per cent. on number recovered,	7.0	3.4	5.1	7.6	5.2	6.5
Per cent. on average number recovered,	7.1	6.6	6.9	9.3	14.0	11.2
Per cent. on average number died,	9.0	4.7	6.9	10.5	7.6	9.2
Number remaining September 30, 1879,	212	214	426	350	259	609
Average number of the year,	211.2	212.3	423.5	344	265	609
Highest number at any time,	230	214	444	355	277	632
Lowest number at any time,	207	207	414	228	250	578

PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RE-ADMITTED.						
Less than one year,	3	5	8	6	10	16
One to two years,	3	3	6	5	5	10
Two to three years,	1	1	2	4	7	11
Three to four years,	1	1	2	4	3	7
Four years, and upwards,	4	4	8	3	3	6
Total re-admitted,	11	12	23	22	28	50

FOR INSANE.

*re-admitted, discharged, died, etc., during the year ; also, number remain-
of year.*

STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.			FRIENDS' ASYLUM.			PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.			RECAPITULATION.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
221	139	360	43	46	91	199	216	415	480	531	1,011	1,433	1,419	2,902
127	87	211	19	12	31	115	89	204	89	99	188	590	480	1,040
107	76	183	15	12	27	85	71	156	74	84	158	461	366	857
17	11	28	3	...	3	14	13	27	12	15	27	69	67	136
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	8	3	...	2	14	14	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	6	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	10	1	11
345	226	571	62	60	122	314	305	619	569	630	1,199	2,043	1,899	3,942
23	10	33	7	6	13	44	47	91	11	18	29	132	122	264
17	7	24	5	4	9	30	25	55	21	17	38	118	124	242
30	14	44	5	3	8	16	12	28	5	1	6	100	83	183
22	4	26	4	2	6	22	17	39	73	70	143	176	123	299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
92	35	127	21	15	36	112	101	213	110	107	217	326	463	889
6.7	4.4	5.8	11.3	10.0	10.7	14.0	15.4	15.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	6.4	7.0	6.7
6.4	1.8	4.5	6.5	3.3	5.0	7.0	5.6	6.3	12.6	11.1	12.0	8.6	6.5	7.4
9.8	6.1	8.3	16.3	13.6	15.0	21.7	22.3	22.0	2.4	3.4	3.0	8.8	9.3	9.0
9.4	2.4	6.5	9.3	4.5	7.0	10.9	8.0	9.5	15.5	13.3	14.3	11.7	8.6	10.2
253	191	444	41	45	86	202	204	406	459	523	982	1,517	1,436	2,953
235	163.2	398.2	43	44	87	202	211	413	470	527.8	997.8	1,505.2	1,423.3	2,928.5
254	192	446	45	46	91	214	219	433	481	539	1,020	1,569	1,487	3,056
215	140	355	40	41	81	191	202	393	457	521	978	1,438	1,361	2,799
8	3	11	3	...	3	17	3	19	...	...	...	26	20	56
1	3	4	...	...	...	4	3	7	5	5	10	13	19	37
3	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	11	11	22
2	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	3	4	2	6	13	8	21
3	3	6	...	1	1	6	10	16	4	6	10	20	27	47
17	11	28	3	1	4	30	18	48	15	15	30	98	85	183

PATIENTS ADMITTED.**Movement of Population.**

The number of patients in the hospitals at beginning of year, was 2,902, to which were added during the year, 1,040; an increase of 107 on admissions of previous year. Number discharged, 989—leaving 2,953 patients resident in the hospitals on September 30, 1879; an increase of 51 on number at corresponding date of previous year.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
In hospitals at beginning of year, October 1, 1878,	1,483		1,419		2,902	
Admitted during year:						
First admission,	461		396			
Second admission,	69		67			
Third admission,	14		14			
Fourth admission,	6		2			
Fifth, and upwards,	10		1			
Total admitted,	560		480		1,040	
Population, or number treated,	2,043		1,899		3,942	
Discharged—Recovered,	132		132			
Improved,	118		124			
Stationary,	100		83			
Died,	176		123			
Not insane,			1			
Total discharged,	526		463		989	
Remaining September 30, 1879,	1,517		1,436		2,953	

Compared with the admissions of the previous year, the males increased 58, females 49. The discharges were 136 less than the preceding year, viz: Males, 72; females, 64.

Average Number.

The average number of patients during the year was 2,928.5, being a decrease of 15.8 on the preceding year.

HOSPITALS.	AVERAGE NUMBER TREATED.				Decrease of patients over last year.	Ratio of decrease for each hospital.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportional per cent.		
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	211.2	212.3	423.5	14.46	9.8	2.26
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	344	265	609	20.80	*50.0	*9.00
State Hospital, Danville, . .	235	163.2	398.2	13.60	*57.7	*16.94
Friends' Asylum, Phila., . .	43	44	87	2.97	*1.0	*.12
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	202	211	413	14.10	*1.0	*.02
Philadelphia Hospital, . . .	470	527.8	997.8	34.07	115.7	10.39
Total,	1,505.2	1,423.3	2,928.5	100.00	15.8	.54

* Increase.

As the above institutions can comfortably accommodate 2,856 patients, it will be observed that the average number of patients treated during the year exceeded the capacity of the hospitals by 72.5.

HOSPITALS.	POPULATION, OR NUMBER TREATED.					
	Males.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Females.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Total.	Proportional per cent. of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	282	49.21	291	50.79	573	14.54
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	471	54.90	357	45.10	858	21.77
State Hospital, Danville,	345	60.42	226	39.58	571	14.48
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . .	62	50.89	60	49.11	122	3.09
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadel- phia,	314	50.73	305	49.27	619	15.70
Philadelphia Hospital,	569	47.46	630	52.54	1,199	30.42
Total treated,	2,043	51.83	1,899	48.17	3,942	100.00

The maximum and minimum number of patients during the past year in the respective hospitals, with the per cent. of patients in excess of hospital capacity, is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Capacity of hos- pitals.	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg	400	220	214	434	207	207	414
Western Hospital, Dix- mont,	400	355	277	632	328	250	578
State Hospital, Danville, Friends' Asylum, Phila- delphia,	700	254	192	446	215	140	355
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	90	45	46	91	40	41	81
Philadelphia Hospital, . .	500	214	219	433	191	202	393
Philadelphia Hospital, . .	766	481	539	1,020	457	521	978
Total,	2,856	1,569	1,487	3,056	1,438	1,361	2,799

We here learn that the maximum of the year was 3,056 patients, or 200 in excess of capacities. The minimum number of patients was 2,799, or 67 less than is there accommodation for.

Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients of each sex admitted during the year ending September 30, 1879, into the respective hospitals.

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	74	73	147	14.14
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	139	120	259	24.90
State Hospital, Danville,	124	87	211	20.29
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	19	12	31	2.98
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	115	89	204	19.61
Philadelphia Hospital,	89	99	188	18.08
Total admissions,	560	480	1,040	100.00

Re-admissions.

Of the 1,040 patients admitted into the respective hospitals, 183, or 17.60 per cent., were re-admissions, or relapsed cases.

RELAPSED CASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
Second admission, first relapse,	69	67	136	74.32
Third admission, second relapse,	14	14	28	15.30
Fourth admission, third relapse,	6	2	8	4.37
Fifth admission, and upwards, fourth relapse, &c.,	10	1	11	6.01
Number of relapsed cases,	99	84	183	100.00

The number of relapsed cases, with their percentage on number of patients admitted into the respective hospitals, is presented thus :

HOSPITALS.	Total admissions.	RELAPSED CASES.					Per cent. on admissions of relapsed cases in each hospital.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth, and upwards.	Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	147	16	5	1	1	23	15.64
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	259	35	12	2	1	50	19.30
State Hospital, Danville,	211	28	..	..	..	28	13.27
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	31	8	1	..	..	4	12.90
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	204	27	8	4	9	48	23.53
Philadelphia Hospital,	188	27	2	1	..	30	16.00
Total relapsed cases, &c.,	1,040	136	28	8	11	183	17.60

Period of Absence.

Statement exhibiting the period of absence in relapsed cases, between the discharge and return of the patient to the hospital :

HOSPITALS.	PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RELAPSED CASES.										TOTAL OF RELAPSED CASES.		
	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 years and upwards.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg	3	5	3	3	..	..	1	..	4	4	11	12	23
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	6	10	5	5	4	7	4	3	3	3	22	28	50
State Hospital, Danville,	8	3	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	17	11	28
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	4
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	17	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	6	10	30	18	48
Philadelphia Hospital,	..	..	5	5	2	2	4	2	4	6	15	15	30
Total relapsed cases, .	36	20	18	19	11	11	13	8	20	27	98	85	183

Of the 183 relapsed cases, 56 were absent less than one year; 37, from one to two years; 22, from two to three years; 21, from three to four years; and 47, for four years and upwards.

Residence.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the following statement will indicate their places of residence:

HOSPITALS.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE.			Total.
	Pennsylvania.	Other American States.	Foreigners.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	147	..	..	147
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	255	4	..	259
State Hospital, Danville,	211	..	..	211
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	25	6	..	31
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	172	27	5	204
Philadelphia Hospital,	188	..	..	188
Total admitted,	998	37	5	1,040

Nativity.

The birth places of the patients admitted were as follows :

NATIVITY.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixon.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania, . . .	119	165	114	20	111	63	330	262	592	58.85
Other Americans, . .	5	23	17	5	29	21	51	49	100	9.94
England,	3	5	6	1	13	6	14	20	34	3.38
Ireland,	14	31	25	2	29	57	82	76	158	15.70
Germany,	6	24	12	1	11	29	42	41	83	8.25
Other foreigners, . .	...	11	8	2	11	7	26	18	39	3.88
Not stated, . . . . .	...	...	29	...	...	5	15	19	34	
Total admitted, . .	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00
Americans,	124	188	131	25	140	84	381	311	692	68.79
Foreigners,	23	71	51	6	64	99	164	150	314	31.21
Unknown, . . . . .	...	...	29	...	...	5	15	19	34	
Total,	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00

Of the *known* nativity, two thirds, or 692, were American, and 314 foreign born.

Occupations.

The occupations of male patients received into the respective hospitals during the year, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Actor,			1				1
Agents,		2		1			4
Bakers,		1			2	3	6
Bankers,		2					2
Barber,	1						1
Blacksmiths,			2		2	3	7
Boatman,		1					1
Boat-builder,				1			1
Bricklayer,			1				1
Brushmaker,					1		1
Broker,					1		1
Builder,					1		1
Butcher,		1					1
Cabinet-maker,			1				1
Carpenters,	5	5	5		2	3	20
Cigar-makers,			1	1			2
Civil engineers,		2	1		1		3
Clergymen,		1			3		4
Clerks,	4	5	4	1	19		33
Coachmaker,	1						1
Confectioners,						2	2
Conveyancer,					1		1
Currier,					1		1
Drivers,		3				1	4
Drovers,		2			1		3
Engineer,		1	1				2
Engraver,			1				1
Farmers,	18	21	24	4	5	3	75
Fireman,		1					1
Gardeners,					3	2	5
Gas-fitter,					1		1
Glass-blowers,		2				1	3
Gilder,			1				1
Grocers,					2	1	3
Hair-spinner,			1				1
Hatters,			1			1	2
Harness-makers,	2		1				3
Hotel keepers,		2					2
Hostler,			1				1
Laborers,	18	37	23		8	35	121
Landlords,			2				2
Lawyers,	2				2		4
Locksmith,	1						1
Manufacturers,				1	3		4
Masons,		4					4
Machinists,	1	3	4		2	4	14
Merchants,	1	2	1	1	11		16
Millers,		1	2	3			6
Miners,		9	3				12
Moulders,		1	2	1			4

Occupations.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dikmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Newsboy,						1	1
No occupation,	8	7	9	1	23	7	55
Oil producer,		1					1
Paper-hangers,				1	1		2
Painters,	1	8	1		1	2	8
Pattern-makers,		1	1				2
Peddlers,		1			1		2
Physicians,	1	1		1			3
Planter,		1			1		1
Plasterers,			1			1	2
Plumbers,		1				1	2
Printers,	1			1			2
Puddlers,		7					7
Sailors,			8		8	1	7
Shoemakers,	8	2	1			7	13
Soldier,			1				1
Spar-maker,						1	1
Stone-cutters,	1		1		1		3
Students,	2		1		7		10
Superintendent,		1			1		2
Tailors,	1	1				1	3
Tinsmiths,			1			1	2
Teachers,	1		1		1		3
Telegraph operator,						1	1
Waiter,						1	1
Weavers,			4		3	4	11
Wheelwright,	1						1
Wood-carver,				1			1
Unknown,		4	16				20
Total males,	74	139	124	19	115	89	560

Occupations.

Of female patients admitted.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Domestics,	8	14	3	1	7	80	113
Dressmakers,			4	1			5
Factory girls,					2		2
Gold leaf cutter,				1		1	2
House-keepers,		5	3	3			11
Milliner,		1					1
No occupation,		15	2	2		18	37
Seamstresses,	1	1		2	2	4	10
Shoebinder,			1				1
Tailoresses,	1					1	2
Teachers,	2	1	4		2		9
Wool-workers,		2					2
Unknown,		5	15				20
Daughters of	2						2
Carpenters,					1		1
Clergymen,					1		1
Clerks,					1		1
Farmers,	6	8	5		2		21
Hotel-keeper,			1				1
Laborers,		3	1		2		6
Machinist,					1		1
Manufacturers,					3		3
Mechanics,		2	1				3
Merchants,					8		8
Painter,					1		1
Physician,			1				1
Printer,					1		1
Professional men,		1					1
Waterman,					1		1
Wives of					1		1
Blacksmiths,	1		2		1		4
Brickmakers,					2		2
Broommaker,	1						1
Butcher,	1						1
Carpenters,	1		2		3		6
Carriagemaker,	1						1
Captain,				1			1
Cooper,	1						1
Coachman,					1		1
Conveyancer,					1		1
Confectioner,	1						1
Conductor,					1		1
Contractor,					1		1
Clergymen,	1				2		3
Clerks,					3		3
Farmers,	4	11	4		4		23
File-cutter,			1				1
Gardener,	1						1
Jailor,	1						1
Lawyers,					3		3
Laborers,	5	28	14		5		52
Machinists,	1		1				2
Manufacturers,					1		1

Occupations—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Wives of							
Mechanics,		15					15
Merchants,	3			1	7		11
Miners,	1		3				4
Musician,					1		1
Painter,			1				1
Peddler,	1						1
Physician,					1		1
Plasterer,			1				1
Professional men,		3					3
Public officers,					2		2
Shoemakers,			1		1		2
Stone-mason,	1						1
Teacher,			1				1
Teamster,			1				1
Tobaccoonists,	1				1		2
Upholsterer,			1				1
Weavers,			1		1		2
Unknown,			4				4
Widows of							
Agent,			1				1
Blacksmith,			1				1
Bricklayer,					1		1
Carriage-maker,					1		1
Druggist,					1		1
Engravers,	1				1		2
Engineer,					1		1
Farmers,		2			3		5
Hatter,	1						1
Hotel-keeper,			1				1
Laborers,		2			2		4
Mechanic,		1					1
Merchant,					1		1
Miner,			1				1
No occupation,	23		4				27
Plasterer,					1		1
Shoemakers,	1				1		2
Total females,	73	120	87	12	89	99	480

How Committed.

The 1,040 patients received were committed to the respective hospitals by the following authorities :

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.						Total.
	FRIENDS.		OVERSEERS, ETC., OF POOR.		BY COURT.		
	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	78	53.03	24	16.33	45	30.61	147
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	69	26.64	115	44.40	75	28.96	259
State Hospital, Danville, . . .	45	21.33	46	21.80	120	56.87	211
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . .	31	100.00	..	..	..	..	31
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., . .	204	100.00	..	..	..	..	204
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	..	..	188	100.00	..	..	188
Total admitted,	427	41.06	373	35.86	240	23.08	1,040

Of the 1,040 patients received, 427, or 41.06 per cent., were committed by friends ; 373, or 35.86 per cent., by overseers, etc., of poor ; and 240, or 23.08 per cent., by courts.

How Supported.

The patients admitted into the respective hospitals were maintained by authorities, as follows :

HOSPITALS.	HOW SUPPORTED.						Total.
	BY FRIENDS.		BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		BY HOSPITAL.		
	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	80	54.42	67	45.58	..	..	147
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	69	26.64	190	73.36	..	..	259
State Hospital, Danville,	42	19.91	169	80.09	..	..	211
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	31	100.00	..	..	..	..	31
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., .	151	74.02	..	..	53	25.96	204
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	..	..	188	100.00	..	..	188
Total admitted,	373	35.87	614	59.04	53	5.09	1,040

Of the 1,040 patients admitted, 373, or 35.87 per cent., were supported by friends ; 614, or 59.04 per cent., by public authorities ; and 53, or 5.09 per cent., by hospital authorities.

In view of the legislative provision in the establishment of the State hospitals, (the first three named,) that indigent insane should, in the order of admission, have precedence of the rich, or paying patients, it is important to inquire as to the relative number of each class admitted into the respective hospitals. For this purpose, if we represent the number of patients admitted into each hospital by 100, we shall obtain the following results:

HOSPITALS.	PROPORTION OF PUBLIC TO PRIVATE PATIENTS RECEIVED IN EACH HOSPITAL DURING 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, AND 1879.									
	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	59.5	40.5	86	35	56	44	69	40	37	45
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	41	59	35	65	30	70	31	69	31	73
State Hospital, Danville,	38	62	34.5	65.5	33	67	27	73	29	80
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	80	20	82	18	85	15	80.5	19.5	75	25
Philadelphia Hospital,	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0

Civil Condition.

The conjugal relations of the patients admitted during the year, with the number of each sex, is as follows:

HOSPITALS.	CIVIL CONDITION.								AGGREGATE.		
	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		UNKNOWN.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	41	23	29	37	4	7	0	0	74	73	147
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	68	32	71	71	2	10	0	0	139	123	262
State Hospital, Danville,	49	25	53	37	7	16	15	9	124	87	211
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	4	6	15	6	0	1	0	0	19	12	31
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	59	29	51	45	5	15	0	0	115	89	204
Philadelphia Hospital,	41	47	35	30	12	20	0	2	89	99	188
Total admitted,	290	174	254	226	31	69	15	11	690	490	1,080

Influence of Age.

The ages of patients when admitted into the respective hospitals, are presented in the following statement :

AGES ON ADMISSION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years, . . .	7	15	13	4	9	17	38	27	65	6.49
20 to 30 years, . . .	51	59	47	7	53	41	138	120	258	25.77
30 to 40 years, . . .	21	76	45	11	60	47	149	111	260	25.97
40 to 50 years, . . .	39	65	27	5	44	39	109	110	219	21.88
50 to 60 years, . . .	22	23	27	4	26	17	66	58	124	12.39
60 to 70 years, . . .	4	14	9	..	9	14	27	23	50	5.00
70 years and up, . .	8	2	4	..	3	13	11	14	25	2.50
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	39	..	..	..	22	17	39	..
Total admitted, . .	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00

The largest number admitted were between 30 and 40 years of age; next, between 20 and 30; 40 to 50; 50 to 60; in the order as above.

The ages of patients at time of attack is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

AGES ON ATTACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital, . . . . .	..	7	4	1	..	5	11	6	17	1.88
Under 20 years, . . .	16	27	19	1	21	10	54	40	94	10.40
20 to 30 years, . . .	50	65	45	6	83	30	145	134	279	30.86
30 to 40 years, . . .	21	74	43	6	47	22	117	96	213	23.56
40 to 50 years, . . .	38	49	21	11	32	17	91	77	168	18.59
50 to 60 years, . . .	16	24	24	8	13	8	50	38	88	9.73
60 to 70 years, . . .	4	12	5	2	5	7	16	19	35	3.87
70 years and up, . .	2	1	2	..	3	2	7	3	10	1.11
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	48	1	..	87	69	67	136	..
Total admitted, . .	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00

From the above we learn that the largest number were attacked between 20 and 30 years; next number, between 30 and 40; and 40 to 50, in the order above.

Form of Mental Disease.

The form of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, is presented thus :

FORM OF DISEASE.	ADMISSIONS TO EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania, acute,	34	90	109	15	61	44	190	163	353	33.94
" chronic,	23	68	20	..	23	15	83	66	149	14.33
" epileptic,	5	9	9	..	2	16	30	11	41	3.94
Monomania,	2	..	5	2	19	21	7	7	28	2.69
Melancholia,	64	75	44	11	63	11	124	144	268	25.77
Dementia,	15	2	13	8	25	70	57	71	128	12.31
" senile,	1	..	3	..	1	12	10	7	17	1.63
Paresis,	2	8	6	..	9	7	81	1	32	3.08
Imbecility and idiocy, .	1	7	2	..	1	13	14	10	24	2.31
Total admitted,	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00

Mania, in some of its forms, presented itself in 543 cases, or more than one half of the patients received; monomania existed in 28 cases; melancholia, in 268; dementia, in 128; paresis existed in 32; imbecility and idiocy, in 24 cases.

Complications.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients admitted who had complications in connection with their peculiar form of mental malady :

COMPLICATIONS EXISTING IN PATIENTS ADMITTED.	NUMBER WITH COMPLICATIONS.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Disease of brain,	12	..	..	2	..	..	11	3	14	9.39
Epilepsy,	5	9	10	1	..	16	31	10	41	27.51
Homicidal,	1	9	2	..	..	17	22	7	29	19.47
Paralysis,	2	6	2	..	..	12	12	..	12	8.06
Suicidal,	14	11	4	..	..	17	23	23	46	30.84
Congenital, . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	4.70
Total with complications,	34	44	18	3	..	50	103	46	149	100.00

Of the 1,040 patients admitted, 149 had complications, the males to a much greater extent than the females. Of the 149 complications, 14 had disease of brain; 41 had epilepsy; 29 homicidal tendencies; 12 had paralysis; 46 suicidal tendencies; and 7 were congenital.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of insanity, classified as "Moral or Mental" and "Physical Causes," are presented in the following statement:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amenorrhoea,		4	4	Anxiety,	6	10	16
Apoplexy,	1	1	2	Bereavement,	2		2
Brain, disease of,	8		3	Domestic trouble,	10	19	29
Burn,	1		1	Disappointment,	2	7	9
Change of life,		14	14	Dread of poverty,	1		1
Child-birth,		5	5	Excesses,	20	2	22
Congenital,	2		2	Excitement,	5		5
Convulsions,	1		1	Fear,		6	6
Dissipation,	7		7	Fright,	3	2	5
Epilepsy,	24	7	31	Grief,	6	15	21
Excesses,	4		4	Homesickness,		1	1
Exposure,	1		1	Jealousy,	1	1	2
Fall,	1		1	Loss of money,	4	1	5
Fever, typhoid,		3	3	Loss of friends,	1	3	4
Heart disease,		1	1	Loss of property,	4	1	5
Hereditary,	16	9	25	Love,		2	2
Idiocy,	3		3	Nostalgia,		1	1
Ill health,	35	62	97	Pecuniary difficulties,	7	2	9
Injury to head,	10	4	14	Religious excitement,	6	6	12
Intemperance,	59	4	63	Spiritualism,	1	1	2
Lactation,		1	1	Trouble,	23	30	53
Onanism,	7		7	Want of employment,	4		4
Opium eating,	2	1	3				
Over-work,	27	6	33	Total moral causes,	106	110	216
Over-study,	2	1	3	Total physical causes,	224	157	381
Pregnancy,		1	1				
Puerperal,		31	31	Total assigned causes,	330	267	597
Scarlatina,	2	2	4	Unassigned,	230	213	443
Sunstroke,	10		10				
Syphilis,	6		6	Number admitted,	560	480	1,040
Total physical causes,	224	157	381				

The assigned causes of the patients received in the respective hospitals, classified as physical or moral, is presented in the following statement :

HOSPITALS.	CAUSES OF INSANITY.				TOTAL OF AS- SIGNED CAUSES.			Unknown.
	PHYSICAL.		MORAL.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	56	64.36	31	35.64	39	48	87	60
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	133	59.38	91	40.62	125	99	224	35
State Hospital, Danville, . .	52	66.67	26	33.33	45	33	78	133
Friends' Asylum, Phila., . .	16	57.15	12	42.85	17	11	28	3
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	86	67.72	41	32.28	76	51	127	77
Philadelphia Hospital,	31	58.50	22	41.50	28	25	53	135
Total,	374	62.65	223	37.35	330	267	597	443

Monthly Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex admitted according to the months of the year :

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October,	11	19	15	1	13	17	41	35	76	7.31
November,	10	20	15	2	9	14	35	33	68	6.54
December,	8	19	15	2	21	13	36	42	78	7.50
January,	13	22	20	2	11	6	41	33	74	7.11
February,	9	19	17	1	17	13	39	37	76	7.31
March,	13	36	16	4	20	20	60	49	109	10.48
April,	13	19	16	2	22	11	46	37	83	7.98
May,	15	21	16	4	16	24	57	39	96	9.23
June,	15	16	30	3	14	19	50	47	97	9.33
July,	13	18	19	4	21	22	51	46	97	9.33
August,	15	28	12	5	24	14	53	45	98	9.42
September,	12	22	20	3	16	15	51	37	88	8.46
Total admitted, . .	147	259	211	31	204	183	560	480	1,040	100.00

The maximum admissions, 292, occurred in summer ; the minimum, 228, in winter. In the spring there were 288 admissions, and in the autumn, 232.

Number of Attack.

The number of attack in the patients received, is stated thus :

ATTACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
First,	117	179	137	27	145	175	420	360	780	78.39
Second,	18	47	25	3	29	9	73	58	131	13.17
Third,	10	17	7	1	14	1	25	25	50	5.03
Fourth,	2	5	1	...	7	3	8	10	18	1.81
Fifth, . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	.30
Sixth, . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	.40
Seventh, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	4	.40
Eighth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	.30
Tenth, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	.20
Unknown, . . . . .	...	4	41	...	...	...	26	19	45	
Total admitted, . .	147	259	211	31	204	188	560	480	1,040	100.00

Of the *known* attacks, 780 had not previously suffered from the disease ; 131 were admitted on second attack ; 50 on third attack ; 18 on fourth attack, and 16 on fifth attack, and upwards.

Duration of Disease Before Admission.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the duration of their disease prior to their reception is presented, as follows:

DURATION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital, . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	4	6	2	8	
Under 3 months,	30	79	37	10	85	32	141	132	273	
3 to 6 months,	28	40	19	5	27	7	70	56	126	
6 to 12 months,	30	39	27	2	20	10	66	62	128	
1 to 2 years,	12	31	22	5	34	13	68	49	117	
2 to 3 years,	14	17	10	2	12	9	38	26	64	
3 to 4 years,	8	9	11	..	5	4	19	18	37	
4 to 5 years,	2	6	9	2	3	4	14	12	26	
5 to 10 years,	12	20	16	3	13	9	40	33	73	
10 to 15 years,	4	4	3	2	2	..	9	6	15	
15 to 20 years,	2	3	2	..	1	4	7	5	12	
20 to 30 years,	2	4	2	..	2	3	6	7	13	
30 years and upwards, .	3	7	1	..	..	1	3	9	12	
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	48	..	..	88	73	63	*136	
Total admitted, . . .	147	259	211	31	204	183	560	480	1,040	

Patients Discharged.

Of the population, 3,942, or number of patients under treatment during the year, viz: 2,043 males, 1,899 females, there were 989 or 25.10 per cent. discharged.

Their condition, on discharge, is exhibited as follows:

HOSPITALS.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.										AGGREGATE.		
	Re-stored.		Im-proved.		Unim-proved.		Died.		Not in-sane.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	15	14	10	21	26	32	19	10	..	..	70	77	147
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	32	37	35	50	18	21	36	20	..	..	121	128	249
State Hospital, Danville, .	23	10	17	7	30	14	22	4	..	..	92	35	127
Friends' Asylum, Philad'a,	7	6	5	4	5	3	4	2	..	..	21	15	36
Penn'a Hospital, Philad'a,	44	47	30	25	16	12	22	17	..	..	112	101	213
Philadelphia Hospital, . .	11	18	21	17	5	1	73	70	..	1	110	107	217
Total discharged,	132	132	118	124	100	83	176	123	..	1	526	463	989

Of the 989 patients discharged, 264 were restored; 242 were improved; 183 unimproved; 299 died; and 1 was found not insane.

MONTHS.	DISCHARGED FROM EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October,	13	22	14	3	21	24	57	40	97	9.81
November,	15	20	9	5	15	16	37	43	80	8.09
December,	13	16	11	2	21	8	31	40	71	7.18
January,	4	15	10	5	15	13	32	30	62	6.27
February,	8	19	6	..	20	17	41	29	70	7.08
March,	11	28	16	2	14	26	62	35	97	9.81
April,	14	28	7	3	16	5	32	41	73	7.38
May,	9	26	9	..	16	18	42	36	78	7.88
June,	17	19	10	2	21	28	43	54	97	9.81
July,	23	19	6	5	24	21	58	40	98	9.91
August,	11	19	19	8	15	21	51	42	93	9.40
September,	9	18	10	1	15	20	40	33	73	7.38
Total discharged, .	147	249	127	36	213	217	526	463	989	100.00

The greatest number of discharges, 288, occurred during summer; the next highest, 250, during autumn; 248 in spring; and 203 during the winter.

Recoveries during the Year.

Of the 989 patients discharged during the year, 164 were reported as discharged recovered, as exhibited by the following statement :

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number restored.	PER CENT. RESTORED IN EACH HOSPITAL ON	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	573	423.5	29	5.06	6.85
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	858	609	69	8.04	11.33
State Hospital, Danville,	571	398.2	33	5.78	8.29
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	122	87	13	10.65	15.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	619	413	91	14.70	22.03
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,199	997.8	29	2.42	3.00
Total treated and restored,	3,942	2,928.5	264	6.70	9.01

The largest number restored, in proportion to either the whole or average number of patients treated, was in Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadel-

phia; next in Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, Western Hospital, State Hospital, Danville, State Hospital, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia Hospital, in the order named.

Age of the Restored.

The restored are classified, according to age when attacked, as follows:

AGE ON ATTACK.	NUMBER RESTORED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years, . . .	3	7	6	1	9	2	20	8	28	10.86
20 to 30 years, . . .	14	30	16	2	25	7	44	50	94	36.43
30 to 40 years, . . .	4	16	4	3	22	11	25	35	60	23.26
40 to 50 years, . . .	3	14	3	4	23	5	23	32	55	21.32
50 to 60 years, . . .	2	2	1	2	10	..	12	5	17	6.59
60 to 70 years, . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	.77
70 years and up, . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	.77
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	8	5	1	6	
Total restored, . .	29	69	33	13	91	29	132	132	264	100.00

Duration before Treatment.

Of the restored patients, the duration of their disease before treatment or admission into hospitals, is thus stated:

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, . .	18	34	11	7	66	13	77	72	149	59.36
3 to 6 months, . . .	6	16	4	3	12	3	18	26	44	17.53
6 to 12 months, . .	3	8	6	..	6	3	12	14	26	10.36
1 to 2 years, . . . .	..	3	3	2	2	3	6	7	13	5.18
2 to 3 years,	1	2	..	..	4	1	5	3	8	3.18
3 to 5 years, . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	5	6	2.39
5 to 10 years,	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	2.00
10 to 20 years, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	9	1	..	3	11	2	13	
Total restored, . .	29	69	33	13	91	29	132	132	264	100.00

Of the patients whose duration of disease was known, over one half, or 149 had the disease less than three months; 44 had the disease from three to six months; in 26 cases it had existed from six to twelve months; 13, from one to two years; 8, from two to three years; and in 11 cases the disease had existed for three years and upwards.

Period of Treatment.

The patients restored had been under treatment for the following periods:

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .	..	..	1	..	3	1	5	..	5	1.90
1 to 2 months, . . .	2	1	..	3	12	1	11	8	19	7.20
2 to 3 months, . . .	6	7	5	4	17	2	20	21	41	15.53
3 to 4 months, . . .	4	12	4	..	17	..	19	18	37	14.00
4 to 5 months, . . .	3	10	4	1	11	1	12	18	30	11.36
5 to 6 months, . . .	3	4	4	1	6	..	11	7	18	6.81
6 to 9 months, . . .	4	13	5	1	11	1	17	18	35	13.26
9 to 12 months, . . .	2	12	3	1	6	4	14	14	28	10.60
12 to 15 months, . . .	..	5	3	..	4	4	7	9	16	6.06
15 to 18 months, . . .	..	1	1	..	1	3	3	3	6	2.27
18 to 24 months, . . .	..	..	..	2	2	5	2	7	9	3.41
2 years and up, . . .	5	4	3	..	1	7	11	9	20	7.60
Total restored, . .	29	69	33	13	91	29	132	132	264	100.00

From the above we learn that 65 were restored in the first three months of hospital treatment; 85 were restored in three to six months' treatment; 35 were six to nine months' under treatment; 28 were under treatment from nine to twelve months; 31 were treated from one to two years; and 20 were under treatment for two years and upwards.

Whole Duration of Disease.

The whole duration of disease from beginning of attack of those restored, is presented thus :

WHOLE DURATION.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Har- risburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Dan- ville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hos- pital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent
Under 3 months, . .	1	1	1	3	14	..	11	9	20	7.87
3 to 6 months, . . .	8	16	6	4	27	2	31	32	63	24.80
6 to 9 months, . . .	6	16	5	2	20	2	26	25	51	20.08
9 to 12 months, . . .	2	10	2	1	8	10	10	23	33	13.00
1 to 2 years,	5	19	8	..	15	4	24	27	51	20.08
2 to 3 years,	2	4	..	2	5	7	11	9	20	7.87
3 to 6 years,	4	2	2	..	2	1	5	6	11	4.33
6 years, and up, . .	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	..	5	1.97
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	9	1	..	..	9	1	10	..
Total restored, . .	29	69	33	13	91	29	132	132	264	100.00

Of the 254 restored, whose whole duration of disease was known, in 20 it had existed for less than three months; in 63 the disease had existed from three to six months; in 51 cases, from six to nine months; in 33 it had existed from nine to twelve months; in 51 cases, from one to two years; in 20 cases, from two to three years; in 11, from three to six years; and in 5 cases the disease had existed six years, and upwards.

Form of Disease.

The form of insanity manifested on admissions by the patients restored, was as follows:

FORM OF DISEASE.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania,					56		25	31	56	21.21
Mania, acute,	9	51	23	5		12	54	45	99	37.50
Mania, chronic, . . .	4	8				1	6	7	13	4.92
Mania, puerperal, . .	4					3		7	7	2.65
Melancholia,	12	10	11	7	23	1	30	34	64	24.24
Monomania,					8		7	1	8	3.03
Dementia,				1	4	12	10	7	17	6.46
Total restored, . .	29	69	33	13	91	29	132	132	264	100.00

Two-thirds, 175, of the patients restored had mania in some of its forms; 64 had melancholia; 8 had monomania; 17 had dementia.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of mental derangement in the patients restored, were assigned by friends, as follows:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Child-birth,		5	5	Anxiety,	5	5	10
Dissipation,	1		1	Disappointment,		3	3
Disordered menstruation,		1	1	Domestic trouble,	1	8	9
Exposure,	1		1	Excesses,	5	1	6
Fall,	1		1	Excitement,	1	2	3
Hereditary,	3	5	8	Fright,	2	2	4
Ill-health,	12	23	35	Grief,	2	4	6
Injury to head,	8	1	9	Loss of friends,		1	1
Intemperance,	21	2	23	Loss of property,	2		2
Over-work,	6	3	9	Pecuniary troubles,	3		3
Parturition,		1	1	Religious excitement,	3	3	6
Pregnancy,		2	2	Troubles,	6	1	7
Puerperal,		13	13	Want of employment,	1		1
Sunstroke,	5		5	Total moral causes,	31	30	61
Syphilis,		1	1	Total physical causes,	59	65	124
Uterine,		8	8	Total assigned causes,	90	95	185
Venery,	1		1	Unassigned,	42	37	79
Total physical causes,	59	65	124	Number restored,	132	132	264

Mortality in Hospitals for Insane.

Of the population, 3,942, there were 299, or 7.6 per cent., died, viz: 176 males, 123 females.

The rate of mortality in the population, also of average number of patients in the respective hospitals, is shown as follows:

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number of deaths.	PER CENT. DIED IN EACH HOSPITAL ON—	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	573	423.5	29	5.1	6.8
Western Hospital, Dixon,	858	609	56	6.5	9.2
State Hospital, Danville,	571	398.2	26	4.6	6.6
Friends Asylum, Philadelphia,	122	87	6	5.0	7.0
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	619	413	39	6.3	9.4
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,199	997.8	143	12.0	14.3
Total treated and died,	3,942	2,928.5	299	7.6	10.2

As stated above, the ratio of mortality upon the population, or the total number treated, was 7.6 per cent.; on the average number of patients, the rate of mortality was 10.2 per cent.

The period of residence in the hospitals of the deceased patients is thus exhibited :

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .	1	8	4	1	8	12	17	17	34	11.37
1 to 2 months, . . .	1	3	3	1	1	3	8	3	11	3.68
2 to 4 months, . . .	5	3	5	1	4	7	15	10	25	8.36
4 to 6 months, . . .	2	8	1	1	7	5	18	5	23	7.69
6 to 12 months, . . .	1	5	5	1	9	9	12	3	15	5.01
1 to 2 years,	3	18	3	1	8	15	29	19	48	16.05
2 to 4 years,	7	4	2	2	40	31	81	22	53	17.72
4 to 6 years,	2	8	1	1	4	18	20	12	32	10.70
6 to 8 years,	2	5	1	1	1	12	11	10	21	7.02
8 to 10 years,	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	8	2.68
10 to 20 years, . . .	2	1	1	1	4	18	10	14	24	8.02
20 years and up, . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1.70
Total died, . . .	29	56	26	6	39	143	176	123	299	100.00

Here we learn of the 299 deaths, 34 occurred during the first month of admission ; 11 had resided in the hospitals from one to two months ; 25 from two to four months ; 23 from four to six months ; 15 from six to twelve months ; 48 from one to two years ; 53 from two to four years ; 32 from four to six years ; 21 from six to eight years ; 8 from eight to ten years ; 24 from ten to twenty years ; and 5 for twenty years and over.

The ages of the deceased patients is thus exhibited :

AGE AT DECEASE.	NUMBER OF DECEASED PATIENTS.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years. . . .	1		1			10	9	3	12	4.01
20 to 30 years. . . .	7	8	4		5	24	23	20	43	16.06
30 to 40 years. . . .	5	18	4	4	9	41	50	31	81	27.09
40 to 50 years. . . .	6	11	4		5	39	38	27	65	21.74
50 to 60 years. . . .	3	14	4	2	12	21	31	25	56	18.73
60 to 70 years. . . .	4		4		2		6	4	10	3.34
70 years and up. . .	3	5	5		6	8	14	13	27	9.03
Total deceased, . .	29	56	26	6	39	143	176	123	299	100.00

Of the deceased patients, the smallest number died between sixty and seventy years of age ; the largest number between thirty and forty years of age.

Form of insanity.

The forms of insanity, as manifested on admittance of the patients, since deceased.

FORMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania.					16		11	5	16	5.35
Mania, acute. . . .	4	4	7	2		5	13	9	22	7.36
Mania, chronic. . .	8	27	3	1		20	30	29	59	19.73
Mania, epileptic. .	3	5	1			11	13	7	20	6.70
Dementia.	4	2	4		19	65	48	46	94	31.44
Dementia, senile. .						15	8	12	15	5.01
Melancholia. . . .	9	14	7	2	4	5	32	9	41	13.71
Mania, puerperal. .						2			2	.67
Paresis.	1	4	3	1		20	25	4	29	9.70
Imbecility.			1				1		1	.33
Total deceased, . .	29	56	26	6	39	143	176	123	299	100.00

Mania was manifested in the several forms specified in 119 cases of the deceased patients, on admission; dementia and dementia senile in 109; melancholia has developed in 41; paresis in 29; and imbecility in 1 case.

Duration of Insanity.

The duration of insanity in the deceased patients is exhibited in the next statement, thus:

DURATION.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, . .	2	3	3	1	7	1	10	7	17	9.29
3 to 6 months, . .	3	3			2	1	5	4	9	4.92
6 to 12 months, . .	1	5	4	2	5		11	6	17	9.29
1 to 2 years, . . .	1	7	3	1	7	3	15	7	22	12.02
2 to 3 years, . . .	6	8	2		4	5	15	10	25	13.68
3 to 4 years, . . .	3	3	3		1	7	10	7	17	9.29
4 to 5 years, . . .	1	2	1		2	3	3	6	9	4.92
5 to 10 years, . . .	7	14	2	2	3	5	19	14	33	18.03
10 to 20 years, . .	3	10	1		3	5	11	11	22	12.02
20 years, and over, .	2	1	2		5	2	7	5	12	6.56
Unknown,			5			111	70	46	116	
Total deceased, . .	29	56	26	6	39	143	176	123	299	100.00

Of the 183 whose duration of insanity was known, 53 had the disease less than one year; 73 from one to five years; 33 from five to ten years; 22 from ten to twenty years; and 12 for twenty years and over.

Causes of Death.

The diseases, etc., which terminated with fatal result to the 299 patients, were as follows :

DISEASES, ETC.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASES, ETC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess of neck, . . .	1	...	1	Intussusception, . . .	1	...	1
Acute mania, exhaustion of, . . .	5	10	15	Liver, cirrhosis of, . .	1	...	1
Acute melancholia, exhaustion of, . . .	7	1	8	Lungs, disease of, . .	3	...	3
Apoplexy,	11	9	20	Mania, puerperal, . . .	...	1	1
Asthenia,	3	6	9	Marasmus,	1	...	1
Asthenia, senile, . . .	2	10	12	Old age,	1	1	2
Brain, disease of, . . .	18	7	25	Paralysis,	3	...	3
Bright's disease, . . .	3	3	6	Paresis,	27	6	33
Bronchitis,	1	2	3	Peritonitis,	1	...	1
Cerebritus,	1	...	1	Phthisis,	28	29	57
Chronic insanity, exhaustion of, . . .	1	...	1	Pneumonia,	4	...	4
Chronic mania, exhaustion of, . . .	11	7	18	Rectum, cancer of, . . .	...	1	1
Chronic melancholia, exhaustion of, . . .	1	...	1	Scorbutis,	4	1	5
Consumption,	9	8	17	Septicaemia, . . . . .	...	1	1
Dysentery,	4	...	4	Spinal softening, . . .	...	2	2
Epilepsy,	9	4	13	Stomach, disease of, . .	1	...	1
Epileptic convulsions, . . .	3	1	4	Stomach, ulcer of, . . .	1	1	2
Gangrene, senile, . . .	1	...	1	Strangulation, accidental,	1	...	1
Heart, disease of, . . .	6	6	12	Suicide,	1	1	2
Hernia, strangulated, . . .	...	1	1	Uterus, cancer of, . . .	...	2	2
Inanition,	1	2	3	Total deceased, . . .	176	123	299

Of the 299 deaths, 57 were caused by phthisis, being nearly one fifth of the whole number; 33 from paresis; 25 from disease of brain; 20 from apoplexy; 18 from exhaustion of chronic mania; 17 from consumption; 15 from exhaustion of acute mania; 13 from epilepsy; 12 from senile asthenia, and the same number from heart disease.

Remaining in the Hospitals.

Statement of the number of resident patients in the respective hospitals at the end of the year, September 30, 1879.

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	212	214	426	14.42
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	350	259	609	20.62
State Hospital, Danville,	253	191	444	15.04
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	41	45	86	2.91
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	202	204	406	13.75
Philadelphia Hospital,	459	523	982	33.28
Total remaining, September 30, 1879,	1,517	1,436	2,953	100.00

How Supported.

Of the resident patients, the following statement will exhibit the number maintained by public authorities and by self or friends, in each hospital:

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM SUPPORTED.			Percent. on No. supported in each hospital.	
	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.	Total.	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	219	207	426	51.41	48.59
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	512	97	609	84.07	15.93
State Hospital, Danville,	397	47	444	89.41	10.59
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . . . . .	..	86	86	..	100.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	*58	353	406	13.05	86.95
Philadelphia Hospital,	982	..	982	100.00	..
Total September 30, 1879,	2,168	790	2,953	73.25	26.75

* By funds of hospital.

Of the 1,479 patients residing in the State hospitals, (first three named,) more than three fourths, 1,128, were maintained by public authorities, and 351, by self or friends. This is a slight improvement on the preceding year when the proportion of public to private patients was as 75 to 25.

Period of Residence.

The resident patients in the hospitals on September 30, 1879, were classified, according to their residence, as follows :

RESIDENCE.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .	12	20	20	4	. . .	13	36	33	69	2.71
1 to 2 months, . . .	15	12	9	5	. . .	12	25	23	53	2.06
2 to 3 months, . . .	13	15	16	4	. . .	8	23	33	56	2.20
3 to 4 months, . . .	11	22	29	2	. . .	4	35	33	68	2.67
4 to 5 months, . . .	13	17	13	. . .	. . .	22	34	31	65	2.55
5 to 6 months, . . .	6	12	6	1	. . .	16	25	16	41	1.61
6 to 9 months, . . .	21	33	41	1	. . .	27	69	54	123	4.83
9 to 12 months, . . .	14	29	33	1	. . .	39	54	61	115	4.51
12 to 15 months, . . .	15	32	21	6	. . .	38	53	59	112	4.40
15 to 18 months, . . .	8	20	16	1	. . .	4	26	23	49	1.92
18 to 24 months, . . .	30	43	26	2	. . .	13	70	44	114	4.48
2 to 3 years, . . .	31	70	39	3	. . .	126	151	118	269	10.56
3 to 5 years, . . .	52	77	64	8	. . .	173	199	175	374	14.69
5 to 10 years, . . .	85	133	111	18	. . .	244	312	279	591	23.20
10 to 15 years, . . .	45	43	. . .	2	. . .	113	99	104	203	7.97
15 to 20 years, . . .	26	22	. . .	8	. . .	75	59	72	131	5.14
20 years, and over, . . .	29	9	. . .	20	. . .	56	45	69	114	4.48
Unassigned, . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	406	. . .	202	204	406	
Total,	426	609	444	86	406	982	1,517	1,436	2,953	100.00

It will be observed that of the 2,547 patients whose residence was known, only 178 had been less than three months in the hospitals; 174 had resided from three to six months; 238 from six to twelve months; 275 from one to two years; 645 from two to five years; 591 from five to ten years; and 448 had been residents in the hospitals for ten years, and upwards.

Forms of Insanity.

The forms of disease manifested by the resident patients, are thus exhibited :

FORM OF DISEASE.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania,				35			16	19	35	1.38
Mania, acute,	19	37	212			44	178	134	312	12.25
Mania, chronic, . . .	116	349	72			125	384	278	662	26.00
Mania, epileptic, . .	25	31	12			129	121	76	197	7.73
Mania, puerperal, . .	5	9	8			1		23	23	.90
Melancholia,			61	14			40	85	75	2.94
Melancholia, acute, .	12	23				12	28	19	47	1.85
Melancholia, chronic,	88	98				12	103	95	198	7.77
Monomania,	8	7	12	4		2	23	11	33	1.29
Dementia,	139	23	44	32		547	317	468	785	30.82
Dementia, senile, . .	6	2	3			22	20	13	33	1.29
Imbecility,	5	21	16	1		32	64	61	125	4.91
General paralysis, . .	3	9	4			6	22		22	.87
Unassigned,					406		202	204	406	...
Total,	426	609	444	86	406	982	1,517	1,436	2,953	100.00

Of the 2,547 patients whose disease was known, nearly one half, 1229, had mania in some of its forms; 320 had melancholia in some of its forms; 33 had monomania; 818 had dementia; 125 were imbeciles; and 22 had paralysis.

Duration of Disease Before Admission.

Of the resident patients, the following statement will exhibit the duration of their disease before admission into the respective hospitals.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital,	21	13	2	8	22	22	44	2.72		
Under 3 months,	64	107	38	14	26	134	115	249	15.37	
3 to 6 months,	79	65	27	3	15	95	94	189	11.67	
6 to 12 months,	50	61	33	7	14	89	76	165	10.19	
1 to 2 years,	77	89	47	13	19	132	113	245	15.12	
2 to 5 years,	96	113	88	17	39	187	161	348	21.48	
5 to 10 years,	36	83	59	16	23	100	116	216	13.33	
10 years and over, . . .	24	58	53	14	15	82	82	164	10.12	
Unknown,	12	91	406	824	676	657	1,333			
Total remaining, . . .	426	609	444	86	406	982	1,517	1,436	2,953	100.00

Of the number whose duration of disease was known, 44 cases were congenital; in 249 cases, the disease had existed less than three months; in 189, from three to six months; in 165, from six to twelve months; in 245, from one to two years; in 348, from two to five years; in 216, from five to ten years; in 164, for ten years and upwards, and in 1,333 cases the duration was unknown.

Prospect of Restoration.

Of the resident patients, the number probably curable and incurable, is indicated as follows :

PROBABILITIES.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Curable,	53	97	34	5	66	187	137	118	255	10.00
Incurable,	373	512	410	81	916	1,178	1,178	1,114	2,292	90.00
Not stated, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	406	202	202	204	406	
Remaining, . .	426	609	444	86	406	982	1,517	1,436	2,953	100.00

Of the 2,953 patients in the hospitals on September 30, 1879, the above table shows the probabilities of the number curable and incurable at that date of 2,547, of which number, 255, or 10 per cent. were supposed to be curable, and 2,292, or 9 per cent. incurable.

The extent to which the hospitals are occupied with chronic or incurable insane, also, the proportion in each hospital supposed to be curable, is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	CURABLE.		INCURABLE		Number remaining.	PER CENT. IN EACH HOSPITAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Curable.	Incurable.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	27	26	185	188	426	12.44	87.56
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	52	45	298	214	609	15.93	84.07
State Hospital, Danville,	19	15	234	176	444	8.21	91.79
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	3	2	88	43	86	6.00	94.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	406		
Philadelphia Hospital,	36	30	428	493	982	6.72	93.28
Total remaining,	137	118	1,178	1,114	2,953	10.00	90.00

Complications.

Of the 2,953 patients resident at the end of the year, 343, or 11.61 per cent., had complications existing in connection with their insanity.

COMPLICATIONS.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL, WITH COMPLICATIONS.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on number resident.
Epileptic,	25	31	23	3	. . .	129	131	80	211	7.14
Homicidal,	13	26	2	. . .	. . .	31	47	25	72	2.44
Suicidal,	19	19	6	. . .	. . .	16	27	33	60	2.03
Total with complications,	57	76	31	3	. . .	176	205	138	343	11.61

Relatives insane.

The only information we have on this interesting subject, was received from the Western Hospital, Dixmont, the State Hospital, Danville, Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Hospital.

INSANE RELATIONS.	WESTERN HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.		STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.		FRIENDS' ASYLUM, PHILAD'A.		PHILADEL- PHIA HOSPITAL.		RECAPITULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Both parents, . . .	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
On father's side, . .	12	10	8	4	..	..	3	4	22	18	41
On mother's side, . .	13	9	6	10	..	..	1	5	20	24	44
Mother insane, . . .	11	9	8	4	..	1	1	4	20	18	38
Father insane, . . .	14	7	5	..	..	..	2	..	21	7	28
Brother insane, . . .	9	6	6	4	1	..	1	1	17	11	28
Brother and sister, .	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Cousins insane, . . .	7	5	3	1	1	..	1	1	12	7	19
Sisters insane, . . .	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	4	5	8	13
	73	53	43	26	2	3	9	19	127	101	228

In the above hospitals, there were 2,121 patients on September 30, 1879, of which number 228, or 10.75 per cent. had insane relatives.

Indigent insane.

The number of indigent insane remaining in the hospitals at the end of the year 1874, was 1,855; at the close of 1875, they increased to 1,955; at the end of 1876, to 2,051; at the end of 1877, to 2,221; at the end of 1878, to 2,053; and on September 30, 1879, they aggregated 2,107.

The following statement exhibits the several counties maintaining them, to wit :

COUNTIES MAIN- TAINING INDI- GENT INSANE IN HOSPITALS.	STATE HOS- PITAL, HARRISBURG		WESTERN HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.		STATE HOS- PITAL, DANVILLE.		PHILADEL- PHIA HOSPITAL.		AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,			149	108					149	108	257
Armstrong,	1		8	8					9	8	17
Beaver,		2	16	2					18	4	22
Bedford,	4	2							4	2	6
Berks,		2								2	2
Blair,	2	3							2	3	5
Bradford,					12	7			12	7	19
Bucks,	1								1		1
Butler,			12	10					12	10	22
Cambria,			11	3					11	3	14
Carbon,					2				2		2
Centre,					9	10			9	10	19
Chester,	9	12							9	12	21
Clarion,	2		10	2					12	2	14
Clearfield,					9	3			9	3	12
Clinton,					5	12			5	12	17
Columbia,					10	5			10	5	15
Crawford,			6	13					6	13	19
Cumberland,	1	2							1	2	3
Dauphin,	5	6							5	6	11
Delaware,	1								1		1
Elk,			1	2					1	2	3
Eric,			25	16					25	16	41
Fayette,			1	1					1	1	2
Forest,			3	1					3	1	4
Franklin,		1							2	1	3
Fulton,	2	1							2	1	3
Greene,	2	1							2	1	3
Huntingdon,			4	2					4	2	6
Indiana,	6	5							6	5	11
Jefferson,			5	2					2		2
Junata,		2							5	2	7
Lackawanna,					20	24				2	2
Lancaster,									20	24	44
Lawrence,	2	1							2	1	3
Lebanon,			12	10					12	10	22
Luzerne,	2	2							2	2	4
Lycoming,	1				60	27			61	27	88
McKean,					5	11			5	11	16
Mercer,		1	3	2					3	3	6
Mifflin,			15	10					15	10	25
Monroe,	3	2							3	2	5
Montour,					5	2			5	2	7
Montgomery,	19	15			4	6			4	6	10
Northampton,	4	1							19	15	34
Northumberland,		7							4	1	5
Philadelphia,	36	17			5	1	459	523	6	8	14
Pike,					50	25			545	586	1,111
Potter,					1					1	1
Schuylkill,					2					2	2
Sullivan,	12	14							12	14	26
Susquehanna,					1	1			1	1	2
Tioga,					9	6			9	6	15
Tioga,					7	13			7	13	20
Union,					3	1			3	1	4
Venango,			7	4					7	4	11
Washington,			6	4					6	4	10
Warren,			4	5					4	5	9
Wayne,					5	4			5	4	9
Westmoreland,			3	2					3	2	5
Wyoming,					9	4			9	4	13
York,	4	2							4	2	6
Total,	119	100	302	207	231	165	459	523	1,111	986	2,107

There were, in addition to the foregoing, 2,107 indigent patients, 53 free patients, viz: 16 males, 37 females, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, making a total of 2,160, or 1,127 males 1,033 females, being an increase of 57 on the previous year.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

Four men and eight women, with the sleeves or wristlets, to prevent destruction of clothing or personal injury, were placed under restraint during the past year; and the time varied from a few hours to several weeks, as in cases of threatened personal injury at night.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint. It is only used when impossible to control by any other means, and removed as soon as patient is well enough.

State Hospital, Danville.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint. Yesterday there was one male secluded both morning and afternoon. There were six males restrained during the morning, and seven during the afternoon. There were three females secluded during the forenoon, and four in the afternoon.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

There is no restraint employed, except the occasional use of bed straps for violent patients, and the occasional use of camisoles for destructive patients.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Occasionally a patient is confined in bed by mechanical means, this method being better than holding the patient by attendants. On an average, probably two patients have their hands confined to prevent them tearing their clothes off.

Philadelphia Hospital.

We keep no account of persons restrained. We use very little of it.

LABOR OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients employed in doing the ordinary work about the hospitals, the kind of work, its value, and to what credited.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

The exact number of patients engaged in performing ordinary work, cannot be given; but including the work done in wards, it would vary at different times from one third to one sixth of the whole number.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

More than fifty patients are daily employed working on the farm and garden, in the laundry and kitchen; many others are engaged in sewing,

and assisting in various kinds of work, but of whose services no record is kept.

State Hospital, Danville.

The patients are employed on the farm, garden, kitchen, housework, mechanical operations, laundry sewing-room, etc. No estimate is made of the labor.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

The male patients, when they feel so inclined, do such light work as assisting in the care of the grounds. Some of the female patients engage in needle work. None of this labor has any pecuniary value attached to it.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

A few of the patients work in the garden from time to time.

Philadelphia Hospital.

The patients are employed daily in doing general house-work.

LIBRARIES.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

There are about 1200 volumes in the library, generally of a miscellaneous character. We hope to increase the number of books during the next year. The books are much used.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

The female wards have three small libraries, composed of books generally to be found in ordinary libraries. There is also a library connected with the male wards. The books are considerably used. Very many of them are nearly worn out.

State Hospital, Danville.

There are 400 volumes in the library. The books used being of the ordinary kind, and are more used by the men, than by the women.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

We have from four to five hundred volumes—History, biography, travels, etc. No novels. The patients use the library quite freely.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

There are about 4,000 volumes in the library, consisting of works of fiction, travels, histories, biographies, magazines, etc. The male patients and their attendants took out during the year 1300 volumes. On the table in the reading-room of every ward are bound volumes of illustrated papers. These are looked over, and read by the most demented patients.

Philadelphia Hospital.

Our books are very much like Sunday School books, and are much used.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

The patients are provided with readings, lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, games of various kinds, and everything at which they can be induced to engage.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

Magic lantern exhibitions, concerts, theatricals, calisthenics, billiards, bagatelle, checkers, backgammon, dominoes, chess, musical instruments, evening parties, croquet, walking, and riding.

State Hospital, Danville.

Riding, walking out, games in wards and outside, music in chapel, lectures, reading, and stereopticon views. There is a thirty minutes' entertainment in the chapel, during six months of the year, three evenings in the week.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

The male patients have out-door work on farm and pleasure grounds, and the females have needle-work, etc. There are lectures and parties for both sexes.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

For nine months in the year, there is an entertainment six nights in the week, in the lecture-room, consisting of stereopticon exhibitions, concerts, readings, and occasionally lectures. At each department there is a workshop for scroll sawing, etc. During the summer, at the male department, cricket games are played two or three afternoons every week. At both departments are billiard tables and bowling alleys.

Philadelphia, Hospital.

The patients have dancing, concerts, magic lantern, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This institution continues to be in a flourishing condition, and is annually increasing in its power to do good. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$40,000 for the maintenance and training of 200 feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 180 pupils, viz: 100 boys, 80 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$200,000; funds and investments, \$66,471 25, viz; free fund, \$13,072 67; asylum fund, \$1,474; John M. Sharpless' legacy, \$51,924 58. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land connected with the institution.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$63,237 19, including a balance from former year of \$1,121 19. Expenditures for the same period, \$63,143 95, thus:

RECEIPTS.			
Cash at beginning of year in bank,		\$1,121	19
From Pennsylvania State pupils,	\$5,769 48		
Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans,	172 50		
City of Philadelphia pupils,	8,600 00		
New Jersey State pupils,	12,434 47		
Private pupils,	16,990 31		
Free fund,	1,042 50		
Delaware county fund,	100 00		
Sharpless legacy,	2,940 00		
Provident Life and Trust Company,	2,271 10		
Interest and premium,	31 75		
Donation,	10 00		
Notes discounted,	16,753 89		
		62,116	00
Total receipts,		\$63,237	19

EXPENDITURES.				
Salaries and wages,	\$13,626	41		
Household expenses,	29,126	84		
Construction,	4,102	48		
Sharpless legacy,	923	22		
Media Water Company,	500	00		
Insurance,	57	50		
Notes,	11,000	00		
Deposit in Provident Life and Trust Company,	3,807	50		
Total expenditures,			\$63,143	93
Balance, September 30, 1879, due institution,			93	24
			\$63,237	19

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita for the year, was \$175 87, or a weekly cost of \$3 33.

Admissions.

The number in the institution at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1878, was 288: admitted during the year, 60, being a decrease of 12 on the admissions of the previous year; number discharged, 32; leaving in the school 316 at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, an increase of 28 on number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
State of Pennsylvania, wholly,	79		50		129	
State of Pennsylvania, partially,	7		8		15	
State of New Jersey,	27		18		45	
State of Delaware,			1		1	
Soldiers' orphan fund,			1		1	
City of Philadelphia,	8		8		16	
Parents or guardians,	44		17		61	
Free fund,	2		2		4	
By institution,	13		4		16	
Total beginning of year, October 1, 1878,		179		109		288
Admitted during the year, on						
First admission,	40		16		56	
Second admission,	3		1		4	
Total admitted,		43		17		60
Population of the year,		222		126		348
Discharged during the year,		23		9		32
Remaining September 30, 1879,		199		117		316

Re-Admissions.

Of the 60 admitted, 4, or 6.66 per cent., were re-admissions, viz: 3 boys, 1 girl.

Counties.

The 60 children admitted, were received from the following counties, being their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	3		Jefferson, Indiana,	1	
Bradford,	1		Baltimore, Maryland,	1	1
Bucks,		1	Camden, New Jersey,		1
Carbon,	1		Essex, New Jersey,	1	
Centre,		1	Mercer, New Jersey,		2
Chester,	1		Monmouth, New Jersey,	1	
Dauphin,	2		Somerset, New Jersey,	1	
Delaware,		2	Warren, New Jersey,		1
Erie,	1				
Huntingdon,	2				
Juniata,	1				
Lackawanna,	3				
Lancaster,	2				
Mercer,	1				
Mifflin,	1				
Montgomery,	1	1			
Northampton,	1	1			
Northumberland,	1				
Philadelphia,	11	5			
Schuylkill,	4	1	Total of other States,	5	5
Westmoreland,	1		Total of Pennsylvania,	38	12
Total of Pennsylvania,	38	12	Number admitted,	43	17

Of the 60 admitted, 50, or 83.34 per cent., five sixth of the whole number, were residents of Pennsylvania, and 10, or 16.66 per cent. of other States.

Sex and Age.

Of the 60 pupils, 43 were boys, and 17 were girls. The general average age on admission, was 13 years. Six were between 4 and 7 years of age; eight were between 7 and 10 years; thirty-two were between 10 and 15 years; thirteen were between 15 and 20 years; and one female was 21 years of age, and upwards.

Order of Birth.

The next statement will exhibit the order of birth of the children received.

ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First,	17	7	24	Eighth,	1		1
Second,	5	1	6	Ninth,		1	1
Third,	1	3	4	Tenth,		1	1
Fourth,	1		1				
Fifth,	3	2	5	Total known,	30	16	46
Sixth,	1	1	2	Unknown,	13	1	14
Seventh,	1		1	Number admitted,	43	17	60

Of those whose order of birth was known, 24 were first born; 6, second; 4, third; 1, fourth; 5, fifth; 2, sixth; and 1, each, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth born.

Causes of Imbecility.
Statement exhibiting the causes of imbecility; also, ages, and when admitted.

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF IMBECILITY.												NUMBER ADMITTED.							
	CONGENITAL—ATTRIBUTED TO								ACQUIRED FROM							Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	Physical debility of parents.	Inebriate and insane parents.	Parental imbecility.	Parental imbecility.	Parental consumption and insanity.	Specific taint of parents.	Emmenagogues used during gestation.	Shock to mother during gestation.	Maternal sickness in gestation.	Maternal anxiety and paternal insanity in gestation.	Injury to head at parturition.	"Soothing syrups" in infancy.	Infantile disease.	Convulsions at teething.	Concussion of brain from fall.	Sequelae of scarlet fever.	Unknown.	43	17	60
Number admitted,	5	2	7	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	4	13	43	17	60
Age on admission:																				
4 to 7 years,	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	6
7 to 10 years,	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	6	6	2	8
10 to 15 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	22	10	32
15 to 20 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	1	13
21 and upwards,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sex:																				
Boys,	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	14	43	17	43
Girls,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	17

Of the 60 admitted, the causes of imbecility were ascertained of 42, (29 boys, 13 girls,) of which 26, or 61.90 per cent., (18 boys 8 girls,) were attributed to hereditary transmission, i. e., congenital; in 16, or 38.10 per cent., (11 boys, 5 girls,) their imbecility was assigned to causes subsequent to birth.

Of the 26 cases due to hereditary causes, 7, or nearly one third, was attributed to parental imbecility; 5 cases were attributed to physical debility of parents; 3 from shock to mother during gestation; and 2 to each of the following causes: Inebriate and insane parents, parental inebriety, specific taint of parents, and maternal anxiety, and paternal insanity in gestation. Of the 16 cases of acquired imbecility, 5 were due to infantile diseases, and 4 to sequelæ of scarlet fever.

Their age on admission was, of 6, (3 boys, 3 girls,) between four and seven years; 8, (6 boys, 2 girls,) between seven and ten years; 32, (22 boys, 10 girls,) between ten and fifteen years; 13, (12 boys, 1 girl,) between fifteen and twenty years; and 1, a girl, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, when admitted.

Physical and Mental Health of Parents.

The following statement will exhibit the deviation from ordinary mental condition and bodily health of the parents of the children received during the year :

PARENTS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.	PARENTS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.
Consumptive, with average intelligence,	4	4	8	Weak-minded inebriate, . .	3	..	3
Consumptive, inebriate, and weak-minded,	1	1	2	Good health and weak-minded,	2	2	4
Consumptive and weak-minded,	1	1	2	Good health and inebriate, .	1	..	1
Consumptive and inebriate, .	1	..	1	Good health and highly emotional, . . . . .	..	1	1
Inebriate,	2	1	3	Good health and marked eccentricities,	2	1	3
Epileptic, of average intelligence, . . . . .	..	1	1	Good health and intelligence, but violent migraine, . . . . .	..	1	1
Poor physique and low intelligence,	5	8	13	Average health and intelligence,	8	10	18
Poor physique and highly emotional,	1	4	5	Superior health and intelligence,	2	1	3
Poor physique and good intelligence,	2	2	4	Constitutional taint, but superior intelligence, . . .	1	1	2
Poor physique and insane, .	1	..	1	Known condition,	38	39	77
Poor physique and inebriate, .	1	..	1	Unknown,	22	21	43
				Total,	60	60	120

Physical Condition, &c.

The following statement will exhibit some of the sensorial and functional anomalies, vices of constitution and habit, and disorders of volition, so common with the feeble minded :

CONDITIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	CONDITIONS.	Boys.	Girls.
Strabismus,	5	5	Deformities of face,	3	2
Defective sight,	3		Deformities of body,	5	1
Defective hearing,	2	1	Deformities of limbs,	4	1
Mutes,	3	1	Microcephalic head,	5	3
Semi-mutes,	6	4	Hydrocephalic,	10	1
Imperfect speech,	22	6	Masticate improperly,	15	4
Paralytic,	7	3	Offensive habits,	7	2
Choreic,	7	4	Addicted to tobacco,	7	
Epileptic,	3	2	Eats garbage,	2	1
Unable to walk,		1			
Imperfect gait,	13	8			
Imperfect prehension,	8	5			

Deceased Parents.

There were (18 fathers, 15 mothers,) parents of the children received, deceased. The cause of fatal result, so far as known, is presented in the next statement :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.	CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	..	1	Small pox,	1	..	1
Accidental,	1		1	Suicide,	1	..	1
Consumption,	3	6	9	Typhoid fever,	1	1	2
Consumption and alcoholism,	1	..	1	Unknown causes,	7	8	15
Heart disease,	1	..	1				
Pneumonia,	1	..	1	Total,	18	15	33

Population of Institution.

The population of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 348, viz : 222 boys, 126 girls.

Necrology.

Six deaths occurred during the year, equal to 1.72 per cent., on the population, or a male mortality of 1.80 per cent., female, 1.59 per cent., of their respective population.

The next statement exhibits their sex, age, period of residence in the institution ; also, causes of fatal result :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	TIME IN INSTITUTION.
Consumption and epilepsy,	35	1	1	1	15 years, 8 months.
Cerebritus,	16	1	1	1	8 years, 11 months.
Erysipelas,	14	1	1	1	1 year, 6 months.
Hemorrhage of bowels,	36	1	1	1	11 years, 5 months.
Tubercular meningitis,	13	1	1	1	8 years, 7 months.
Phthisis pulmonaris,	18	1	1	1	9 years.
Total, etc.,	22	4	2	6	8 years, 4 mos., 5 days.

The average age at decease was 22 years ; average residence in institution, 8 years, 4 months, 5 days.

Industries.

The annexed statement will show the branches of industry, etc., taught, with the number employed at each branch :

TRADES, &c.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, &c.	Boys.	Girls.
Mattress making,	5		Laundry,	9	11
Caning,	3		Domestic duties,	11	24
Shoe making,	3		Grading, &c.,	25	
Farm and garden work,	8		Total,	69	35
Bakery,	5				

Discharged inmates.

Of the 348 comprising the population of the year, (222 boys, 126 girls,) 32 were discharged, viz : 23 boys, 9 girls.

Their period of residence in the institution, and the manner of discharge, is shown as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.												NUMBER DISCHARGED		
	Under 1 year.		2 yrs.		5 yrs.		7 yrs.		9 yrs.		12 yrs.		16 yrs.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Sent home,	6	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	4	17
Removed to almshouse,	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Removed to trade or labor,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6
Died,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6
Eloped,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total discharged,	8	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	23	9	32

Of the population, 348, there were 32, or 9.20 per cent., discharged, or 10.36 per cent. of male, and 7.14 per cent. of female population.

Of the 32 discharged, (23 boys, 9 girls,) 10 resided less than a year in the institution; 7, two years; 3, five years; 6, seven years; 2, nine years; 3, twelve years; and 1 resided sixteen years in the institution.

The average period of residence of the 32 discharged was four years eight months.

Mental Condition.

Statement exhibiting the mental condition of those discharged, i. e., their mental condition on reception, with the result of treatment or training.

CONDITION ON ADMIS- SION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	Unim- proved.		Improved.		Greatly Im- proved.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Idiotic,	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	5	9
Insane, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Imbecile,	1	..	8	1	7	3	16	4	20
Eccentric, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total,	2	1	9	4	12	4	23	9	32

We learn from the above table, that 16, or one half of those discharged were greatly improved by treatment; 13 were improved by the training undergone in the institution; and only 3 did not improve to any extent.

Of the 9 idiotic on reception, 3 were greatly improved, 4 were improved, and 2 were unimproved. Of the 2 insane on admission, both were greatly improved on discharge. Of the 20 imbecile on reception, 10 were greatly improved when discharged, 9 were improved, and 1 was unimproved. The 1 marked eccentric on reception, was greatly improved when discharged.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the children on reception and discharge, was as follows :

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	UNIMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		GREATLY IMPROVED.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble,			2				2		2
Scrofulous,	2		3	2	3		8	2	10
Scrofulous and paralyzed,		1	1			1	1	2	3
Scrofulous and epileptic,		1		2	2		3	2	5
Scrofulous and choreic,	1		1	1	2	1	4	2	6
Epileptic and paralyzed,			1				1		1
Healthy,			4	1			4	1	5
Total discharged,	3	2	12	6	7	2	23	9	32

We here learn that of the 32 discharged, only 5 were unimproved in their physical condition ; 18 had been improved physically, and that 9 had been greatly improved. One third, or 10 of the discharged, were scrofulous on admission.

Remaining at end of Year.

The number of the children in the institution on September 30, 1879, was 316, viz : 199 boys, 117 girls, maintained as follows :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly,	106	46	152
State of Pennsylvania, partially,	4	4	8
State of New Jersey,	26	23	49
State of Delaware,		1	1
Soldiers' orphan fund,		2	2
City of Philadelphia,	11	5	16
Parents or guardians,	38	17	55
Free fund,	4	2	6
By institution,	10	17	27
Total remaining September 30, 1879,	199	117	316

Present Condition.

The benefit derived by the children remaining in the institution, from education or training, is presented thus :

CONDITION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Improved by treatment or training,	160	73	233
Stationary,	20	26	46
Deteriorating through age or disease,	19	18	37
Number remaining,	199	117	316

It will be observed by the above table that of the 316 resident in the institution at the end of the year, 233 of the children have improved under training and treatment of the school; 46 remain stationary; and 37 have deteriorated through age or disease.

Classification.

The 316 children remaining in the institution on September 30, 1879, were, at 10 A. M. of that day, distributed as follows:

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
School Department.	In schools,	80	44	124
	In training classes,	13	17	30
	Shops,	16	16	16
Manual Department.	Grading, road-making, &c.,	25	25	25
	Farm and garden,	8	8	8
	Laundry,	9	11	20
	Domestic duties,	10	25	35
Custodial Department.	In asylum,	32	4	36
	In nursery,	6	16	22
Total, September 30, 1879,		199	117	316

The children engaged in the manual department in the morning, attend afternoon school. An evening school is also formed for the benefit of those who have not received full attention from the teachers through the day so that of the whole number, there are daily under the influence of the strictly educational department, 161 boys, 97 girls.

State Beneficiaries.

Of the 316 children in the school on September 30, 1879, there were 170 maintained by the State of Pennsylvania, from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams,	1	1	1	Lackawanna,	6	2	8
Allegheny,	10	3	13	Lancaster,	4	1	4
Beaver,	1	1	1	Lehigh,	1	1	1
Bedford,	1	1	1	Luzerne,	1	1	1
Berks,	1	1	1	Lycoming,	1	1	1
Blair,	1	1	1	Mercoer,	2	1	3
Bradford,	2	2	2	Mifflin,	1	1	1
Bucks,	2	2	4	Montgomery,	2	3	5
Cambria,	1	1	1	Northampton,	1	2	3
Carbon,	1	1	2	Northumberland,	1	1	1
Chester,	6	6	6	Philadelphia,	33	25	58
Clarion,	1	1	1	Potter,	1	1	1
Clearfield,	2	2	2	Schuylkill,	5	1	6
Clinton,	1	1	1	Somerset,	1	1	1
Columbia,	1	1	1	Susquehanna,	1	1	2
Crawford,	3	1	4	Tioga,	1	1	2
Dauphin,	6	6	6	Wayne,	2	2	2
Delaware,	4	4	8	Westmoreland,	1	1	2
Erie,	3	1	4	York,	1	1	1
Franklin,	1	1	1				
Huntingdon,	2	2	2				
Indiana,	1	1	1				
Juniata,	3	3	3				
				Total on State fund,	112	58	170

One third of the State beneficiaries, 58, were received from Philadelphia county; 13 from Allegheny county; 8 each from Delaware and Lackawanna counties; 6 each from Chester and Schuylkill counties. The largest number of boys was received from Philadelphia, next largest from Allegheny. The largest number of girls was received from Philadelphia, the next largest from Delaware.

There are at present six lists on which children are admitted to this institution, viz:

I. Private List.

Children may be received on this list from any place in or out of our State, on payment, quarterly in advance, of such sums as may be agreed upon, the rates being determined by the amount of care the case requires, the extra accommodations given, and the ability of parents or guardians to pay.

II. State Fund of Pennsylvania.

Appropriated for the support of 200 children of the Commonwealth, for a period of not more than seven years, apportioned, as nearly as possible, among the legislative districts, according to representation. It is desirable to take on this fund, *improvable cases only*, or those who may return to the community at least self-helpful, if not self-supporting.

Written and satisfactory testimony, that the applicant on this list is poor and a deserving recipient of the States bounty, must be given by known residents of the county or neighborhood.

Persons who are able to support their children in part only, can receive such aid from the State fund, as will make up full support.

III. State Fund of New Jersey.

Appropriated for the support of poor children of that State, or for partial aid of such persons of only moderate circumstances, as are unable to pay full cost of maintenance.

The same steps are required as in the preceding instance, with the addition of a letter of approval addressed to the Governor of New Jersey by the undersigned, accompanied by the affidavit of freeholders that the applicant is deserving, when if satisfactory, a warrant to admit is issued by the Governor, and upon it the child is received into the institution. The blank for the freeholders' affidavit, is furnished by the institution.

IV. State Fund of Delaware.

Appropriated for the support of two children from each county of that State; the order for admission, after the preliminaries, as defined in the first instance, is granted by the district judges.

V. City of Philadelphia Fund.

Applied to cases received from the "Children's Home" of the Philadelphia alms-house, or by special permit through the committee appointed by the city of Philadelphia.

VI. Free Fund.

Devoted exclusively to the entire or partial maintenance in the institution, of such feeble minded persons as may be selected by the superintendent and committee on admission, and whose support is not otherwise provided for.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 350 pupils, or 175 of each sex.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate, including buildings occupied by the institution, is \$500,000; other real estate bequeathed, \$35,000; personal property, including invested legacies, scholarships, library, furniture, etc., \$150,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$140,832 15, including a balance from former year of \$418 67; expenditures for same period, \$125,658 86, leaving a balance due the institution, in the treasurer's hands, of \$15,173 29.

RECEIPTS.			Total.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year,			\$418	67
From State of Pennsylvania, for indigent pupils,	\$49,963	79		
State of New Jersey, for indigent pupils,	6,606	94		
State of Delaware, for indigent pupils,	1,080	00		
Guardians of poor, city of Philadelphia, for indigent pupils,	540	00		
Pay pupils,	2,690	15		
John Wright scholarship fund,	240	00		
Crozler scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	400	00		
John Farnum scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	625	56		
Interest, contributions, and life subscriptions,	6,329	83		
Jones' estate,	1,542	56		
Parents and guardians, for transportation,	514	41		
Legacy of Charlotte M. Eckfeldt,	250	00		
Sale of old materials,	205	24		
Loans,	35,000	00		
United States four and one half per cent. loan sold, . .	10,375	00		
Philadelphia six per cent. loan sold,	24,150	00		
			140,418	48
Total receipts,			\$140,832	15

EXPENDITURES.			Total.	
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$24,222	11		
Material for clothing, shoes, furniture, &c.,	6,772	19		
Salaries,	30,676	51		
Wages and labor,	6,335	27		
Incidentals, including transportation of pupils,	1,009	23		
Repairs, ordinary,	2,752	62		
Repairs, account of steam heating and cooking,	10,000	00		
Interest on loans,	1,029	75		
Loans,	41,000	00		
Property, 4112 Spruce street,	1,861	18		
Total expenditures,			\$125,658	86
Balance, September 30, 1879, due the institution,			15,173	29
			\$140,832	15

Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$260, or a weekly cost of \$5.

Admission of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the institution at commencement of the year, October 1, 1878, was 325; admitted during the year, 35, a decrease of 25, or 41.67 per cent., on the admissions of the previous year; number discharged, 41, leaving in the institution 319 at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, a decrease of 6, or 1.85 per cent, on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	170		116		286
State of New Jersey,	17		7		24
State of Delaware,	3		1		4
City of Philadelphia,	1		1		2
Scholarship,			1		1
Friends,	3		4		7
Institution,			1		1
Total, October 1, 1878,		194		181	325
Admitted during the year—no re-admissions,		7		28	35
Population of the year,		201		159	360
Discharged during the year,		25		16	41
Remaining September 30, 1879,		176		143	319

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 319, being an increase of 4 over the former year.

Re-Admissions.

There were no re-admissions during the year.

Counties.

The 35 new pupils were received from the following counties, i. e., their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Berks,	1	1	Camden, New Jersey,	1	1
Bradford,	1	1	Ocean, New Jersey,	1	1
Centre,	1	1			
Clinton,	1	1			
Columbia,	1	1			
Cumberland,	1	1			
Dauphin,	1	1			
Delaware,	1	1			
Elk,	1	1			
Lackawanna,	1	2			
Lancaster,	1	1			
Lebanon,	1	1			
Lehigh,	1	1			
Luzerne,	1	3			
Lycoming,	1	1			
Mifflin,	1	1			
Montgomery,	1	1			
Northampton,	1	2			
Philadelphia,	1	3			
Schuylkill,	1	1			
Susquehanna,	1	1			
Sullivan,	1	1			
York,	1	3			
Total of Pennsylvania, . .	7	26	Total of other States, . . .	2	2

Causes of Deafness.

Of the new pupils admitted, the next statement will exhibit the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age when hearing was lost; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS, &c., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.								NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.		
	Congenital.	Scarlet fever.	Spotted fever.	Typhoid fever.	Disease of brain or ears.	Measels.	Inflammation of lungs.	Sickness.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New pupils admitted,	10	4	7	2	4	2	1	5	7	28	35
Age when deafness occurred:											
Congenital,	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	10
Under one year, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3
1, and under 3 years, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	2	2	1	2	2	9	11
3, and under 5 years, . . . . .	.	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	8
5, and under 7 years, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
7, and under 10 years, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Age when admitted:											
6 years,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
10, and under 12 years,	7	2	7	2	3	.	1	2	6	18	24
12, and under 15 years,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	4
15, and under 20 years,	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	6
How supported:											
State of Pennsylvania,	8	4	7	2	3	2	1	4	6	25	31
State of New Jersey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	2
Institution,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Sex:											
Boys,	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	7	.	7
Girls,	7	4	5	1	4	2	1	4	.	28	28

It will be observed that 10, or 28.57 per cent., (3 boys, 7 girls,) were congenital mutes; 25, or 71.43 per cent., (4 boys, 21 girls,) became deaf from disease.

The age when deafness occurred, excluding the congenital, were of 3 girls, under one year; 11, (2 boys, 9 girls,) one, and under three years; 8, (2 boys, 6 girls,) three, and under five years; 2 girls, five, and under seven years; and 1 girl, seven, and under ten years.

Of those who became deaf by disease, the largest numbers occurred when they were one and under three years of age, and three and under five years respectively; the next highest under one year, five, and seven years, seven and ten years, and in the order named.

As regards the age when admitted, 24, or 68.57 per cent., (6 boys, 18 girls,) were ten and under twelve years of age; 6, or 17.14 per cent., all girls, were fifteen and under twenty years; 4, or 11.43 per cent., (1 boy, 3 girls,) were twelve and under fifteen years; and 1, or 2.86 per cent., a girl, was six years of age.

More than four fifths, 31, or 88.57 per cent., (6 boys, 25 girls,) of the pupils admitted, were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 2, (girls,) by the State of New Jersey, and 2, (1 boy, 1 girl,) by the institution.

Hereditary Tendencies.

From information furnished on this important subject, we learn that four of the families from which the pupils were received, contained more than one deaf mute, viz :

One family contained 4 deaf mutes.

One family contained 3 deaf mutes.

Two families, each contained 2 deaf mutes.

Relationship before Marriage.

In one case the parents are said to have been related, but the degree of relationship is not given. There are three deaf children in the family, one boy and two girls.

In one case the parents were second cousins. The daughter lost her hearing at 10 years of age, by scarlet fever.

Parents Deaf Mutes.

Not any of the parents of those received were deaf mutes.

Relatives who are Deaf Mutes.

One of the girls who was born deaf, has a nephew, (a sister's son,) deaf and dumb.

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, the boys were in proportion to the girls as 17 to 83. It will be observed that 4 were born in Philadelphia county; 3 in Luzerne; 2 were born in Lycoming; and the same number in York and Lackawanna; and of the remaining counties, 1 was born in each.

About one third, 10, or 84.50 per cent., were congenital mutes; of the remaining 19 who became deaf after birth, 4 were under one year of age when deafness occurred; 8 were between one and three; 5 were between three and five; 1 was between five and seven, and 1 was ten years of age.

Over seven eighths, 27, or 93.10 per cent., are maintained by Pennsylvania, and 2 are maintained by the institution.

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, 10, (3 boys, 7 girls,) were congenital mutes; 3 girls from scarlet fever; 5 girls from spotted fever; 1 boy from typhoid fever; 3 girls from diseased brain or ears; 2 girls from measles; 1 girl from inflammation of lungs; and 1 boy, 3 girls from sickness.

Population of the Institution.

The population of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 360, viz: 201 boys, 159 girls.

Necrology.

Not any of the pupils died during the year, either in the institution or elsewhere.

Health.

The pupils have enjoyed their usual good health. No epidemic prevailed during the year. The diseases, etc., treated were as follows:

Abcess of ear,	3	Menorrhagia,	2
Bronchitis,	3	Muscular rheumatism,	2
Bruise,	1	Necrosis of arm,	1
Burned hand,	1	Paralysis,	2
Chorea,	1	Phimosis,	1
Conjunctivitis,	86	Photophobia,	1
Contusion of finger,	1	Pneumonia,	4
Diarrhoea,	2	Quinsy,	3
Erysipelas,	1	Rhus poisoning,	1
Fainting,	2	Scald,	1
Festered foot,	1	Simple fever,	2
Fracture of radius,	1	Sore throat,	23
Headache,	9	Sprained ankle,	1
Hæmoflysis,	2	Tonsillitis,	31
Indigestion,	28	Typhoid fever,	1
Inflammation of toe,	1		
Intermittent fever,	1	Total cases,	172
Malaria,	2		

These 172 cases treated all recovered.

How Discharged.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.												NUMBER DISCHARGED.				
	Under 1 year	2 yrs.		3 yrs.		4 yrs.		5 yrs.		6 yrs.		7 yrs.		8 yrs	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Time out,														7	12	19	
Removed by parents,		5	1	1			2	9	1		4	6	3		15	4	19
Removed for incapacity, . .	2	1												3		3	
Total discharged,	2	6	1	1			2	9	1	4	6	3		6	25	16	41

There were 41, or 11.40 per cent., discharged from the population, consisting of 360 pupils. There were 6.95 per cent., of the boys, and 4.45 per cent., of the girls discharged.

Of the 41 discharged, the largest number 10, (9 boys, 1 girl,) served each 5 years; 10, (4 boys, 6 girls,) each 6 years; the next largest number 6, (5 boys, 1 girl,) served each 2 years; 6, (all girls,) each 8 years; 3 boys served 7 years each; 2 boys, each under 1 year; 2 girls, each 4 years; and 1 boy, 2 years.

The average time served by those discharged was 5 years 6 days; boys, 4 years 3 months 6 days; girls, 6 years 2 months 8 days; of the 19 who served their time out, their average residence was 6 years 9 months 14 days; or boys, 6 years 5 months 4 days; girls 7 years. The 19 removed by parents, served an average time in the institution of 3 years 8 months 16 days; or boys 3 years 10 months 12 days; girls 3 years 9 months. The 3 removed for incapacity, 2 boys served less than 1 year, and 1 boy, 2 years.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement exhibiting the education on reception and discharge of the 41 pupils.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Little knowledge of language.		Imperfect knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.		Good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ignorant of language, . .	3	1	4	3	11	10	18	14	32
Could talk some,	2	. . .	1	1	4	1	7	2	9
Total,	5	1	5	4	15	11	25	16	41

Of the pupils discharged, 32, or 78.05 per cent., were ignorant of language on reception, and only 9, or 21.95 per cent., could talk some. Of their attainments on discharge, as shown above, 6, or 14.63 per cent., had but little knowledge of language; 9, or 21.95 per cent., had imperfect knowledge of language and the various branches taught; 26, or 63.42 per cent., had, when discharged, a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.

It will be observed of the 32 pupils, (18 boys, 14 girls,) who, on admission, were ignorant of language, 4, (3 boys, 1 girl,) acquired a little knowledge of language, 7, (4 boys, 3 girls,) obtained an imperfect knowledge of the various branches taught, and 21, (11 boys, 10 girls,) acquired a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c. Of the 9, (7 boys, 2 girls,)

who on reception could talk some, 2, (boys,) acquired a little knowledge, 2, (1 boy, 1 girl,) improved in knowledge, and 5, (4 boys, 1 girl,) had a good knowledge of language, geography, &c.

Prospect for Self-Support.

The trades taught the 41 discharged pupils during their residence in the institution, is presented in the next statement; also, their prospect for self-support:

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	POOR.		NOT GOOD.		VERY GOOD.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Shoemaking, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10
Tailoring, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Dressmaking, sewing, etc., . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	16	16
No trade,	4	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	10
Number discharged,	4	..	..	2	21	14	25	16	41

It will be observed that the prospect for self-support of 35, or 85.37 per cent., (21 boys, 14 girls,) was very good; leaving but 6, or 14.63 per cent., (4 boys, 2 girls,) whose prospects for self-support are not good.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of pupils residing in the institution on September 30, 1879, was 319, viz: 176 boys, 143 girls, maintained as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	155	127	282
State of New Jersey,	15	9	24
State of Delaware,	3	..	3
City of Philadelphia,	1	1	2
Institution,	1	2	3
Scholarship, . . . . .	..	1	1
Parents or friends,	1	3	4
Total remaining September 30, 1879,	176	143	319

More than seven eighths, 282, or 88.40 per cent., were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 24, or 7.52 per cent. by New Jersey; 4, or 1.26 per cent. by parents or friends; 3, or .94 per cent. by Delaware; 3, or .94 per cent. by the institution; 2, or .63 per cent. by the city of Philadelphia; 1, or .31 per cent. by the John Wright scholarship.

Applications.

On the 3d of September, 1879, the day on which the school opened, there were 25 suitable applicants, (all boys,) waiting for admission, but for whom there was no room. These boys reside in the following counties, viz :

Berks,	8	Northumberland,	1
Centre,	2	Philadelphia,	5
Dauphin,	1	Schuylkill,	1
Lackawanna,	3	Tioga,	1
Lancaster,	1	Union,	1
Luzerne,	2	York,	1
Lycoming,	1		
Montgomery,	1	Total,	25
Northampton,	1		

State Beneficiaries.

The 282 pupils in the institution on September 30, 1879, supported by the State of Pennsylvania, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	4	2	6	Lebanon,	4	4	4
Armstrong,	2	2	2	Lehigh,	5	1	6
Beaver,	2	2	2	Luzerne,	4	7	11
Bedford,	1	1	1	Lycoming,	2	3	5
Berks,	5	7	12	McKean,	1	1	1
Blair,	3	3	3	Mercer,	1	1	2
Bradford,	4	2	6	Mifflin,	1	1	1
Bucks,	1	1	2	Monroe,	1	1	1
Cambria,	2	2	2	Montgomery,	2	5	7
Cameron,	1	2	3	Montour,	1	1	1
Carbon,	1	1	1	Northampton,	2	3	5
Centre,	2	2	2	Northumberland,	1	1	2
Chester,	1	2	3	Perry,	2	2	2
Clarion,	1	1	1	Philadelphia,	43	23	66
Clinton,	4	4	4	Potter,	1	1	1
Columbia,	1	1	2	Schuylkill,	7	10	17
Crawford,	3	3	3	Snyder,	2	2	2
Cumberland,	1	1	2	Somerset,	2	2	4
Dauphin,	3	3	3	Sullivan,	1	1	1
Delaware,	1	1	2	Susquehanna,	5	2	7
Elk,	1	1	1	Tioga,	2	2	2
Erie,	1	1	2	Union,	2	2	2
Forest,	2	2	2	Washington,	1	1	1
Franklin,	1	1	1	Wayne,	5	5	5
Huntingdon,	1	1	1	Westmoreland,	1	1	2
Juniata,	3	2	5	Wyoming,	1	1	1
Lackawanna,	12	13	25	York,	5	7	12
Lancaster,	7	3	10				
Lawrence,	1	1	2	Total on State fund,	155	127	282

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$12,960 for the education and maintenance of 80 State pupils, from January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1879; for the education and maintenance of 90 State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1880, \$22,950; and for the education and maintenance of 90 State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1881, the sum of \$22,950; and for additional furniture and repairs, \$800.

Capacity.

This institution can accommodate 100 pupils. There are now 97 pupils on the rolls.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate is \$20,000; personal property, including funds, library, furniture, etc., \$24,653 30.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$16,510 75, including a balance from former year of \$48 18; expenditures for the same period, \$16,304 53.

RECEIPTS.			Total.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year,			\$48	18
Value of farm produce,	\$210	00		
From pupils, board and tuition,	435	00		
Rent of Wilkinsburg property,	200	00		
Donation for library,	30	00		
Loans,	15,445	00		
All other sources,	142	57	16,462	57
Total receipts,			\$16,510	75

EXPENDITURES.			Total.	
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$8,506	77		
Salaries,	5,179	10		
Wages and labor,	1,282	87		
Rent,	800	00		
Incidentals, including transportation and traveling expenses,	85	19		
Repairs,	250	60		
Interest paid on borrowed money for current expenses,	200	00		
Total expenditures,			\$16,304	53

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$196, or a weekly cost of \$4 67, (forty-two school weeks in the year.)

Admission of Pupils.

On the 25th day of June, 1879, at which time the pupils were sent home for vacation, 89 were received, viz: 57 boys, 32 girls. These children are from fifteen counties of the State, as is shown in the following table:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	37	14	51
Armstrong,	1	2	3
Beaver,	1	1	2
Butler,	1	3	4
Cambria,	1	.. . .	1
Clarion,	4	2	6
Crawford,	1	.. . .	1
Fayette,	2	1	3
Franklin, . . . . .	.. . .	1	1
Indiana, . . . . .	.. . .	1	1
Lawrence, . . . . .	.. . .	2	2
Mercer,	2	1	3
Warren,	1	.. . .	1
Washington,	2	4	6
Westmoreland,	4	.. . .	4
Total,	57	32	89

How Supported.

Of these 89 pupils, 73 were supported entirely by the State; 15 were partly supported by parents; and 1 was entirely supported by parents.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 80, which is 12 more than the average of the previous year.

New Pupils.

The following statement will exhibit the counties from which the 18 new pupils were received:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	5	..	5
Armstrong, . . . . .	.. . .	2	2
Beaver, . . . . .	.. . .	2	2
Butler,	1	.. . .	1
Clarion,	1	.. . .	1
Franklin,	1	.. . .	1
Venango,	1	.. . .	1
Total,	9	4	13

Pupils Discharged.

There were 5 boys and 1 girl discharged during the year. Two boys who had been under instruction three years were discharged on account of deficient intellect. Three other boys and 1 girl were returned to parents.

Prospect for Self-support.

Two of the boys discharged have a very poor prospect for self-support. Three boys and 1 girl have a very good prospect. Two of the boys were under instruction three years, 1 less than a year, and the girl a few months. All had gained a knowledge of language equal to the average, for the time they were under instructions.

Causes of Deafness.

Of the new pupils admitted, the next statement will exhibit the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age when hearing was lost, age when admitted, and the relationship of parents, deaf-mute relatives, etc.

Number.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	Relationship of Parents, Deafmute Relatives, etc.	Age when admitted.	Age when deafness occurred.	Total.
1	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	16	. . . . .	1
2	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	2
3	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	7	. . . . .	3
4	Congenital,	Deficient in intellect,	11	. . . . .	4
5	Congenital,	Parents first cousins,	8	. . . . .	5
6	Brain disease, . . . . .	. . . . .	13	1½ years,	6
7	Brain fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	10	1 year,	7
8	Brain fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	12	1½ years,	8
9	Sickness,	Parents first cousins,	20	3½ years,	9
10	Scrofula,	Parents second cousins,	14	9 years,	10
11	Catarrhal fever,	Parents cousins,	19	1½ years,	11
12	Rheumatic fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	11	9 years,	12
13	Unknown, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13

It will be observed that 5 were congenital mutes, and 7 became deaf from disease.

The age when deafness occurred, excluding the congenital, were: 4 under three years of age; 1 three years six months old; and 2 were nine years of age.

As regards the age when admitted, 2 were between seven and eight years; 5 were between ten and twelve; 2 were between twelve and fourteen; 1 was sixteen years; and 2 were between nineteen and twenty years of age.

Health.

The general health of the institution has been good. There were not any cases of serious illness among the pupils during the year.

Articulation.

Articulation is still taught to the most promising pupils. Fifteen are now under instruction, and the progress of most is encouraging.

Classes.

The number of classes has been 6, under as many instructors. The average number in each class has been 14.

Teaching of Trades.

No arrangement has yet been made, owing to the want of accommodation and means, for the teaching of trades.

Library.

There are about 50 volumes in the library. A few juvenile books have been added during the year.

Amusements.

Amusement has been provided for the pupils at very little expense. This is secured by various games, such as chess, checkers, bows and arrows for archery practice.

Buildings, &c.

The buildings have received some improvements and alterations during the year. As the quarters of this institution are only temporary, it is not deemed prudent to expend any more money than can possibly be helped. The present buildings are a very poor substitute for a regularly well planned institution. As to the need of a large institution in Western Pennsylvania, there can be no question. To erect substantial and commodious buildings for the accommodation of 200 pupils need not cost an extravagant sum.

Number Remaining.

On September 30, 1879, there were present 56 boys and 29 girls, or 85 pupils from 16 counties of the State.

INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The State grant to this institution for the year 1879 was \$43,500 for the maintenance and instruction of 145 pupils.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 204 pupils, viz : 120 boys, 84 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, (cost \$157,306 20,) \$180,000. The institution occupies about 2½ acres of land. Value of personal property, \$22,000. Funds and investments, \$92,186.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The net receipts for the year were \$62,216 29; net expenditures, \$57,690 34; balance remaining September 30, 1879, \$4,525 95.

Receipts.

Sales of merchandise,	\$7,714	52		
Wednesday exhibitions,	378	91		
Income from Birch legacy,	6,042	03		
General income,	175	67		
Private pupils,	1,585	00		
Pennsylvania State pupils,	21,750	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	2,923	83		
Delaware State pupils,	525	00		
Legacy of Pennell Smith,	1,000	00		
Investments sold,	* 20,121	83		
Total receipts,			\$62,216	29
<i>Expenditures.</i>				
Household,	\$32,576	41		
Manufactures,	9,731	90		
Instruction,	10,062	12		
Outfits to graduates,	855	00		
Miscellaneous,	915	10		
Temporary loans paid,	3,549	81		
Balance September 30, 1879,	4,525	95		
			\$62,216	29

* These investments were sold because of unpaid appropriations by State.

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost, per capita, was \$295 85, or a weekly cost of \$5 69.

Admission of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the institution at beginning of year, October 1, 1878, was 215; admitted during the year, 21, a decrease of 18 on admission of previous year; number discharged, 36, leaving in institution on September 30, 1879, the end of year, 200—a decrease of 15, as compared with the preceding year at same date:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	92	58	145
State of New Jersey,	11	2	13
State of Delaware,	1	1	2
Friends, . . . . .	..	2	2
Friends and institution,	4	1	5
Institution and services rendered as teachers, &c.,	18	21	39
Institution,	5	4	9
Total at beginning of year,	131	84	215
Admitted during year, first admission,	10	10	20
Admitted during year, second admission, . . . . .	..	1	1
Total admitted,	10	11	21
Population of the year,	141	95	236
Discharged during the year,	22	14	36
Remaining September 30, 1879,	119	81	200

As compared with the preceding year, the boys admitted were 16 less, and the girls 2 less.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils in the institution for the year was 195, viz: 116 boys, and 79 girls. Average number of State beneficiaries for the year, 145.

Re-Admissions.

Of the 21 pupils received, only 1, a girl, was re-admitted.

Counties.

The 21 pupils admitted were received from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	2	1	Cumberland, New Jersey, . . . . .	..	1
Bradford,	1	..	Kent, Delaware,	1	..
Delaware, . . . . .	..	1			
Erie, . . . . .	..	1			
Lawrence,	1	..			
Luzerne,	1	..			
Northampton,	1	..	Total of other States,	1	1
Philadelphia,	1	4	Total of Pennsylvania,	9	9
Schuylkill, . . . . .	..	1			
Tioga, . . . . .	..	1	New pupils admitted,	10	10
Westmoreland,	2	..	Re-admission from N. J., . . . . .	..	1
Total of Pennsylvania,	9	9	Total,	10	11

All the *new* pupils admitted, 20 in number, resided in Pennsylvania.

Sex and Age.

Of the 20 *new* pupils admitted, 10 were boys and 10 girls. The general average age on admission was 20.2 years; 8 were between 10 and 12 years; 3 between 12 and 15; 6 between 15 and 20; and 8 were 20 years of age and upwards.

Cause of Blindness.

Statement of the new pupils received, number of congenital blind, cause of blindness in others, age when blindness occurred; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.								NUMBER ADMITTED.		
	Congenital.	Scarlet fever.	Inflammation.	Accident.	Dislocation of lens.	Bilious fever.	Small pox.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New pupils admitted,	1	3	1	7	1	1	1	5	10	10	20
<i>Age when blindness occurred:</i>											
Congenital,	1				1				1	1	2
Under 1 year,			1					2	1	2	3
1 and under 3 years,											
3 and under 5 years,		1		1					1	1	2
5 and under 7 years,				1						1	1
7 and under 10 years,				1							1
10 and under 15 years,				1		1			3		3
15 years and upwards,		1		1			1	2	3	3	6
Unknown,	1	1						1		2	2
<i>Age when admitted:</i>											
10 and under 12 years,			1	2					3		3
12 and under 15 years,		1		1				1	1	2	3
15 and under 20 years,		2		1	1		1		1	5	6
20 years and upwards,	1			3		1		3	5	3	8
How supported:											
State of Pennsylvania,	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	5	9	9	18
State of New Jersey,		1								1	1
State of Delaware,		1							1		1
Sex:											
Males,	1	1	1	5		1		1	10		10
Females,		2		2	1		1	4		10	10

Of the new pupils admitted whose cause of blindness was known, 2, (a boy and a girl,) was congenital; 6, (3 boys, 3 girls,) became blind from disease; and in 7, (5 boys, 2 girls,) blindness was the result of accident.

The age when blindness occurred, (excluding the girl and boy, as congenital,) was as follows: 3, (1 boy, 2 girls,) were under 1 year of age; 2, (1 boy, 1 girl,) from three to five years of age; 1, (a girl,) from five to seven years; 1, (a boy,) from seven to ten years; 3, (all boys,) from ten to fifteen years; 6, (3 boys, 3 girls,) fifteen years, and upwards; and in 2 (girls) the ages were unknown.

Of those admitted, 3, (all boys,) were between ten and twelve years; 3, (1 boy, 2 girls,) were between twelve and fifteen years; 6, (1 boy, 5 girls,) were between fifteen and twenty years; 8, (5 boys, 3 girls,) were twenty years of age, and upwards.

Eighteen, (9 boys, 9 girls,) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 1, (a girl,) by the State of New Jersey; and 1, (a boy,) by the State of Delaware.

Deceased Parents.

No reliable information has been furnished in regard to the decease of the parents of the pupils admitted.

Hereditary Tendencies, etc.

There were not any hereditary tendencies on the part of pupils received during the year.

Parents Blind.

Not any of the pupils received had blind parents.

Relatives Blind.

Not any of the pupils received had relatives who were blind.

Natives of Pennsylvania.

Of the 20 new pupils admitted, 13 were natives of Pennsylvania, and the following statement exhibits the counties where born, age when blindness occurred, age when admitted; also, sex, cause of blindness, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE BORN ADMITTED.	COUNTIES WHERE BORN.							TOTAL OF NATIVE BORN.			
	Allegheny.	Bradford.	Carbon.	Delaware.	Erie.	Lehigh.	Philadelphia.	Schuylkill.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Natives of Pennsylvania,	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	8	13
Sex:											
Boys,	2	1	1			1			5		5
Girls,	1			1	1		4	1		8	8
Age when blindness occurred:											
Congenital,						1	1		1	1	2
Under 1 year,		1					1		1	1	2
5, and under 7 years,								1		1	1
10, and under 15 years,	2		1						1	2	3
15 years and upwards,	1			1			2		1	3	4
Unknown,					1				1		1
Age when admitted:											
10, and under 12 years,	2	1						1	3	1	4
12, and under 15 years,							2			2	2
15, and under 20 years,	1			1	1					3	3
20 years and upwards,			1			1	2		2	2	4
How supported:											
State of Pennsylvania,	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	8	13
Cause of blindness:											
Congenital,						1	1		1	1	2
Scarlet fever,	1				1					2	2
Inflammation,		1							1		1
Accident,	2						1	1	2	2	4
Bilious fever,			1						1		1
Unknown,				1			2			3	3

Of the 13 pupils, natives of Pennsylvania, 4 were born in Philadelphia county; 3 in Allegheny county; and 1 in each of the other counties named.

Two were congenital blind; and of the 11 who became blind subsequent to birth, 2 were under 1 year of age when blindness occurred; 1 was between five and seven years of age; 3 were between ten and fifteen years; 4 were fifteen years of age, and upwards; and 1 whose age was unknown when blindness occurred.

In regard to age when admitted, 4 were between ten and twelve years of age; 2 were between twelve and fifteen years; 3 were between fifteen and twenty years; and 4 were twenty years, and upward, when admitted.

All the native-born admitted are sustained by the State of Pennsylvania.

Of the cause of blindness, 2 were congenital blind; 2, (both girls,) from scarlet fever; 1, (a boy,) from inflammation; 4, (2 boys, 2 girls,) from accident; 1, (a boy,) from bilious fever; and 3 girls from unknown causes.

Population of Institution.

The population of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 236, viz: 141 boys, 95 girls.

Health.

There was but one case protracted illness during the year, and that was on the part of a blind teacher.

Necrology.

Not any deaths occurred in the institution during the year.

Trades Taught.

The following statement exhibits the number of pupils instructed in the several branches of industry:

TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.
Brush making,	10		Hand and machine sewing, . . .	40	
Broom making,	31		Knitting and crocheting, . . .	32	
Mattress work,	5		Bead work,	20	
Carpet weaving,	9		Indian basket work,	16	
Cane seating,	23	8			

Value of Labor.

The value of the articles manufactured during the year is estimated at \$5,745 94; these articles are disposed of at the institution store, on the premises.

Classes.

There are twenty-three branches taught in ninety-four classes, and the following statement exhibits the number of pupils in each branch, and the studies pursued:

STUDIES.	Boys.	Girls.	STUDIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Algebra,	8	3	Geography,	48	25
Arithmetic,	63	44	History,	13	25
Grammar,	40	34	Dictionary,	24	24
Physical geography,	10	4	Etymology,	11	29
U. S history,	33		Spelling,	49	77
Natural history,	30		Maps,	16	27
Familiar science,	14		Printing,	10	8
Pronouncer and definer,	8		Writing,	12	36
Mensuration,	9		Calisthenics,		38
Rhetoric,	10		Reading,	40	39
English literature,	15		Physics,	12	
Anatomy,	14				

Library.

There are about 950 books in the library, composed largely of books of reference, and many others in raised letters, which are in constant use.

Pupils Discharged.

Of the 236 pupils, (141 boys, 95 girls,) comprising the population of the institution, there were 36 discharged, viz ; 22 boys, 14 girls.

The next statement will exhibit their period of residence in the institution, and how discharged :

How DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.							NUMBER DISCH'GD.			
	1 yr.	2 yrs.		4 yrs.	5 yrs.	8 yrs.	Over 8 yrs.				
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Time out, . . . . .	..	1	..	2	1	8	13	..	12	13	25
Dismissed,	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Sent home by request, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2
Sickness,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Incapacity, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total discharged,	4	3	1	4	2	8	13	1	22	14	36

Of the 236, the entire population of the year, 36, were discharged, with an average residence in the institution of 6 years. The 22 males discharged, resided in the institution an average period of 5 years ; the 14 females, 7 years 6 months 26 days.

Twenty-five (12 males, 13 females) were discharged by expiration of time ; 7 (6 males, 1 female) were dismissed ; 2 (males) were sent home by request ; 1 (male) on account of sickness ; and 1 (male) was discharged for incapacity.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement of the education of the 36 discharged pupils on reception and on discharge.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.							NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.	MODERATE.		FAIR.		GOOD.				
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not any,	4	1	1	7	5	2	5	14	11	25
Moderate,		3		3	1	2	2	8	3	11
Total,	4	4	1	10	6	4	7	22	14	36

It will be observed that of the 36 pupils discharged, 25, on reception, had no education, and 11 had a moderate training.

On discharge, 4 had a poor education; 5 a moderate; 16 a fair; and 11 had a good education.

Of the 25 pupils who, on admission, had not any education, 4 obtained a poor, 2 a moderate, 12 a fair, and 7 a good education; and of the 11 who, on admission, had a moderate education, 3 did not improve, 4 acquired a fair training, and 4 a good education.

Prospect of Self-Support.

The trades, or occupations, etc., taught the pupils discharged, with their prospect of self-support, is exhibited as follows:

TRADES, OR OCCUPATIONS, ETC., TAUGHT DISCHARGED PUPILS.	PROSPECT OF SELF-SUPPORT.								NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.	DOUBTFUL.		MODERATE.		FAIR.		GOOD.			
	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broom-making and cane-seating, . . .	2			1		3		1	7		7
Broom-making and carpet-weaving, . . .				1		2			3		3
Broom-making and mattress-making, . . .				1					1		1
Literature, knitting, sewing,		1	2	1	7				1	10	11
Music, tuning, and literature,	7	1			2	1	1	2	10	4	14
Total,	9	2	2	4	9	6	1	3	22	14	36

Of the above 36 pupils discharged, it will be observed that 11 had but a poor prospect of self-support; 2 doubtful, 13 moderate, 7 fair, and 3 had a good prospect.

Remaining at the end of year.

The number of pupils resident in the institution at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, was 200, viz: 121 males, 79 females, supported as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	92	53	145
State of New Jersey,	6	4	10
State of Delaware,	2	1	3
Institution,	2	7	9
Institution and friends,	3	3	6
Institution and services rendered as teachers,	16	11	27
Total remaining September 30, 1879,	121	79	200

Of the 200 pupils remaining at the end of the year, 145 were supported by State of Pennsylvania; 10 by State of New Jersey; 3 by State of Delaware; 9 by the institution; 6 by the institution and friends, and 27 by the institution and their own services as assistant instructors, etc.

Applications.

There were 42 suitable applications for admission on the State fund, on September 30, 1879, from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Total.
Allegheny,	3	Franklin,	1
Bradford,	1	Huntingdon,	1
Bucks,	1	Lackawanna,	1
Cambria,	2	Luzerne,	1
Carbon,	1	Northumberland,	2
Chester,	1	Philadelphia,	21
Crawford,	1	Schuylkill,	2
Delaware,	1	Washington,	1
Erie,	1	Total,	42

Of the above 42 applications for admission, 26 were males and 16 were females.

State Beneficiaries.

The 145 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania on September 30, 1879, were from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	9	4	13	Lackawanna,	3	...	3
Beaver,	1	...	1	Lancaster, . . . . .	...	1	1
Berks,	3	2	5	Lebanon, . . . . .	...	1	1
Blair,	1	...	1	Lehigh, . . . . .	...	1	1
Bradford,	1	1	2	Luzerne,	4	2	6
Bucks,	2	1	3	Mercer,	2	...	2
Cameron,	2	...	2	Mifflin, . . . . .	...	1	1
Cambria,	1	1	2	Montgomery,	2	...	2
Carbon,	1	...	1	Montour,	1	...	1
Chester,	1	1	2	Northumberland, . . . . .	...	1	1
Clarion,	1	...	1	Philadelphia,	38	26	64
Clearfield, . . . . .	...	1	1	Schuylkill,	4	1	5
Clinton,	2	...	2	Susquehanna,	2	...	2
Crawford, . . . . .	...	1	1	Tioga, . . . . .	...	2	2
Cumberland,	1	...	1	Wayne,	1	...	1
Dauphin,	2	...	2	Westmoreland,	1	...	1
Delaware,	2	1	3	York,	1	2	3
Erie,	1	1	2	Total,	92	53	145
Fayette,	1	1	2				
Greene,	1	...	1				

Of the 145 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, nearly one half 64, or 44.14 per cent., were from Philadelphia county; 13, or 9.00 per cent., from Allegheny; 6, or 4.14 per cent., from Luzerne; 5, or 3.45 per cent., each, from Berks and Schuylkill counties. The largest number of boys, also of girls, were received from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks, and Schuylkill counties, in the order named.

The Home for the Blind.

This Home is connected with the institution for the education of the blind, and is intended for the adult blind, who partly support themselves by labor. The Home is not self-supporting. The males earn from \$15 to \$25 per month, and the females from \$30 to \$45 per month. Each inmate pays \$4 to \$5 a month towards their board, and the balance is used by them for clothing.

It is proposed to have the Home subside, as not coming within the special object of this institution—the instruction of the blind.

Since the establishment of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, in West Philadelphia, this department has not received any inmates.

There are at present 2 males and 7 females in the Home. The males are employed at brush making, and the females at Indian basket work, cane-seating, plain and machine sewing, &c.

A L M S - H O U S E S .

There are 60 alms-houses in this State, 33 of which are county institutions, each providing accommodation for all the poor of a county, and 27 of which are local or district alms-houses, being for the indigent of a single borough, township, city, or for several boroughs or townships. Two of this latter class, viz: "Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Township Asylum for the Poor," and "Coal Township Poor-house," have reported to the Board of Public Charities for the first time during the year 1879. Likewise, reports have been received from Mifflin county alms-house during this year, they being the first that have been sent from that institution for six years. In order that a proper comparison may be made between the annual statement for 1878 and that for 1879, the three alms-houses that were not reported last year, will be considered separately. The aggregate of inmates, therefore, of all the alms-houses, except these three, (excluding the insane in Philadelphia Blockley alms-house, which have been fully treated of in connection with hospitals for the insane,) was, at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1878, 9,488. To these were added during the year 10,822, making a population of 20,310. There were discharged during the year 10,998, leaving at the end of the year, September 30, 1879, resident in the alms-houses, 9,312, thus:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Men.	Women.	Total.		
October 1, 1878, there were,	4,825	3,145	7,970	1,518	9,488
Admitted during the year,	5,690	3,188	8,878	1,944	10,822
Population,	10,515	6,333	16,848	3,462	20,310
Discharged during the year,	5,951	3,029	8,980	2,018	10,998
Remaining September 30, 1879,	4,564	3,304	7,868	1,444	9,312

The population, 20,310, was 1,484, or 6.80 per cent., less than the number of previous year. The adults decreased 1,186, or 6.58 per cent.; the children, 298, or 7.93 per cent. The admissions, 10,822, compared with the previous year, have decreased 975, or 8.26 per cent.; the adults, 703, or 7.34 per cent.; the children, 272, or 12.27 per cent. The number discharged, 10,998, was 1,308, or 10.62 per cent., less than during the preceding year; the adults decreased 1,084, or 10.70 per cent.; the children, 224, or 9.99 per cent.

Of the 10,822 admitted, 5,690, or 52.58 per cent., were men; 3,188, or 29.46 per cent., were women. Over four fifths of the number admitted,

therefore, were adults, and only 1,944, or 17.96 per cent., were children. Four hundred and six of the children were born in the alms-houses; 174 white, 24 colored boys; 175 white and 33 colored girls. Of the adults admitted, (8,878,) 280, or 3.15 per cent., had at some time been in jail; and 400, or 4.51 per cent., had visited houses of ill-fame; 912, or 8.43 per cent., of the whole number admitted, (10,822,) were hospital cases.

Characteristics of Adults Admitted.

The following statement will exhibit the classification of adults on admission.

CHARACTERISTICS.	ADMISSIONS IN 1879.		COMPARED WITH 1878.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Adults admitted,	8,878	100.00	703	7.34
<i>Classification:</i>				
Sane,	7,828	88.73	815	9.20
Insane,	813	9.22	*234	*40.41
Idiotic,	125	1.42	*31	*32.98
Blind,	47	.53	4	7.84
Deaf and dumb,	9	.10	19	67.86
Not stated,	56		130	
<i>Residents:</i>				
Of alms-house district,	6,724	76.29	446	6.22
Of other districts,	2,090	23.71	125	5.64
Not stated,	64		132	
<i>Civil condition:</i>				
Single,	4,206	47.73	416	9.00
Married,	2,439	27.68	97	3.82
Widowed,	2,167	24.59	179	7.63
Not stated,	66		11	
<i>Education:</i>				
Illiterate,	2,224	38.94	119	5.08
Could write their names,	3,488	61.06	260	6.94
Not stated,	3,166		324	
<i>Nativity:</i>				
Pennsylvanians,	3,566	40.79	2	.06
Other Americans,	962	11.00	*103	*11.99
Germans,	1,037	11.86	85	7.58
Irish,	2,411	27.58	416	14.72
English,	851	4.01	89	20.23
Welsh,	116	1.33	14	10.77
Scotch,	98	1.10	43	30.94
French,	41	.47	13	24.07
Other foreigners,	163	1.86	61	27.23
Not stated,	135		83	
<i>Physical condition:</i>				
Able-bodied,	3,788	44.00	442	10.45
Not able-bodied,	4,821	56.00	208	4.14
Not stated,	269		53	
<i>Habits:</i>				
Abstinent,	1,358	31.41	*152	*12.60
Moderate drinkers,	1,960	45.33	175	8.11
Intemperate,	1,006	23.28	300	22.97
Not stated,	4,554		380	

* Increase.

Discharged from Alms-Houses.

The population of the alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1879, was 20,310, of which number 10,998, or 54.15 per cent., were discharged. Of the adults, (16,848,) there were 8,980, or 53.30 per cent.; and of the children, (3,462,) there were 2,018, or 58.29 per cent., discharged during the year. The proportion of men and women discharged from their respective populations, was as 57 is to 48.

The following statement will exhibit how the 10,998 inmates were discharged:

HOW DISCHARGED.	ADULTS.			CHILD'N.	Whole number discharged.	Per cent. on population.
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Discharged,	4,243	2,168	6,411	1,220	7,631	37.57
Eloped,	713	286	999	136	1,135	5.59
Died,	881	465	1,346	275	1,621	7.98
Removed,	114	110	224	131	355	1.75
Indentured,				214	214	1.06
Adopted,				42	42	.21
Total discharged, . . .	5,951	3,029	8,980	2,018	10,998	54.16

It will be seen that 7,631, or 37.57 per cent., of the population were discharged; 1,135, or 5.59 per cent., eloped; 1,621, or 7.98 per cent. died, and 355, or 1.75 per cent., were removed.

Remaining in Alms-Houses at end of Year.

The aggregate number resident in the 57 alms-houses, (excluding the insane of Blockley alms-house, Philadelphia,) on September 30, 1879, was 9,312, being a decrease of 176, or 1.85 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining were classified thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number on September 30, 1879.	COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.	
		Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Sane,	7,326	431	5.59
Insane and idiotic,	1,755	*273	*18.42
Blind,	178	6	3.26
Deaf and dumb,	61	1	1.61
Total of classification,	9,320		
	8		
Total of inmates,	†9,312	176	1.85

* Increase.

† Of this number, 4 men were blind, deaf, dumb, and idiotic. Therefore, 8 have been deducted from the sum of the above figures, to obtain the whole number of inmates remaining in the almshouses on September 30, 1879.

The number of men, women, and children in each of the above classes, is indicated thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	1878.	1879.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Number of all classes,	9,498	9,312	176	1.85
<i>Sane :</i>				
Men,	3,968	3,591	377	9.50
Women,	2,333	2,337	*24	*1.03
Children,	1,459	1,378	81	5.55
Total of sane,	7,760	7,326	434	5.59
<i>Insane and idiotic :</i>				
Men,	715	846	*131	*18.32
Women,	714	854	*140	*19.61
Children,	53	55	*2	*3.77
Total insane and idiotic,	1,482	1,755	*273	*18.42
<i>Blind :</i>				
Men,	112	104	8	7.14
Women,	69	66	3	4.35
Children,	3	8	*5	*166.67
Total of blind,	184	178	6	3.26
<i>Deaf and dumb :</i>				
Men,	30	81	*1	*3.33
Women,	29	27	2	6.90
Children,	3	3		
Total of deaf and dumb,	63	61	1	1.61

* Increase.

Ages of Children in the fifty-seven Alms-Houses.

Statement exhibiting the ages of the 1,444 children remaining in the alms-houses on September 30, 1879 :

	Number.	Per cent.
Under 7 years,	812	56.23
7 and under 10 years,	401	27.77
10 and under 16 years,	231	16.00
Total children,	1,444	100.00

It will be observed that nearly three fifths of the children, (812, or 56.23 per cent.,) were under 7 years of age; over one fourth, (401, or 27.77 per cent.,) were 7 and under 10 years of age; and 231, or 16 per cent., were 10 and under 16 years of age. All persons over 16 are enumerated as adults.

Of the 1,444 children, 497, or 34.42 per cent., attended day school; 312, or 21.68 per cent., attended Sunday school. In those alms-houses in which the children were instructed, there were 18 teachers, of which number 6 were paupers. Of the whole number of children, (1,444,) 235, or 16.27 per cent., were illegitimate.

The following tables will show the movement and the characteristics of the population of the three alms-houses from which no returns were received last year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Remaining before reports were made,	22	27	49	17	66
Admitted during the year,	16	18	34	15	49
Population,	38	45	83	32	115
Discharged during the year,	13	14	27	18	45
Remaining September 30, 1879,	25	31	56	14	70

Of the 49 admitted, 16, or 32.65 per cent., were men; 18, or 36.74 per cent., were women, and 15, or 30.61 per cent., were children. Four of the children, viz: 2 white boys, 1 white girl, and 1 colored boy, were born in the alms-houses.

Of the 34 adults, 1 had at some time been in jail, and 2 had visited houses of ill-fame.

Three of the whole number admitted were hospital cases.

Characteristics of Adults Admitted.

The number admitted were classified thus :

CHARACTERISTICS.	ADMISSIONS IN 1879.	
	Number	Proportion per cent.
Adults admitted,	34	100.00
<i>Classification :</i>		
Sane,	32	94.12
Insane,	1	2.94
Blind,	1	2.94
<i>Residents :</i>		
Of almshouse district,	32	94.12
Of other districts,	2	5.88
<i>Civil condition :</i>		
Single,	22	64.71
Married,	8	23.53
Widowed,	4	11.76
<i>Education :</i>		
Illiterate,	21	67.74
Could write their names,	10	32.26
Not stated,	3	
<i>Nativity :</i>		
Pennsylvanians,	22	64.71
Other Americans,	2	5.88
Irish,	7	20.59
English,	1	2.94
Welsh,	1	2.94
Other foreigners,	1	2.94
<i>Physical condition :</i>		
Able-bodied,	12	36.36
Not able-bodied,	21	63.64
Not stated,	1	
<i>Habits :</i>		
Abstinent,	10	43.48
Moderate drinkers,	8	34.78
Intemperate,	5	21.74
Not stated,	11	

Discharged from Alms-houses.

The population of the three institutions not reported last year was, as reported for the year ending September 30, 1879, 115, of which number 45, or 39.13 per cent., were discharged. There were 27, or 32.53 per cent. of the adults, and 18, or 56.25 per cent., of the children discharged during the year. The proportion of men and women discharged from their respective populations was as 34 is to 31.

The following statement will show how the inmates were discharged :

HOW DISCHARGED.	ADULTS.			Children.	Whole number discharged.	Per cent. on population.
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Discharged,	13	13	26	8	34	29.56
Died,		1	1		1	.87
Removed,				8	8	6.96
Adopted,				2	2	1.74
Total discharged,	13	14	27	18	45	39.13

It will be observed that 34, or 29.56 per cent., were discharged ; 1, or .87 per cent., died, and 8, or 6.96 per cent., were removed.

Remaining in Alms-Houses at end of Year.

The number remaining in the three alms-houses on September 30, 1879, was 70. They were classified thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	Sane.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.
Men,	23	2		25
Women,	22	8	1	31
Children,	14			14
Total,	59	10	1	70

Ages of Children.

Statement showing the ages of the children remaining on September 30, 1879, in the three alms-houses not reported last year :

AGES.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 7 years of age,	9	64.29
10 and under 16,	5	35.71
Total children,	14	100.00

Of the 14 children, 7 attended day school, and 2 attended Sunday school. There were 6 illegitimate children.

Alms-Houses.—*Statement exhibiting the number of paupers of all classes remaining 523 females,) in Blockley alms-house, Philadelphia,*

ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number.	SEX.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.
1. Adams county alms-house,	65	18	13	6
2. Allegheny county home,	270	137	47	40
3. Allegheny city poor-house,	248	68	50	25
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburgh city farm,	348	58	53	74
5. Beaver county alms-house,	77	12	15	18
6. Bedford county alms-house,	104	47	20	21
7. Berks county alms-house,	580	190	80	97
8. Blair county alms-house,	77	29	14	9
9. Bucks county alms-house,	228	119	31	27
10. Cambria county alms-house,	70	21	18	5
11. Carbon county—Middle Coal Field poor-house,	164	62	36	35
12. Chester county alms-house,	293	108	70	54
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	6	4	1	1
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	9	3	1	1
15. Columbia county—Centralla poor-house,	49	6	13	26
16. Crawford county alms-house,	102	37	12	7
17. Cumberland county alms-house,	194	104	52	23
18. Dauphin county alms-house,	180	82	30	34
19. Delaware county alms-house,	149	54	18	17
20. Erie county alms-house,	284	95	57	15
21. Fayette county alms-house,	148	53	15	38
22. Franklin county alms-house,	162	59	34	32
23. Greene county alms-house,	88	20	20	16
24. Huntingdon county alms-house,	73	24	25	16
25. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house,	8	3	3	2
26. Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	7	4	3	3
27. Lackawanna county—Scranton poor-house,	113	42	25	3
28. Lackawanna county—N. Luzerne poor-house,	16	4	3	5
29. Lackawanna county—Ransom poor-house,	45	12	9	2
30. Lancaster county alms-house,	441	171	111	33
31. Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house,	12	2	8	8
32. Lebanon county alms-house,	173	72	44	36
33. Lehigh county alms-house,	283	108	40	76
34. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	55	24	15	11
35. Lycoming county—Williamsport city poor-house,	13	10	2	1
36. Mercer county alms-house,	80	24	10	8
37. Mifflin county alms-house,	40	88	13	11
38. Montgomery county alms-house,	270	141	47	27
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	25	11	4	4
40. Moutour county—Valley Township poor-house,	6	3	3	3
41. Northampton county alms-house,	286	120	56	58
42. Northumberland county—Coal Township poor-house,	27	15	7	2
43. Perry county alms-house,	84	14	25	19
44. Philadelphia—Blockley alms-house,	1,822	770	760	238
45. Philadelphia—Roxboro' poor-house,	11	7	2	1
46. Philadelphia—Germantown poor-house,	50	17	10	3
47. Philadelphia—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	153	73	36	44
48. Schuylkill county alms-house,	*618	280	192	37
49. Somerset county alms-house,	77	17	13	17
50. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	16	7	5	4
51. Susquehanna county—Montrose and Bridgewater asylum,	5	2	3	2
52. Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	8	1	1	1
53. Susquehanna Depot and Oakland township poor asylum,	3	2	2	1
54. Tioga county alms-house,	67	20	22	10
55. Venango county alms-house,	81	24	19	13
56. Warren county alms-house,	58	16	13	11
57. Washington county alms-house,	200	37	64	38
58. Wayne county alms-house,	21	5	4	3
59. Westmoreland county alms-house,	143	45	29	17
60. York county alms-house,	191	91	31	13
Total,	9,382	3,614	2,579	1,303

* Of this number, 4 men were blind, deaf, dumb, and idiotic.

in alms-houses, September 30, 1879, excluding the 989 insane patients, (459 males, and who are treated of in statistics of hospitals for insane.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			NATIVITY.			HOSPITAL CASES.		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Not stated.	Men.	Women.	Children.
13	12	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	50	15	..	15	11	..
17	10	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	120	150	..	19	13	..
31	58	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	120	128	..	7	25	..
83	76	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	348	..	..	4
11	13	8	3	..	..	1	1	..	70	7	..	1	..	..
6	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	104	..	..	6
72	77	4	3	3	1	2	1	..	303	227	..	46	39	5
8	13	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	67	20	..	..	..	8
22	25	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	101	127	..	52	22	1
10	13	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	43	27	..	..	..	10
12	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	67	97	..	38	25	11
21	30	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	283	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	13
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	14
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	..	..	..	15
16	22	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	61	41	..	..	..	16
9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	172	22	..	..	..	17
18	14	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	150	39	..	7	3	18
24	35	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	87	62	..	8	11	19
30	29	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	105	129	..	32	28	20
18	31	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	110	38	..	17	20	21
16	16	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	115	47	..	6	9	22
12	14	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	88	2	3	23
4	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	63	10	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	25
15	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	..	..	..	26
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	27
11	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	28
71	49	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	145	293	..	15	27	29
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	30
9	4	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	173	3	5	31
16	18	3	8	3	3	2	2	..	198	100	..	38	19	32
1	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	17	38	..	..	..	33
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	34
19	16	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	59	21	..	..	..	35
1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	36
18	31	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	270	19	24	37
2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	3	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	39
26	28	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	210	85	..	40	18	40
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	41
12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	25	22	..	3	4	..	..	..	1,622	..	..	43
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	44
6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	46
55	35	13	4	4	..	4	..	2	233	385	..	..	..	47
15	9	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	77	..	..	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	49
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	50
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	52
5	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	53
10	9	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	81	..	..	54
8	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	55
32	23	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	200	14	17	56
3	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	7	14	..	1	3	57
28	18	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	97	46	..	..	..	58
21	22	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	135	56	..	5	1	59
948	963	55	104	66	8	31	27	3	2,041	2,371	3,970	390	336	29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT exhibiting amount expended for

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT									
	Mainte- nance.		Salaries, wages, and labor.		Fuel and light.		Clothing, &c.		Hospitals for insane	
1. Adams county alms-house,	\$2,454	41	\$2,009	03	\$900	00	\$310	22		
2. Allegheny county house,	8,031	21	4,256	67	977	10	3,535	64	\$14,879	84
3. Allegheny city poor-house,	13,783	44	7,216	00	1,516	65	2,290	29	2,336	48
4. Allegheny county—city farm, Pittsburgh,	12,290	49	10,998	77	2,290	33	3,318	22	16,511	04
5. Beaver county alms-house,	1,011	31	1,553	80	205	00	205	06	2,418	09
6. Bedford county alms-house,	2,700	94	1,604	00	700	35	555	28	511	73
7. Berks county alm -house,	27,580	00	5,790	40	2,226	62	4,935	26	336	95
8. Blair county alms-house,	3,501	66	1,173	29	235	13	923	21	2,219	63
9. Bucks county alms-house,	7,050	77	3,883	75	1,761	66	1,907	00	329	56
10. Cambria county alms-house,	2,803	53	1,089	50	146	69	86	50	1,969	45
11. Carbon co.—Middle Coal-Field poor-house	6,993	26	3,254	66	763	83	1,716	66	131	30
12. Chester county alms-house,	11,511	36	3,996	32	1,862	50	2,568	62	3,943	54
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	300	00	246	00	240	00	100	00		
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	845	00	700	00	126	25	65	40	213	50
15. Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	2,105	65	1,150	00	140	00	265	00	550	00
16. Crawford county alms-house,	2,796	49	2,018	10	656	11	1,323	09	4,741	44
17. Cumberland county alms-house,	3,015	46	3,000	00	1,600	00	1,600	00		
18. Dauphin county alms-house,	7,974	12	4,728	58	1,472	46	1,508	00	2,563	96
19. Delaware county alms-house,	3,390	98	2,475	15	1,021	67	755	06	166	90
20. Erie county alms-house,	7,993	85	6,551	33	1,646	76	400	75	2,490	96
21. Fayette county alms-house,	7,507	63	1,563	98	213	93	2,639	53		
22. Franklin county alms-house,	4,089	92	1,890	78	640	51	865	64	304	57
23. Greene county alms-house,	2,072	04	949	23	198	56	590	81	516	54
24. Huntingdon county alms-house,	6,125	00	800	00	225	00	800	00	250	00
25. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house	282	83	200	00			26	50	700	00
26. Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	625	00	578	00	277	65	143	84	471	45
27. Lackawanna co.—Scranton poor-house,	7,365	13	3,691	59					4,600	95
28. Lackawanna co.—N. Luzerne poor-house,	1,480	91	671	00	51	09	131	30		
29. Lackawanna co.—Ransom poor-house,	1,980	34	1,969	23	156	75	374	05	1,836	45
30. Lancaster county alms-house,	18,411	56	4,546	16	4,210	17	3,545	28		
31. Lawrence co.—New Castle poor-house,	501	71	357	20	39	50	122	40	418	10
32. Lebanon county alms-house,	3,914	99	1,700	00	376	59	2,136	13	331	53
33. Lehigh county alms-house,	7,367	36	3,134	20	1,355	49	1,706	96		
34. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	4,562	83	1,744	00	121	87	569	41	7,361	20
35. Lycoming county—Williamsport city poor-house,	1,445	37	41	25	75	00	53	39	977	09
36. Mercer county alms-house,	2,843	18	1,761	20	369	68	869	12	1,433	43
37. Mifflin county alms-house,	2,696	30	3,141	45	545	57	291	88	416	43
38. Montgomery county alms-house,	16,125	62	2,136	00	1,144	69	1,390	62	900	41
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	1,280	31	425	82	96	37	196	78	779	25
40. Montour county—Valley Township poor- house,	308	50	85	00			57	00		
41. Northampton county alms-house,	7,624	70	3,274	70	1,091	55	1,814	96	593	97
42. Northumberland county—Coal Township poor-house,	1,863	26	1,290	83	173	52	32	53		
43. Perry county alms-house,	1,147	64	967	07	563	00	260	00		
44. Philadelphia—Blockley alms-house,	282,775	82	65,882	66	31,819	52	24,998	66		
45. Philadelphia—Roxboro' poor-house,	300	00	50	00	60	00	110	00	165	25
46. Philadelphia—Germantown poor-house,	*3,527	68	1,425	00	383	67			2,642	60
47. Philadelphia—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	1,405	38	1,477	90	173	59	698	59	1,090	04
48. Schuylkill county alms-house,	18,379	37	6,790	87	1,285	18	3,354	09	558	04
49. Somerset county alms-house,	3,439	37	1,442	62	44	00	316	00		
50. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	133	50	562	75	2	50	125	00	275	50
51. Susquehanna co.—Montrose and Bridge- water asylum,	281	38	648	00	20	00	90	00		
52. Susquehanna county—N. Milford asylum,	1,036	00	446	00	5	24	50	78	170	00
53. Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Town- ship poor asylum,	303	98	599	81	10	00	30	00	143	75
54. Tioga county alms-house,	1,203	16	1,840	04	126	26	562	60	3,109	69
55. Venango county alms-house,	2,553	60	1,240	22	676	66	707	71	1,557	78
56. Warren county alms-house,	2,144	67	1,686	75	76	63	494	31	1,672	55
57. Washington county alms-house,	5,719	57	2,782	70	780	42	1,270	51	2,353	46
58. Wayne county alms-house,	4,352	63	632	76	80	50	174	47	499	70
59. Westmoreland county alms-house,	7,420	90	3,629	09	151	02	317	23	3,331	08
60. York county alms-house,	5,544	47	1,832	45	1,347	65	4,144	28		
Total,	568,59	69	197,376	72	68,419	84	83,330	31	97,715	11

* Clothing included.

support of almshouses; also, of outdoor relief, for the past year:

PURPOSES EXPENDED.				Expenses for outdoor relief	Total of almshouse and outdoor relief.	Receipts.	Net cost of almshouse and outdoor relief.		
Repairs.	Extraordinary expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.						
\$309 97	\$647 35	\$1,085 81	\$7,398 79	\$2,601 00	\$9,997 79	\$632 18	\$9,365 63	1	
1,304 04	9,505 40	7,588 69	57,078 59	3,774 69	53,853 28	1,646 21	52,207 07	2	
2,024 98	1,407 30	2,108 97	23,230 11	8,671 96	41,902 07	6,204 06	35,698 01	3	
800 00	31,008 70	16,995 53	94,010 09	10,142 66	104,152 75	3,063 85	101,089 90	4	
135 50	100 55	800 30	6,788 02	2,367 00	9,156 02	656 02	8,500 00	5	
2,983 37	944 31	1,089 87	7,797 73	2,077 84	9,675 57	8 70	9,666 87	6	
209 57	2,364 86	1,413 72	46,637 09	8,051 13	54,688 22	3,332 35	51,356 87	7	
527 24		6,503 68	12,138 11	2,425 14	14,561 25	639 27	13,901 98	8	
280 17	216 00	167 66	21,962 66		21,962 66	3,228 04	18,734 62	9	
564 69	1,514 31	1,947 98	6,738 90	4,568 01	11,306 93	99 18	11,207 75	10	
999 92	550 25	2,735 82	16,288 16	967 43	17,272 59	522 57	16,750 02	11	
180 00			27,681 25	1,678 27	29,311 62	3,104 20	26,207 42	12	
1,225 00	465 71		946 00	2,290 94	3,236 94		3,236 94	13	
110 00	650 00	106 00	3,640 86	2,241 75	5,883 61	1,367 41	4,516 20	14	
1,607 67		2,427 96	5,085 63	685 50	5,751 15		5,751 15	15	
1,000 00	8,000 00	3,929 00	15,572 86	6,735 57	22,308 43	2,565 32	19,723 61	16	
651 56		4,633 70	21,444 46	3,471 00	24,915 46	24,065 46	850 00	17	
900 69		2,742 19	23,540 38	10,517 08	34,057 46		34,057 46	18	
1,210 71	2,099 12	1,237 42	12,436 49	2,955 80	15,391 29	2,738 28	12,653 01	19	
496 46	290 61	991 81	23,680 90	5,197 80	23,828 50	2,624 93	26,206 57	20	
234 12	464 44	423 34	13,599 02	5,083 63	18,682 65	230 30	18,452 35	21	
12 38	273 90	401 79	8,948 32	7,610 98	16,514 30		16,514 30	22	
4,300 00		1,000 00	5,015 25	1,280 15	6,295 40	270 40	6,025 00	23	
325 00	75 00		13,29 00	4,000 00	17,300 00	1,000 00	16,300 00	24	
			1,639 33	4,026 80	5,636 13	200 00	5,436 13	25	
191 78	160 77	82 11	2,478 60	1,286 15	3,764 75		3,764 75	26	
4,389 81	4,311 86	521 20	24,880 57	5,223 97	30,104 54	47 75	30,056 79	27	
			1,214 30	189 36	1,403 66	759 56	644 10	28	
1,841 96	2,853 63	2,374 61	12,817 02	3,626 44	16,443 46	786 89	15,656 57	29	
	466 18	5,233 37	36,213 67	1,873 50	38,087 17	5,781 65	32,305 52	30	
		1,168 65	2,902 56	3,622 18	6,224 74	613 46	5,611 29	31	
291 06		167 80	8,918 10	6,867 85	15,806 95	607 32	15,198 63	32	
673 74	1,087 17	992 23	16,274 06	3,166 68	19,440 73	360 83	19,079 88	33	
	5,350 00	1,349 91	20,999 22	5,795 71	23,794 93	107 84	23,687 09	34	
105 02	36 46		2,363 49	17,736 72	20,100 21	980 55	19,119 66	35	
154 65	96 94	1,562 63	8,648 83	6,956 14	15,599 97	412 00	15,186 97	36	
	420 84		7,602 47	5,642 61	13,145 08	1,036 91	12,108 14	37	
200 06			21,798 74	7,872 12	29,668 86	2,289 53	27,379 33	38	
206 46		22 66	2,984 63	681 37	3,666 00	125 75	3,540 25	39	
11 88	67 30	93 18	622 86	96 57	721 36	186 00	535 36	40	
706 68	466 49	1,863 37	17,441 42	4,550 30	21,991 72	2,116 06	19,875 66	41	
965 44	147 99	2,496 08	7,001 76	4,063 06	11,064 82	189 50	10,875 32	42	
337 00	260 75	531 40	4,206 86	1,667 15	5,873 01	677 90	5,196 11	43	
15,294 33	4,140 00	9,094 30	434,105 29	49,991 08	484,096 37	2,095 22	482,001 15	44	
174 10		40 00	899 35	1,899 53	2,799 83	127 34	2,671 54	45	
26 48	167 30	1,091 14	9,283 47	4,865 16	14,148 63	793 49	13,355 14	46	
359 84	2,655 42	1,547 77	9,306 53	4,185 74	13,531 27	5,750 41	7,780 86	47	
778 92	180 86	10,235 46	41,862 79	50,919 24	92,782 08	2,061 90	90,720 18	48	
1,086 56	604 96	1,126 93	8,070 44	2,312 71	10,383 15		10,383 15	49	
108 50		1,329 86	2,582 61	225 00	2,757 61	688 25	2,074 36	50	
36 50	125 48	68 31	1,249 67	350 71	1,600 38	497 80	1,102 58	51	
25 00			1,733 00	810 00	2,543 00	96 00	2,447 00	52	
162 18	69 14	237 86	1,444 54	648 25	2,093 79	824 52	1,269 27	53	
	289 66	477 65	7,761 14	3,673 60	11,434 74	615 87	10,818 87	54	
	5,108 02	2,062 49	14,191 48	3,144 43	17,275 96	1,312 13	15,963 83	55	
7,551 01			18,623 92	1,151 88	14,780 78	5,830 29	8,950 49	56	
2,917 91			16,830 57	2,374 55	18,205 12		18,205 12	57	
63 95	80 00	15 00	6,069 01	300 00	6,369 01	1,830 32	4,538 69	58	
1,294 57	6,121 90		23,345 79	8,508 81	30,854 60		30,854 60	59	
224 18		9,629 64	22,772 67	3,286 29	26,158 93	1,107 60	24,951 33	60	
62,908 57	96,508 87	118,448 83	1,291,227 94	322,752 75	1,613,980 69	98,690 39	1,515,290 30		

OUT-DOOR RELIEF—ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The aggregate of all classes in receipt of out-door relief in alms-house districts during the quarter ending September 30, 1879, was 15,430.

A comparison with the number in the several classes in 1879, with those of the preceding year, is exhibited as follows :

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1879.	Decrease on 1878.	Per cent. of decrease.
Old age,	3,321	376	10.17
Death, absence, or desertion of husband or father, . .	7,206	2,427	25.20
Temporary sickness or want of work,	4,678	2,593	39.20
Single woman in receipt of relief,	130	80	38.10
Insane and idiotic,	95	*16	*20.25
Total,	15,430	5,760	27.18

* Increase.

Of the 15,430 relieved, 2,479, or 16.07 per cent. were men; 5,398, or 34.98 per cent. were women; and 7,553, or 48.95 per cent. were children under 16 years of age. All persons over 16 years of age are counted and considered as adults.

Statistics of the 7,877 adults receiving relief.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	No.	Per ct.
Number of adults, . . .	7,877	100.00	<i>Education :</i>		
<i>Age :</i>			Illiterate,	2,624	35.80
16, and under 20 years, .	109	1.44	Could read only,	1,166	15.90
20, and under 30 years, .	802	10.58	Could write some, . . .	3,541	48.30
30, and under 40 years, .	1,686	22.23	Not stated,	546	
40, and under 50 years, .	1,608	21.21	<i>Habits :</i>		
50, and under 60 years, .	1,165	15.38	Abstinent,	4,530	78.22
60, and under 70 years, .	975	12.86	Moderate drinkers, . .	1,107	19.11
70, and under 80 years, .	843	11.11	Intemperate,	154	2.67
80, and under 90 years, .	316	4.17	Not stated,	2,066	
90, and under 100 years, .	65	.86	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 years and upwards, .	14	.18	Natives of relief district, .	2,568	34.01
Not stated,	294		Other Pennsylvanians, .	825	10.92
<i>Residence :</i>			Other Americans, . . .	775	10.26
Of relief district,	7,441	98.15	Germany,	972	12.87
Non-residents,	140	1.85	Ireland,	1,678	22.22
Not stated,	296		England,	327	4.33
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Wales,	162	2.15
Single,	744	9.89	Scotland,	107	1.42
Married,	3,791	50.88	France,	28	.37
Widowed,	2,989	39.73	Other foreigners, . . .	110	1.45
Not stated,	353		Not stated,	325	

Children in Receipt of Out-door Relief.

The number of children in receipt of out-door relief, was 7,553, being a decrease of 1,904 on number at corresponding date of previous year. The children comprised 48.95 per cent., nearly one half of the whole number (15,430) receiving out-door relief.

Their ages, with the number who attended day school and Sunday school ; also, the number who were illegitimate, are thus exhibited :

AGES.	SEX.			Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Under 7 years,	1,366	1,470	2,836	619	730	27
7 and under 10 years,	1,157	1,257	2,414	1,260	1,110	16
10 and under 16 years,	868	1,084	1,952	845	830	5
Not stated, . . . . .	...	...	351	4,829	4,883	
Total children,	3,391	3,811	7,553	7,553	7,553	48

Of the *known* ages of the children, 2,836 were under 7 years of age; 2,414 were 7 and under 10 years of age, and 1,952 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Attended Day School.

Of the 7,553 children, 2,724 are reported as attending day school, of which number 619 were under 7 years of age; 1,260 were 7 and under 10, and 845 were 10 and under 16 years.

Attended Sunday School.

The number who attended Sunday school was 2,670, or 730 under 7 years of age; 1,110 were 7 and under 10, and 830 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Illegitimate Children.

The returns show only 48 of the children to be illegitimate.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of all classes of persons receiving out-door relief during quarter ending September 30, 1879, in districts connected with alms-houses, and causes of destitution.

CLASSIFICATION OF OUTSIDE POOR.		No.	Per cent. on totals.	
1. Men,		2,479		16.07
2. Women,		5,898		34.98
3. Children,		7,553		48.95
Total outside poor,		15,430		100.00
SECTION A.—Destitution caused by old age or disability.				
1. Men,		1,056		
2. Women,		1,596		
3. Children dependent,		689		
Total of Section A,		3,321		21.52
SECTION B.—Destitution caused by death, absence, or desertion of husband, or father.				
1. Widows,	2,010			
Children dependent,	3,504	5,514	35.73	
2. Unmarried mothers,	56	146	.95	
Children dependent,	90			
3. Wives of prisoners,	72	245	1.59	
Children dependent,	173			
4. Wives of soldiers and sailors,	22	50	.32	
Children dependent,	28			
5. Wives deserted by husbands,	401	1,172	7.60	
Children dependent,	771	79	.51	
6. Orphan children,				
Total of Section B,		7,206		46.70
SECTION C.—Destitution caused by temporary sickness, or want of work of male heads of families or single men.				
1. Adult males, on account of sickness,	445			
2. Adult males, family sickness, etc.,	223			
3. Adult males, for want of work,	710			
Families dependent on 1, 2, 3, } Wives,	1,071			
Children,	2,229			
Total of Section C,		4,678		30.32
SECTION D.—Single Women.				
1. White,	119			
2. Colored,	11			
Total of Section D,		180		.84
SECTION E.—Insane and Idiotic.				
1. Men,	45			
2. Women,	40			
3. Children,	10			
Total of Section E,		95		.62
Aggregate of out-door relief,		15,430		100.00

Section A.—Destitution caused by Old Age, or Permanent Disability.

There were 3,321 relieved under this section, or 21.52 per cent. of the whole number, 15,430.

Of the adults, 1,056 were men, 1,596 were women, 669 children dependent.

Statement exhibiting the age, residents, or non-residents of relief districts, nativity, education, and habits of the adults :

ADULTS IN SECTION A.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION A.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	2,652	100.00			
<i>Ages :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
16, and under 20 years, . .	31	1.20	Illiterate,	1,030	41.49
20, and under 30 years, . .	98	3.70	Could read only,	390	15.70
30, and under 40 years, . .	172	6.63	Could write name, . . .	1,063	42.81
40, and under 50 years, . .	328	12.65	Not stated,	169	
50, and under 60 years, . .	399	15.38	<i>Habits :</i>		
60, and under 70 years, . .	655	25.25	Abstinent,	1,467	74.50
70, and under 80 years, . .	620	23.91	Moderate drinkers, . . .	399	19.76
80, and under 90 years, . .	232	8.96	Intemperate,	118	5.74
90, and under 100 years, . .	49	1.89	Not stated,	683	
100, years and upwards, . .	11	.43	<i>Nativity :</i>		
Not stated,	57		Natives of relief district, .	1,129	43.47
<i>Residents :</i>			Other Pennsylvanians, . .	293	11.28
Of relief district,	2,501	98.19	Other Americans,	258	9.98
Non-residents,	46	1.81	Germany,	232	8.93
Not stated,	105		Ireland,	456	17.56
<i>Civil condition :</i>			England,	92	3.54
Single,	362	15.37	Wales,	54	2.08
Married,	1,145	48.60	Scotland,	26	1.00
Widowed,	849	36.03	France,	8	.31
Not stated,	296		Other foreigners,	49	1.89
			Not stated,	55	

Section B.—Destitution caused by Death, Absence, or Desertion of Husband or Father.

The aggregate number relieved under this section was 7,206, or 46.70 per cent., of the whole number receiving out-door relief. The number in this section as compared with the previous year has decreased 2,427.

The annexed statement exhibits the classes of persons relieved under this section :

Classes :			Classes :		
Widows,	2,010	5,514	Wives of soldiers, . . .	22	50
Children dependent, . .	3,504		Children dependent, . .	28	
Unmarried mothers, . .	58	146	Wives deserted by husbands,	401	1,172
Children dependent, . .	90		Children dependent, . .	771	
Wives of prisoners, . .	72	245	Orphan children,		79
Children dependent, . .	173				
			Total of section B, . .		7,206

Characteristics of the 2,449 adults in this section, viz : 1,378 males, 1,071 wives.

ADULTS IN SECTION C.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION C.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	2,449	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	629	27.99
16, and under 20,	81	1.88	Could read only,	328	14.59
20, and under 30,	414	18.88	Could write name,	1,291	57.42
30, and under 40,	712	34.61	Not stated,	201	
40, and under 50,	525	23.31	<i>Habits:</i>		
50, and under 60,	355	15.77	Abstinent,	1,356	73.94
60, and under 70,	105	4.66	Moderate drinkers,	450	24.54
70, and under 80,	72	3.20	Intemperate,	28	1.52
80, and under 90,	33	1.42	Not stated,	615	
90, and under 100,	6	.27	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100 years and upwards.			Natives of district,	623	27.08
Not stated,	197		Other Pennsylvanians, . . .	219	9.52
<i>Residents:</i>			Other Americans,	279	12.13
Of relief district,	2,371	98.26	Germany,	405	17.61
Non-residents,	42	1.74	Ireland,	555	24.13
Not stated,	36		England,	101	4.40
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Wales,	48	2.09
Single,	145	6.00	Scotland,	34	1.48
Married,	2,142	89.66	France,	5	.22
Widowed,	129	5.34	Other foreigners,	31	1.34
Not stated,	33		Not stated,	149	

Section D.—Single Women in Receipt of Out-door Relief.

The number of destitute women relieved under this section was 130, or 0.84 per cent. of the whole number receiving out-door relief.

Their color, ages, and other characteristics, were as follows:

ADULTS IN SECTION D.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION D.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	130	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Color:</i>			Illiterate,	37	29.37
White,	119	91.54	Could read only,	28	22.22
Colored,	11	9.46	Could write name,	61	48.41
			Not stated,	4	
<i>Ages:</i>			<i>Habits:</i>		
16, and under 20,	9	6.98	Abstinent,	86	96.68
20, and under 30,	19	14.78	Moderate drinkers,	3	3.37
30, and under 40,	27	20.93	Intemperate,		
40, and under 50,	25	19.39	Not stated,	41	
50, and under 60,	12	9.30	<i>Nativity:</i>		
60, and under 70,	18	13.94	Natives of district,	77	62.60
70, and under 80,	12	9.30	Other Pennsylvanians, . . .	9	7.32
80, and under 90,	6	4.65	Other Americans,	10	8.13
90, and under 100,	1	.78	Germany,	11	8.94
Not stated,	1		Ireland,	13	10.57
<i>Residents:</i>			England,	2	1.62
Of relief district,	124	97.64	Scotland,	1	.82
Non-residents,	3	2.36	Not stated,	7	
Not stated,	3				

Section E—Insane Persons and Idiots Relieved out of Hospital, &c, by Out-door relief in Almshouse District.

There were 95, or .62 per cent. of the whole number (15,430,) in receipt of out-door relief compared with the preceding year; the number in this section has increased 16.

Characteristics, &c., of those relieved in Section E.

ADULTS IN SECTION E.	Number	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION E.	Number	Per cent.
Number,	85	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	54	78.26
16, and under 20,	2	2.59	Could read only,	4	5.80
20, and under 30,	14	18.20	Could write name,	11	15.94
30, and under 40,	24	31.17	Not stated,	16	
40, and under 50,	16	20.78	<i>Habits:</i>		
50, and under 60,	12	15.58	Abstinent,	42	93.33
60, and under 70,	5	6.50	Moderate drinkers,	2	4.45
70, and under 80,	2	2.59	Intemperate,	1	2.22
80, and under 90,	2	2.59	Not stated,	40	
Not stated,	8		<i>Nativity:</i>		
<i>Residents:</i>			Of relief district,	51	70.83
Of relief districts,	74	100.00	Other Pennsylvanians,	10	13.89
Not stated,	11		Other Americans,	2	2.78
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Germany,	1	1.39
Single,	43	70.50	Ireland,	5	6.94
Married,	13	21.31	England,	2	2.76
Widowed,	5	8.19	France,	1	1.39
Not stated,	24		Not stated,	13	

STATEMENT of indigent persons receiving out-door relief during quarter
ending September 30, 1879 :

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1. Adams county alms-house,	148	81	229
2. Allegheny county home,	17	15	32
3. Allegheny City poor-house,	119	201	320
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburgh Farm,	33	60	93
5. Beaver county alms-house,	15	9	24
6. Bedford county alms-house,	81	73	154
7. Berks county alms-house,	343	209	552
8. Blair county alms-house,	60	58	118
10. Cambria county alms-house,	46	43	89
11. Carbon county—Coalfield poor-house,	14	10	24
12. Chester county alms-house,	22	. . . . .	22
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	5	5	10
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	14	32	46
15. Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	25	40	65
16. Crawford county alms-house,	76	57	133
17. Cumberland county alms-house,	166	48	214
19. Delaware county alms-house,	81	21	52
20. Erie county alms-house,	134	243	377
21. Fayette county alms-house,	51	28	79
22. Franklin county alms-house,	177	79	256
23. Greene county alms-house,	4	. . . . .	4
24. Huntingdon county alms-house,	156	250	406
25. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house,	63	93	156
26. Lackawanna county—Carbondale poor-house,	10	7	17
27. Lackawanna county—Hillside Farm,	73	191	264
29. Lackawanna county—Ransom alms-house,	92	147	239
30. Lancaster county alms-house,	114	. . . . .	114
32. Lebanon county alms-house,	256	96	352
33. Lehigh county alms-house,	73	80	153
34. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	18	36	54
35. Lycoming county—Williamsport poor-house,	145	242	387
36. Mercer county alms-house,	133	172	305
37. Mifflin county alms-house,	80	. . . . .	80
38. Montgomery county alms-house,	198	50	248
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	15	1	16
40. Montour county—Valley township poor-house,	6	. . . . .	6
41. Northampton county alms-house,	17	23	40
42. Northumberland county—Coal township poor-house,	52	75	127
43. Perry county alms-house,	43	. . . . .	43
44. Philadelphia county—Blockley alms-house,	3,780	3,861	7,641
45. Philadelphia county—Roxboro' poor-house,	10	7	17
46. Philadelphia county—Germantown,	60	65	125
47. Philadelphia county—Oxford and L. Dublin poor-house,	21	11	32
48. Schuylkill county alms-house,	598	620	1,218
49. Somerset county alms-house,	81	23	104
50. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	16	11	27
51. Susquehanna county—Montrose and Bridgewater asylum	4	. . . . .	4
52. Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	4	6	10
53. Tioga county alms-house,	21	44	65
55. Warren county—Rouse hospital,	9	. . . . .	9
56. Washington county alms-house,	13	. . . . .	13
58. Westmoreland county alms-house,	49	75	124
59. York county alms-house,	86	55	141
Total,	7,877	7,553	15,430

TOWNSHIP POOR.

This class consists of indigent persons relieved in boroughs and townships in which no alms-houses exist. There are twenty-one entire counties in which alms-houses have not been erected, and in ten other counties only local alms-houses are established for certain boroughs, cities, and townships.

STATISTICS OF TOWNSHIP POOR.

The expenditures for all purposes connected with the relief of township poor, for the past year, were \$249,389 59, being an increase of \$29,835 50, or 13.61 per cent., over the preceding year. The net cost of relief (deducting receipts) was \$246,745 02.

Expenditures.

For what purpose :

Paid to justices of the peace, and for other legal expenses, .	\$5,401 47
Paid to overseers for their services,	18,156 58
Paid for medicine and medical attendance,	13,386 27
Paid for board, clothing, and temporary relief,	200,553 03
Paid for support of insane in hospitals,	2,376 79
Paid for transportation,	4,277 30
Funeral expenses,	569 13
Other expenses, (not specified,)	4,669 02

Total,	\$249,389 59
------------------	--------------

Receipts,	2,644 57
---------------------	----------

Net cost of relief,	\$246,745 02
-------------------------------	--------------

Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost per capita, so far as could be ascertained, was \$1 99.

Number Relieved.

The aggregate number of all classes supported or relieved was 5,246, being a decrease of 742, or 12.39 per cent., on number of previous year: the males decreased 351, or 11.83 per cent.; the females, 391, or 12.93 per cent, thus:

YEARS.	NUMBER RELIEVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877,	2,966	3,022	5,988
1878,	2,615	2,631	5,246
Decrease,	351	391	742
Per cent. of decrease,	11.83	12.93	12.39

Average Number.

The average number maintained during the year, so far as could be ascertained from the returns, was 3,516, viz: 1,713 white males, 1,748 white females; 26 colored males and 29 colored females.

Relieved for the first time.

The number of indigent persons who received relief for the first time during the year, shows a decrease of 158, or 8.74 per cent. The decrease is greater with the males than with the females, thus:

YEARS.	NUMBER RELIEVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877,	981	876	1,807
1878,	836	813	1,649
Decrease,	95	63	158
Per cent. of decrease,	10.20	7.19	8.74

Residence, Nativity, and Education.

The following statement shows how many of the whole number relieved had a legal settlement in the district where relief was granted; also, the number of non-residents, with the nativity and education of all such persons:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decrease.	Per ct. of decrease.
Whole number relieved,	2,615	2,631	5,246	742	12.52
Number relieved for the first time	836	813	1,649	158	8.74
<i>Settlement:</i>					
Residents of relief districts, . . .	1,782	1,834	3,616	548	13.16
Non-residents,	296	265	561	65	10.33
Not stated,	537	532	1,069	129	10.76
<i>Nativity:</i>					
Native-born,	1,391	1,422	2,813	541	16.13
Foreign-born,	191	143	334	1,180	77.93
Not stated,	1,033	1,066	2,099	*979	*87.41
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write,	475	582	1,057	793	42.86
Could write their names,	697	623	1,320	646	32.85
Not stated,	1,443	1,426	2,869	*697	*32.00

* Increase.

Of the whole number, 5,246, relieved, the males and females were in nearly equal proportions.

In the *known* settlement of persons relieved, 3,616, or 86.57 per cent., were residents, and 561, or 13.43 per cent., non-residents of the districts in which relief was granted. Of the residents of the districts, the males and females were nearly in the same proportion. Of the non-residents, the males were to the females as to 52 to 47.

Of the *known* nativity, 2,813, or 89.39 per cent., were native-born, and 334, or 10.61 per cent., were foreign-born. The native-born females were to the males as 50 is to 49; on the contrary, the foreign-born men were to the women as 57 to 43.

In regard to the *known* education, 1,057, or 44.47 per cent., were unable to read or write, and 1,320, or 55.53 per cent., could write their names. The illiterate females were to the males as 55 to 45. Of those who could write their names, the males were to the females as 52 to 47.

Classification.

The classification of indigent persons partially aided or supported under the "township system," is exhibited as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER RELIEVED.			Decrease over preceding year.	Per cent. of decrease.	Proportional per cent.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Intemperate,	247	74	321	*87	*37.18	6.12
Insane,	128	98	†224	*40	*21.74	4.27
Idiotic,	77	64	141	*32	*29.36	2.69
Blind,	40	23	63	*16	*34.04	1.20
Deaf and dumb,	9	15	24	8	1.11	.46
Children under 16 years of age, . .	910	855	1,765	144	7.54	33.64
All others,	1,208	1,502	2,708	770	22.14	51.62
Total,	2,615	2,631	5,246	742	12.39	100.00

* Increase.

† Of the 224 insane, 25 were maintained by townships at State hospitals, leaving a balance of 199; this number compared with that of preceding year, (183,) shows an increase of 16, or 24.34 per cent.

Of the whole number relieved, there were only 321, or 6.12 per cent. reported as intemperate, males being in proportion to females as 19 to 6. The increase in this class over number in preceding year is 87, or 37.18 per cent.

The number of insane maintained by the townships was 224, or 4.27 per cent., the males to the females as 55 is to 43. Of the 224 insane, 25 were kept at State hospitals, viz: 13 males, and 12 females.

The idiotic numbered 141, or 2.69 per cent.; the males and females being in about equal proportions; there has been an increase in this class of 32, or 29.36 per cent. on preceding year.

There were 63, or 1.20 per cent. blind, 40 males, and 23 females. Compared with previous year, this class has increased 16, or 34.04 per cent.

Of the whole number relieved, 24, or .46 per cent., were deaf and dumb; nearly twice as many females as males. This class has decreased 8, or 1.11 per cent.

Children sixteen years of age and over are considered as adults. The number under sixteen was, (as far as could be ascertained,) 1,765, or 33.64 per cent., one third of the whole number relieved. The boys were in proportion to the girls, as 17 to 16; the children decreased, on number of previous year, 144, or 7.54 per cent. The remaining, comprising "all others," numbered 2,708, or 51.62 per cent., more than one half of the whole number relieved, females being to males as 5 to 4. The decrease in this class was 770, or 22.14 per cent.

Of the 1,765 children relieved, 198, or 11.22 per cent. were *known* to be illegitimate, of whom 106 were boys, and 92 girls. Of the women (1,776,) receiving township relief, 87, or 4.89 per cent., were *known* to have led an immoral life.

In addition to the 5,246 indigent persons relieved under the township system, 2,874 tramps were reported.

Discharged.

Of the whole number, 5,246, relieved during the year, there were 1,489, or 28.38 per cent., discharged, as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.	Females,	Total.	Per cent. on number relieved.
Died,	156	130	286	5.45
Bound out,	80	20	50	.96
Discharged,	500	562	1,062	20.24
Absconded,	48	43	91	1.73
Total,	784	755	1,489	28.38

From the above we learn that 286, or 5.45 per cent., of the number relieved, died; 50, or .96 per cent. were bound out—or of the total children assisted, 2.83 per cent.; 1,062, or 20.24 per cent., were discharged, or the relief discontinued; and 91, or 1.73 per cent., absconded from the relieving officers.

Remaining at the end of Year.

There were at the end of the year, 3,757 persons in receipt of township relief, viz: 176 insane, 109 idiotic, 52 blind, 32 deaf and dumb, and 2,090 indigent and sane; total, 3,757—being an increase of 374, or 11.05 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining, was classified as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Children under 16 years of age,	663	635	1,298	34.55
Insane,	93	83	176	4.68
Idiotic,	60	49	109	2.90
Blind,	34	18	52	1.38
Deaf and dumb,	14	18	32	.85
All others,	1,003	1,087	2,090	55.64
Total,	1,867	1,890	3,757	100.00

Of the 3,757 remaining, 1,867 or 49.69 per cent., were males, and 1,890, or 50.31 per cent., were females. The children under 16 years of age numbered 1,298, or 34.55 per cent., more than one third of the whole number, the boys to the girls as 51 to 49.

The insane numbered 176, or 4.68 per cent., the males to the females as 8 to 7.

There were 109, or 2.90 per cent., idiotic, the males in excess of the females as 11 to 9.

The blind numbered 52, or 1.38 per cent., the males to females as 13 to 7.

There were 32, or .85 per cent., deaf and dumb, females to males as 9 to 7.

All others, not included in the foregoing classes, numbered 2,090, or 55.64 per cent., being more than one half of the whole number remaining, the females in proportion to the males as 52 to 47.

Compared with the Preceding Year.

The following statement will show the number of each class remaining, with the increase in number and per cent. at corresponding date of previous year :

CLASSIFICATION.	Remaining on April 1, 1879.	Increase.	Per cent. of in- crease.
Children under 16 years of age,	1,298	209	19.19
Insane,	176	49	38.58
Idiotic,	109	34	45.33
Blind,	52	16	44.44
Deaf and dumb,	32	9	39.18
All others,	2,090	57	2.80
Total,	3,757	374	11.05

There has been an increase in all the classes. Children under 16 years of age increased 209, or 19.19 per cent., and all others, excluding the insane, idiotic, blind, and deaf and dumb, increased 57, or 2.80 per cent. Of the 176 insane, 23 were supported in the State hospitals, namely: 11 males and 12 females, leaving 153, which compared with number of preceding year, shows an increase of 53, or 53.00 per cent.; the idiotic increased 34, or 45.33 per cent.; the deaf and dumb 9, or 39.18 per cent., and the blind 16, or 44.44 per cent.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Exhibiting their location, names of officers in charge; also, officers of trustees or managers.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES, OR MANAGERS.
Pennsylvania Hospital and Dispensary,	Eighth street, below Spruce, Philadelphia,	Wm. G. Mallin, Steward,	President, William Biddle; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, J. T. Lewis.
Blockley Alma-house Hospital,	West Philadelphia,	Ellis Phipps, Steward,	James S. Chambers, President of Guardians of Poor.
Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, and Dispensary.	3400 Spruce street, West Philadelphia,	B. Hamel, M. D., Superintendent.	President, George B. Wood, M. D., LL. D.; Secretary, R. Wood; Treasurer, Saunders Lewis.
Presbyterian Hospital and Dispensary,	Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia.	J. A. E. Walk, Superintendent.	President, Rev. Geo. Musgrave; Secretary, Wm. Macfar, Treasurer, J. D. McCord.
Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dispensary.	2349 North Front street, Philadelphia,	S. R. Knight, M. D., Superintendent.	President, Rev. Wm. B. Stevens; Secretary, J. A. Childs, D. D.; Treasurer, W. Frasier, Junior.
State Hospital for Women and Infants,	1718 Filbert street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. Bruse, Matron,	President, J. W. White, M. D.; Secretary, W. H. Staake; Treasurer, W. H. Ingham.
Willis' Hospital—Eye and Ear—and Dispensary.	Race street, west of Eighteenth, Philadelphia.	Joseph Pettit, Steward,	President, Chas. H. Collis; Secretary, Chas. F. Miller.
Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary,	1116 Cuthbert street, Philadelphia,	Dr. L. F. Smiley, Resident Physician.	President, Wm. C. Keehmle; Secretary, D. T. Pratt; Treasurer, John W. Sexton.
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children.	1707 Poplar street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. H. T. Duensing, Matron,	President, Mrs. H. Howson; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. Troth; Treasurer, Dr. Theo. H. Seyfert.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	132 Diamond street, Philadelphia,	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Physician in charge.	President, J. Shipley Newlin; Secretary, James S. Whitney; Treasurer, Edward A. Sibley.
St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary,	Frankford Road, above Palmer street, Philadelphia.	Slaters of St. Francis, Philadelphia.	President and Treasurer, Mother Mary Agnes; Secretary, Sister Mary Cleopha.
St. Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary,	Seventeenth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia.	Slaters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.	President, Rev. James F. Wood, D. D.; Treasurer, Charles A. Repplier.
Jefferson College Hospital and Dispensary, Children's Hospital and Dispensary,	Sansom street, above Tenth, Philadelphia, Twenty-second street, below Walnut, Philadelphia.	Dr. Wygman, Resident Physician. Thomas G. Ricketts, Chairman Hospital Committee.	President, F. M. Lewis; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Lewis; Treasurer, T. H. Hache.
Municipal Hospital—Infectious diseases,	Twenty-first street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia.	James S. Haynes, Steward,	President of Commission, Board of Health, William H. Ford, M. D.
German Hospital and Dispensary,	Girard and Corinthian avenues, Philadelphia.	William Salm, Steward,	President, John D. Lankenau; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, C. Woosag.
Preston Retreat—lying in,	Hamilton street, above Twentieth, Philadelphia.	Dr. William Goodell, Resident Physician.	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, J. S. Price; Treasurer, J. C. Ullie.
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary,	North College avenue and Twenty-second street, Philadelphia.	Dr. Annie E. Bromall, Resident Physician.	President, Rebecca White; Secretary, E. F. Hallaway; Treasurer, C. L. Petree.
Orthopedic Hospital—deformities,	1701 Summer street, Philadelphia,	Anna Lukens, Matron,	President, Edward Hopper; Secretary, Alfred Jones; Treasurer, Joseph C. Turpenney.
Germanatown Hospital and Dispensary,	Shoemaker lane, near Chew street, Philadelphia.	Dr. L. B. Hoff, Resident Physician.	President, Jas. E. Moats; Secretary, Thos. Stewartson, Jr.; Treasurer, N. Johnson.

Jewish Hospital Association and Dispensary.	Olney Road, near York Road, Philadelphia.	A. Schapfringer, M.D., Resident Physician.	President, Wm. B. Hackenbush; Secretary, S. Pfeizer; Treasurer, M. B. Loebe.
Ear and Eye Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.	Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.	Dr. George Strawbridge,	President, Wm. F. Griffiths; Secretary, Thos. Wistar, M. D.; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
Infirmary.	48 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.	Dr. C. H. Burnett,	President, Dr. D. H. Agnew; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Furies.
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.	S. W. corner Eleventh and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.	B. C. Bancr, Maroon,	President, Eliwood Wilson; Secretary, Jno. T. Ward; Treasurer, Passmore Williamson.
Mission Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.	516 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.	Mary J. Green, M. D.,	President, James Long; Secretary, Wm. C. Baker; Treasurer, George Milliken.
Hemorrhagic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Elgth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia.	Dr. J. H. Reading, Resident,	President, E. Furley; Secretary, Dr. John E. James; Treasurer, Wm. Shoemaker.
Hemorrhagic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Forty-third and Oregon streets, West Philadelphia.	Claude R. Norton, Resident,	President, Mrs. Wm. H. Furness; Secretary, Helen Hinckley; Treasurer, E. Lewis.
Chestnut Hill Hospital—nervous diseases, Christ Church Hospital—women.	Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Phys- ician in charge, (resident dur- ing summer.)	President, James S. Whitney; Secretary, J. Shipley Newlin; Treasurer, Edw. A. Sibley.
Children's Sea Shore House for Invalid Children.	Forty-eighth and Belmont avenue, West Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Phys- ician in charge, (resident dur- ing summer.)	President, Frederick R. Shelton; Secretary, Miss Edith Cash; Treasurer, Frank Hippie.
Seaside House for Invalid Women,	Atlantic City, New Jersey,	Dr. K. N. Howard,	President, C. J. Hoffman; Secretary, Dr. H. Y. Evans; Treasurer, George Nugent.
Charity Hospital and Dispensary,	1822 Hamilton street, Philadelphia.	Charles E. Sajous, M. D.,	President, Wm. P. Creamer; Secretary, Wm. M. Kunk; Treasurer, H. D. Sherred.
Howard Hospital and Dispensary,	1518 and 1820 Lombard street, Philadelphia.	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.,	President, Wm. Biddi; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, John T. Lewis.
Obstetrical Department of Philadelphia Dispensary.	30 North Thirtieth street, Philadelphia.	John C. Hall, M. D.,	Treasurer, William Kinsey.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	West Philadelphia,	D. D. Richardson, M. D.,	James S. Chambers, President Board Guar- dians of Poor.
Friends' Asylum for Insane,	Frankford, Philadelphia,	John Curwen, M. D.,	President, Dr. J. L. Atlee; Secretary, D. W. Gross; Treasurer, John A. Weir.
Blockley Almshouse Hospital for Insane,	West Philadelphia,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.,	President, John Harper; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Harper.
State Lunatic Asylum,	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.,	President, A. F. Russell; Secretary Thos. Chalfant; Treasurer, B. Gearhart.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	Dixmont, Pennsylvania,	Dr. Edward S. Vanderlice,	President, Henry J. Morton; Secretary, Dr. Thos. Wistar; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
State Hospital for Insane,	Danville, Pennsylvania,	Dr. Charles Carter,	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, John Kessler, Jr.; Treasurer, Robert Lindsay.
State Hospital for Insane,	Warren, Pennsylvania.	Dr. William Notson,	President, Robert Clark; Secretary, Charles H. Kingston; Treasurer, John Casner.
Philadelphia Dispensary,	127 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.	Dr. D. M. Castle.	President, Dr. S. D. Gross; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Duhring.
Northern Dispensary,	608 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.	Dr. L. A. Duhring,	President, I. H. Johnson; Secretary, Wm. K. Walton; Treasurer, Wistar Morris.
Southern Dispensary,	320 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia.	George McFerrill,	
Southern Homoeopathic Dispensary,	1314 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia.		
Dispensary for Skin Diseases,	216 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.		
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Department.	718 Catharine street, Philadelphia.		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES, OR MANAGERS.
Southwark Church Dispensary,	1719 South Ninth street, Philadelphia,	Dr. Charles B. Rauck,	President, S. Davis Page; Secretary, Rev. Sam'l Durborrow; Treasurer, H. Edmonds.
Homoeopathic Dispensary,	4915 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia,	Sisters of Mercy,	J. H. Dickson, Secretary.
N. E. Homoeopathic Dispensary,	1529 North Fourth street, Philadelphia,	Sarah W. Taylor, Matron,	President, William Frew; Secretary, J. H. McClelland; Treasurer, G. W. Backofen.
Mercy Hospital,	Stevenson street, Pittsburgh,	Thomas Ches, Resident,	President, J. K. Morehead; Secretary, J. B. Switzer; Treasurer, John A. Harper.
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, and Dispensary,	Second avenue, Pittsburgh,	Mary Louis Bergem, Mother,	President, Mary L. Bergem; Secretary, M. A. Endres; Treasurer, M. S. Farrell.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Twelfth Ward Department,	Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh,	A. Mechelburg, Resident,	President, Dr. L. Harris; Secretary, Chas. Wells; Treasurer, Charles Baer.
St. Francis Hospital,	Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh,	Order of St. Francis,	President, Rev. George Bornemann.
Pittsburgh Free Dispensary,	265 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh,	John Smith, Steward,	President, Dr. Jos. Collentz; Secretary, Dr. J. B. Brooke; Treasurer, P. M. Ziegler.
St. Joseph's Hospital,	Walnut street, above Twelfth, Reading,	Attending Physicians,	President, C. A. Miner; Secretary, G. R. Bedford; Treasurer, H. H. Derr.
Reading Dispensary,	613 Court street, Reading,	James Porter, Steward,	President, James McCormick; Secretary, A. B. Hamilton; Treasurer, J. W. Welt.
Wilkes-Barre Hospital,	Wilkes-Barre,	Dr. Henry P. Hay, Warden,	President, H. P. Hay; Secretary and Treasurer, H. F. West.
Harriaburg Hospital,	Mulberry, near Front street, Harriaburg,	James O. Brown, Steward,	President, F. W. Gunster; Secretary, Jas. Ruthvan; Treasurer, E. C. Fuller.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd,	Rosemont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania,		
Lackawanna Hospital,	Scranton, Pennsylvania,		

APPENDIX.

GENERAL POOR LAWS.

We are indebted to the kindness of John R. Miller, Esquire, of Carlisle, the attorney of the Cumberland county poor-house, for a compilation of the general laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the poor, and a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania relating to the same subject, which were collected and published by him, in book form, in 1877.

Such laws only as are of general application, including the tramp laws of 1876 and 1879, will be inserted in this place.

The decisions of the Supreme Court are brought down to the end of the year 1877. It is to be regretted that any others that may have been made since that time are not included in the digest, but sufficient time has not been afforded for the work.

The want of a compilation of these laws has been a cause of much trouble and inconvenience to the officers engaged in conducting the county almshouses in the State for a long time past.

By the use which we are allowed to make of this publication, these difficulties may in some degree be removed. Mr. Miller is entitled to the thanks of this Board, and of all the officers connected with the management of the institutions referred to, for a service that is not only wholly gratuitous, but specially valuable in view of the necessities to which we have alluded.

The following are the general laws of the Commonwealth in relation to the poor:

I. RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

1. Overseers to provide relief.
2. And employment.
3. On the roads.
4. To provide subsistence for those unable to work.
5. To relieve persons not having a settlement, until removal.
6. No person to be entered on poor-book, without order of two justices.
7. May contract for support and employment of the poor.
8. To bind poor children apprentices.
9. Definition of term "district."

II. OF SETTLEMENTS.

10. How settlement may be gained.
11. Settlement of married women.
12. Illegitimate children.

13. Where township is divided.
14. Housekeepers to give notice of reception of transient paupers.
15. Penalty for neglect.
16. How enforced.
17. Penalty for bringing paupers from another State.

III. OF ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

18. Proceedings to remove paupers.
19. Wife not to be separated from husband.
20. Penalty for refusing to receive pauper so removed.
21. Parties may appeal from order of removal.
22. Remedy where order of removal is refused.
23. District accepting pauper under an order of removal, to be liable for costs.

IV. OF THE APPEAL.

24. Costs on appeals.
25. How recoverable.
26. From overseers.

V. OF THE PERSONS LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF OTHERS.

27. Parents, &c., to be liable for the support of children.
28. Persons bringing negro servants from another State, to be liable for their support.
29. Masters of slaves to be liable.

VI. DESERTION.

30. Proceedings where a man deserts his wife or children, &c.
31. Surety to be given for appearance.
32. Jurisdiction of the quarter sessions.
33. Proceedings in case of desertion.
34. Courts to make orders for relief. Defendant to be committed in default.
35. Costs. Parties to be witnesses.
36. Backing of warrants.
37. When parties committed for desertion may be discharged from arrest.

VII. DUTIES OF OVERSEERS.

38. How expenses of relieving paupers out of their places of settlement to be recovered.
39. To recover property of paupers.
40. Accounts to be settled annually.
41. Penalty for neglect of duty by overseers.
42. Gifts and devises to poor to vest in overseers.
43. Suits against overseers. Double costs to be recovered.

VIII. FINES AND PENALTIES.

44. Justices receiving fines to make record thereof. To deliver transcript to constable, and pay to overseers on demand.
45. Penalty for neglect.
46. Overseers to demand and recover such fines from justices.
47. Clerks of courts to deliver notice of fines imposed to constable.
48. Constables to deliver transcripts and certificates to overseers.
49. Sheriffs to pay over fines to overseers. Penalty for neglect.
50. Unexpended balances to be paid to supervisors.
51. How fines and penalties to be recoverable.
52. Parties may appeal.

I. RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

1. It shall be the duty of the overseers of every district, (a) from time to time, to provide, as is hereinafter directed, for every poor person within

(a) Each township annually to elect two overseers; act 28 February, 1835, § 9; see tit. "Township Officers," 17. They are a corporation by act 9 March, 1771, § 16. 1 Sm. 338. See *Overseers vs. Kline*, 9 Penn. St. R. 219. They are not jointly liable for money collected by each other in their official capacity. *Huling vs. Overseers*, 8 W. & S. 367.

the district, having a settlement therein, who shall apply to them for relief.(a)

2. If such poor person be able to work, but cannot find employment, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide work for him according to his ability; and, for this purpose, they shall procure suitable places and a sufficient stock of materials.

3. It shall be lawful for the overseers of any district, with the concurrence and under the directions of the supervisors of the township, to employ such poor person, being a male of sufficient ability, in opening or repairing any road or highway within the district.

4. If such poor person, by reason of age, disease, infirmity, or other disability, be unable to work, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence.

5. It shall also be the duty of the overseers of every district to furnish relief to every poor person within the district, not having a settlement therein, who shall apply to them for relief, until such person can be removed to the place of his settlement.(b)

6. No person shall be entered on the poor book of any district, or receive relief from any overseers, before such person, or some one in his behalf, shall have procured an order(c) from two magistrates of the county for the same;(d) and in case any overseer shall enter in the proper book, or relieve such poor person, without an order, he shall forfeit a sum equal to the amount or value given, unless such entry or relief shall be approved of by two magistrates as aforesaid.(e)

(a) And to pay the funeral expenses of such destitute person, after his decease. *Directors of the Poor vs. Wallace*, 8 W. & S. 94. It is an indictable offense to sell the keeping of paupers to the lowest bidder. *Milton vs. Williamsport*, 9 Penn. St. R. 48-9.

(b) They are bound to maintain every person within their districts, not having a settlement therein, who shall apply to them for relief, until he can be removed to the place of his last settlement; and if, in an attempt so to remove him, he be left in a township not legally chargeable with his support, he may be returned to the township where he first became chargeable. *Kelly vs. Union*, W. & S. 535. *Milton vs. Williamsport*, 9 Penn. St. R. 46.

(c) In cases of emergency, relief must precede the order of maintenance, and the township would be liable without such order. *Roxborough vs. Bunn*, 12 S. & R. 292. *Milton vs. Williamsport*, 9 Penn. St. R. 47. A physician may recover for medical services rendered to a pauper, in case of emergency, without a previous order of relief, if such order be subsequently obtained. *Westmoreland County vs. Murry*, 32 Penn. St. R. 178. And an order obtained two years afterwards is not too late. *Chester County vs. Worthington*, 38 Penn. St. R. 160. No appeal lies from an order of maintenance. *Lampiter vs. Lancaster*, 2 Y. 164. *Tioga vs. Lawrence*, 2 W. 43. By act 25 January, 1853, this section is repealed as to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny; and the guardians and directors of the poor in said cities are authorized to relieve without an order. P. L. 12.

(d) Orders for relief may be made by a single justice, in the counties of Northampton, Schuylkill and Somerset, by act of 4 March, 1850. P. L. 122.

(e) By acts 30 April, 1855, P. L. 390, and 6 March, 1860, P. L. 113, no order of relief, may be granted in Washington, Greene, Fayette, and Bradford counties until proof is made, to the satisfaction of the justices, by the oaths of two reputable citizens of the proper county, that such person is entitled to the relief prayed for; and the names of the said citizens are to be set forth in the order granted by the justices.

7. It shall be lawful for the overseers of every district to contract with any person(a) for a house or lodging, for keeping, maintaining, or employing such poor persons of the district as shall be adjudged proper objects of relief, and there to keep, maintain, and employ such poor persons, and to receive the benefit of their work and labor, for and towards their maintenance and support; and if any poor person shall refuse to be kept and employed in such house, he shall not be entitled to receive relief from the overseers during such refusal.

8. It shall be lawful for the overseers of every district, with the approbation and consent of two or more magistrates of the same county,(b) to put out as apprentices, all poor children whose parents are dead, or by the said magistrates, found to be unable to maintain them,(c) so as that the time or term of years of such apprenticeship, if a male, do expire at or before the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years.

9. The word "district" in this act shall be construed and taken to mean "township," and "borough," and every other territorial or municipal division, in and for which officers charged with the relief and support of the poor are directed or authorized by law to be chosen;(d) but nothing in this act contained shall be taken to repeal or otherwise interfere with any special provision made by law for any city, county, township, borough, or other territorial or municipal divisions.

II. OF SETTLEMENTS.

10. A settlement may be gained in any district:(e)

I. By any person who shall come to inhabit in the same, and who shall, for himself, and on his own account, execute any public office, being legally placed therein, during one whole year.

(a) By act 15 April, 1845, § 20, the overseers of York county are forbidden to sell any provisions of their own raising, to the alms-house and hospital of said county, under a penalty of \$100. P. L. 470.

(b) The assent of the parent is not necessary; nor that the infant should join in the indenture. *Commonwealth vs. Jones*, 3 S. & R. 158. By the forty-sixth section of the act of 18 June, 1836, the directors of the poor in Washington county may bind, without approbation of the two justices. And so may those of Delaware county, by act 1 March, 1867. P. L. 319.

(c) If there be grand parents of sufficient ability to maintain the children, a binding by the overseers is void. *Ex parte Whiting*, 16 Pitts. L. J. 272.

(d) Where a pauper was chargeable to a township which was divided, it was held that the overseers of the township which maintained him after the division, might maintain *assumpsit* against the other township for a ratable proportion of the expense. *North Whitehall vs. South Whitehall*, 3 S. & R. 117. And see *Hopewell vs. Independence*, 12 Penn. St. R. 92.

(e) The place of settlement of the father is that of the children until the latter acquire a new settlement. *Lewis vs. Turbut*, 15 Penn. St. R. 145. *Toby vs. Madison*, 44 Ibid. 60. *Nippenose vs. Jersey Shore*, 48 Ibid. 402. *Burrell vs. Pittsburgh*, 62 Ibid. 472. An idiot a *nativitate* can acquire no settlement. *Shippen vs. Gaines*, 17 Penn. St. R. 88. See *Upper Milford vs. Lower Maoungle*, 3 Wh. 71.

II. By any such person who shall be charged with and pay his proportion of any public taxes or levies, for two years successively.(a)

III. By any person who shall, *bona fide*, take a lease(b) of any real estate, of the yearly value of ten dollars,(c) and shall dwell upon the same for one whole year,(d) and pay the said rent.(e)

IV. By any person who shall become seized of any freehold estate within such district, and who shall dwell upon the same for one whole year.(g)

V. By any unmarried person, not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant, within such district, and shall continue in such service during one whole year.(h)

VI. By any person who shall be duly bound an apprentice by indenture, and shall inhabit in the district, with his master or mistress, for one whole year.

VII. By any indented servant, legally and directly imported from Europe into this Commonwealth, who shall serve for the space of sixty days in the district into which he shall first come: *Provided*, That if such servant shall afterwards duly serve, in any other district, for the space of twelve months, either with his first employer or his assignee, he shall obtain a legal settlement in such other district.(i)

(a) Payment of an United States tax is not sufficient. *Bucks County vs. Brier Creek Township*, 10 S. & R. 179. But a county tax is within the act. *Bucks County vs. Philadelphia*, 5 S. & R. 417. And it need not be a personal tax. *Toby vs. Pine*, 19 Pitts. L. J. 73.

(b) Such lease need not be in writing. *Beaver vs. Hartley*, 11 Penn. St. R. 254. A widow, by leasing property, may acquire a settlement. *Burrell vs. Pittsburgh*, 62 Penn. St. R. 472.

(c) Increased to ten pounds, in Philadelphia, by act 25 May, 1840. P. L. 513.

(d) The fraction of a day is not to be regarded in the computation. *Regina vs. St. Mary*, 1 Ellis & Bl. 816. See *Lenox vs. Nicholson*, 3 Luz. Leg. Obs. 310.

(e) Payment by a surety is sufficient. *Butler vs. Sugarloaf*, 6 Penn. St. R. 262. And such payment need not be in money; it may be in labor, or otherwise, if of the value of \$10 per annum. *Beaver vs. Hartley*, 11 Penn. St. R. 254.

(g) A pauper gains a settlement by contracting for a lot, under a yearly rent-charge, and building and residing thereon, though he obtain no deed for it. *Republica vs. Caernarvon*, 2 Y. 51.

(h) It is not necessary that the hiring, but only that the service, should be for a year. *Heidleberg vs. Lynn*, 5 Wh. 430. *Byberry vs. Oxford and Lower Dublin*, 2 Ash. 9. But the service must be by virtue of a hiring; service alone, without hiring, will not gain a settlement. *Lewistown vs. Granville*, 5 Penn. St. R. 233. To constitute a hiring, the consideration need not be paid in money. *Brier Creek vs. Mount Pleasant*, 8 W. 431. See *Tloga vs. Lawrence*, 2 Ibid. 43. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 81. But a contract that one shall provide a shop, loom, and tackle, and the other shall perform the labor of weaving, and that each shall receive one half of the profits, constitutes a partnership, and not a hiring, within the statute. *Gregg vs. Half-Moon*, 2 W. 342. See *Montour vs. Chillisquaque*, 1 Leg. Gaz. 42.

(i) An indented servant gains a settlement where he first serves sixty days, either with the master to whom he was indentured, or with his assignee; and it is of no consequence that the assignment is voidable by the servant, provided he perform his service under it. Although the assignment may be absolutely void, yet a service performed to the assignee in one township, with the consent of the master in another, is a service with the master in the township of the assignee, and obtains a settlement there. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 86.

VIII. By any mariner coming into this Commonwealth, and by any other healthy person coming directly from a foreign country into the same, if such mariner or other person shall reside for the space of twelve months in the district in which he shall first settle and reside.

11. Every married woman shall be deemed, during coverture, and after her husband's death, to be settled in the place where he was last settled ;(a) but if he shall have no known settlement,(b) then she shall be deemed, whether he be living or dead, to be settled in the place where she was last settled before her marriage.

12. Every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.(c)

13. If the last place of settlement of any person who shall have become chargeable, shall be in any township which shall have been divided by the authority of the laws, such person shall be supported by that township within the territory of which he resided at the time of gaining such settlement.(d)

14. It shall be the duty of every housekeeper who shall receive into his house any person who has not gained a legal settlement in some part of this Commonwealth, (all mariners coming into this Commonwealth, and every other healthy person coming from a foreign country immediately into this Commonwealth, only excepted,) within ten days after receiving such person, to give notice thereof, in writing, to the overseer of the proper district.(e)

15. If any housekeeper shall fail to give notice as aforesaid, and if the person so received shall become poor and unable to maintain himself, and cannot be removed to the place of his last legal settlement in any other State, if any such he hath, such housekeeper shall be obliged to provide for and maintain such poor person ; and in case of the death of such poor person, without leaving wherewithal to defray the expense of his funeral, such

(a) She will not lose her husband's settlement by a divorce. *Buffalo vs. White-deer*, 15 Penn. St. R. 182-4. And though she has a legal settlement in the township where her husband was settled at the time of his death, this does not prevent her from acquiring a new settlement by her own act, after his decease. *Mifflin vs. Elizabeth*, 18 Penn. St. R. 17.

(b) An order removing a married woman to the place where she was last legally settled before her marriage is not defective because it omits to state that her husband had no known legal settlement ; the court will not presume that he had any such settlement. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 81.

(c) See *Nippenose vs. Jersey Shore*, 48 Penn. St. R. 402. *Lower Augusta vs. Selin-grove*, 64 Ibid. 166.

(d) The settlement of the father is that of the child, until the latter acquires a new one ; and if the township in which the father was settled be divided after his death, the place of settlement of the child is in the township in the territory of which the father resided at his death. *Lewis vs. Turbut*, 15 Penn. St. R. 145. And that territory is to maintain the pauper, whether he had been chargeable to the parent township or not. *Hopewell vs. Independence*, 12 Penn. St. R. 92. See *North Whitehall vs. South Whitehall*, 3 S. & R. 117.

(e) See *Roxborough vs. Bunn*, 12 S. & R. 292-6.

housekeeper shall pay the overseers so much as they shall reasonably expend for such purpose.

16. If such housekeeper shall refuse to pay the charges aforesaid, the overseers shall assess upon him the amount necessary to maintain such poor person, weekly, or such sum as shall be necessary to pay such funeral charges, and shall have power to collect the same by warrant of distress; but if such delinquent shall have no goods or chattels liable to distress, he may be committed to jail, there to remain until he shall have paid the same, or shall be otherwise legally discharged.

17. If any person shall bring, or cause to be brought, any poor person from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, where such person was not last legally settled, and there leave, or attempt to leave, such person, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five dollars for every such poor person, to be sued for and recovered by the overseers of the district into which such poor person may have been brought, and, moreover, shall be obliged to convey such poor person out of the Commonwealth, or support him at his own expense.

III. OF ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

18. On complaint made by the overseers of any district to one of the magistrates of the same county, (a) it shall be lawful for the said magistrate, with any other magistrate of the county, where any person has or is likely to become chargeable to such district into which he shall come, by their warrant or order, (b) directed to such overseers, to remove such person, at the expense of the district, to the city, district, or place where he was last legally settled, (d) whether in or out of Pennsylvania, (c) unless such person

(a) Justices of the peace are incompetent, on the ground of interest, to grant an order of removal from their own township. *Upper Dublin vs. Germantown*, 2 Dall. 213, s. c. 1 Y. 250. *Washington vs. Beaver*, 3 W. & S. 548. *McVeytown vs. Union*, 5 Ibid. 434. The aldermen of Pittsburgh have authority to grant orders of removal. *St. Clair vs. Moon*, 6 W. & S. 522. A township cannot be made chargeable with the expense of maintaining a pauper otherwise than by the previous order of two justices. *Overseers vs. Baker's Executors*, 2 W. 280.

(b) The order must state that the complaint was made by the overseers, and an adjudication that the pauper was likely to become chargeable. *Dromer vs. West Hanover*, 1 Y. 366. But it need not set forth the evidence. *Fallowfield vs. Marlborough*, 1 Dall. 28. And no intendment will be made against the order. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 81. The pauper himself is not a party. *West Buffaloe vs. Walker*, 7 W. 173. But he cannot be removed whilst so ill that his life will be endangered by it. *Kelly vs. Union*, 5 W. & S. 536.

(c) See *Toby vs. Madison*, 44 Penn. St. R. 60.

(d) A pauper cannot be removed, except to his last place of legal settlement. *Jordan vs. Mount Pleasant*, 10 Pitts. L. J. 115. If an unmarried indentured female servant become pregnant, and be removed by her mistress into another township, for the purpose of lying in, the expenses of which the mistress is able and agrees to pay, the overseers of that township may, notwithstanding, before the birth of the child, remove her to the place of her last legal settlement. *Philadelphia vs. Bristol*, 6 S. & R. 562. Where children under the age of seven years are sent to the place of their mother's settlement for nurture, the expense of their maintenance is to be borne by the place from which they are removed, and not by that to which they are sent. *Bucks County vs. Philadel-*

shall give sufficient security to indemnify such district to which he is likely to become chargeable as aforesaid.

19. *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful, by virtue of any order of removal, to separate any wife from her husband.

20. It shall be the duty of the guardians or overseers of the city or district to which such poor person may be removed, by warrant or order as aforesaid, to receive such poor person, and if any such guardian or overseer shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall forfeit, for every such offense, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered as hereinafter provided, and applied to the use of the poor of the district from which such poor person may be removed as aforesaid.(a)

21. *Provided always*, That any person aggrieved by any such order of removal may appeal (b) to the next court of quarter sessions, (c) for the county from which such poor person may be removed, and not elsewhere; and if there be any defect of form in such order, (d) the said court shall cause the same to be amended, (e) without cost to the party, and after such amendment, if the same be necessary, shall proceed to hear and determine the cause upon its truth and merits; (g) but no such cause shall be proceeded

phia, 1 S. & R. 387. The settlement of a pauper can only be decided by two justices, or in a court of quarter sessions, on appeal. It cannot be collaterally determined in an action before a single justice, or in a court of law. *Point vs. Lycomirg*, 2 R. 26. An order of removal, followed by an ineffectual attempt to appeal, after the time has elapsed for that purpose, is conclusive evidence of his place of settlement, in a subsequent proceeding for that purpose. In such case it is most proper to proceed on the first order of removal. *Westmoreland County vs. Conemaugh*, 34 Penn. St. R. 231. See *Sugarloaf vs. Schuylkill County*, 44 Penn. St. R. 481. *Schuylkill vs. Moutour*, Ibid. 484.

(a) See *Sugarloaf vs. Schuylkill County*, 44 Penn. St. R. 481.

(b) If the justices have no jurisdiction, an appeal does not lie. *St. Clair vs. Moon*, 6 W. & S. 522. No appeal lies from an order vacating one or two justices for the removal of a pauper. *Bradford vs. Goshen*, 57 Penn. St. R. 495.

(c) The appeal must be taken to the next court, whether notice of the order were given or not. *Sugar Creek vs. Washington*, 62 Penn. St. R. 479. See *Chester County vs. Malony*, 64 Ibid. 144. *Northampton County vs. Limestone*, 68 Ibid. 386.

(d) An informality in the proceedings of the justices cannot be taken advantage of after an appeal and decision on the merits. *Tioga vs. Lawrence*, 2 W. 48. The quarter sessions is to decide on the merits, without regard to defects in the order. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Blinn. 81.

(e) This is to receive a liberal construction. *Cumberland vs. Jefferson*, 25 Penn. St. R. 463.

(g) It must be decided on legal evidence. *West Buffalo vs. Walker*, 7 W. 171. *Walker vs. West Buffalo*, 11 Penn. St. R. 97. The order may be confirmed in part, and quashed in part. *Bucks County vs. Philadelphia*, 1 S. & R. 387. An order confirmed is conclusive against the appellant in favor of all the world; an order discharged is conclusive between the parties litigant; an order quashed is conclusive on neither. *West Buffalo vs. Walker*, 8 Penn. St. R. 177. *Walker vs. West Buffalo*, 11 Ibid. 95. The decision is conclusive upon a new township subsequently created by a division of one of them. *Gibson vs. Nicholson*, 2 S. & R. 422. On a *certiorari* the Supreme Court is confined to a revision of the regularity of the proceedings. *South Huntingdon vs. East Huntingdon*, 7 W. 527-9. *Shippen vs. Gaines*, 17 Penn. St. R. 38. *Westmoreland County vs. Conemaugh*, 34 Ibid. 231. *Bradford vs. Goshen*, 57 Ibid. 495. *Plunkett's Creek vs. Fairfield*, 58 Ibid. 209. There is no mode by which the facts can be legitimately

in, unless reasonable notice shall have been given, by the party appellant, to the overseers of the district from which the removal shall have been made, the reasonableness of which notice shall be determined by the said court, at the session to which the appeal may be made; and if it shall appear to them that reasonable notice was not given, they shall adjourn the appeal to their next session, and then determine the same.

22. If any magistrate shall refuse to grant a warrant or order of removal as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the overseers aggrieved by such refusal, to appeal to the next court of quarter sessions of the county in which such magistrate resides, who shall thereupon hear and finally determine the same.

23. It is the true intent and meaning of the existing laws of this Commonwealth, that the district, so accepting said poor person, shall be liable to the district removing said poor person, for costs and charges, in the same manner and to the same extent that they would have been had the case been determined against said district, by the court of quarter sessions, upon an appeal from said order of removal.

IV. OF THE APPEAL.

24. For the more effectual preventing of vexatious removals and frivolous appeals, the court of quarter sessions, upon every appeal in a case of settlement, or upon proof being made before them of notice thereof, as aforesaid, (though the appeal be not afterwards prosecuted,) shall, at the same session, order to the party in whose behalf such appeal shall be determined, (a) or to whom such notice did appear to have been given, such costs and charges as the said court shall consider reasonable and just, to be paid by the overseers or other persons against whom such appeal shall be determined, or by the person that gave such notice. And if the court shall determine in favor of the appellant, that such poor person was unduly removed, they shall, at the same session, on demand, award to such appellant so much money as shall appear to them to have been reasonably paid by the city or district appellant towards the relief of such poor person, between the time of such undue removal and the determination of such appeal, with costs, as aforesaid.

25. If any person ordered to pay costs or charges as aforesaid, other than overseers as aforesaid, shall live out of the jurisdiction of such court, it shall be the duty of any magistrate of the county in which such person shall reside, on request to him made, and on the production of a copy of such order, certified under the seal of such court, to issue his warrant to levy the same by distress; and if no sufficient distress can be had, to com-

before that court. *Derry vs. Brown*, 13 Penn. St. R. 390. And, therefore, no appeal lies. *Mifflin vs. Elizabeth*, 18 Penn. St. R. 17. *Mauch Chunk vs. Nescopeck*, 21 Ibid. 46.

(a) Where the order is in part confirmed, and in part quashed, neither party is entitled to costs. *Berks County vs. Philadelphia*, 1 S. & R. 387. And if the order be quashed for want of jurisdiction in the justices, it is error to make any decree as to the costs. *St. Clair vs. Moon*, 6 W. & S. 522.

mit such party to the common jail, there to remain without bail or main-prise, until such costs or money be paid; or until he be otherwise legally discharged.

26. If any overseer be ordered to pay costs or charges as aforesaid, and the township liable therefor be out of the jurisdiction of such court, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which such township is situate, on request to them made, and on the production of a copy of such order, certified under the seal of the court making the same, to compel payment of such costs and charges, according to law.

V. OF THE PERSONS LIABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF OTHERS.

27. The father and grandfather,^(a) and the mother^(b) and grandmother, and the children and grandchildren of every poor person not able to work, shall, at their own charge, being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person, at such rate as the court of quarter sessions of the county where such poor person resides, shall order and direct, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every month they shall fail therein, which shall be levied by the process of the said court, and applied to the relief and maintenance of such poor person.^(c)

28. If any person shall bring or cause to be brought into this Commonwealth any black or colored indented servant, such person, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, shall respectively be liable to the guardians or overseers of the city or district to which such black or colored person shall become chargeable, for such necessary expenses as such guardians or overseers may be put to for his or her maintenance, support, and interment, together with the costs thereon.

29. Every person in whom the ownership or right to the service of any negro or mulatto slave shall be vested, shall be liable to the overseers of the district in which (such) negro or mulatto shall become chargeable, for all expenses which such overseers may be put to for the maintenance, support and interment of such negro or mulatto, with the costs thereon.

(a) See *Guardians vs. Smith*, 6 Penn L. J. 433, as to the liability of a grandfather whilst the father is living. And see *Selbart's Appeal*, 19 Penn St. R. 56 *Duffey, vs. Duffey*, 44 *Ibid.* 309.

(b) The liability of a surviving mother, if of sufficient ability for the support of her minor children, is co-extensive with that of a father. *Burrell vs. Pittsburgh*, 62 Penn, St. R. 472.

(c) This does not relieve the township from their liability. *Kelly vs. Union*, 5 W. & S. 536. By act of 15 April, 1857, the courts of quarter sessions are invested with jurisdiction to make orders and decrees, under this section, either upon the petition of the overseers of the poor, or of any other person or persons having an interest in the support of such poor person or persons; and either with or without an order of relief having been first obtained. P. L. 191. And see *Wertz vs. Blair county*, 66 Penn. St. R. 18.

VI. DESERTION.

30. If any man shall separate himself from his wife,(a) without reasonable cause,(b) or shall desert his children, or if any woman shall desert her children, leaving them a charge upon the district,(c) in any such case it shall be lawful for any two(d) magistrates of the county, upon complaint made by the overseers of the district,(e) to issue their warrant(g) to such overseers, therein authorizing them to take and seize so much(h) of the goods and chattels,(i) and receive so much of the rents and profits of the real estate of such man or woman, as, in the judgment of the said magistrates, shall be sufficient to provide for such wife, and to maintain and bring up such children, which sum or amount shall be specified in such warrant; but if sufficient real or personal estate cannot be found,(j) then to take the body of such man (or woman) and bring him (or her) before such magistrates, at a time to be specified in such warrant.

31. It shall be lawful for such magistrate,(k) on the return of such warrant, to require security from such man or woman for his or her appearance at the next court of quarter sessions of the county,(l) there to abide

(a) The wife, in such case, is a competent witness to prove the marriage. *Guardians vs. Nathans*, 2 Brewst. 149. A husband who, by cruel usage, compels his wife to withdraw from his habitation, is liable to proceedings for desertion. *Directors vs. Mercer*, 2 Penn. L. J. R. 75.

(b) The reasonable cause which relieves a husband from a warrant, is only such as will relieve him from the legal duty of maintenance; and he can only be relieved from the maintenance of his wife, for reasons or causes that would entitle him to a divorce. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Gr. 162. *Commonwealth vs. Shafer*, 1 Luz. Leg. Reg. 22.

(c) It is not necessary that a wife and child should be declared paupers, in due form of law, to authorize proceedings against the husband for maintenance. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Gr. 162.

(d) Proceedings may be had before one magistrate, in Philadelphia, by act 14 April, 1853, § 8. P. L. 418.

(e) The complaint must be made by the overseers, not by the wife. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 2 Penn. St. R. 138. *Worrell's Case*, 61 Ibid. 105. *Overseers vs. Smith*, 2 S. & R. 363. *Commonwealth vs. Hill*, 2 Bro. 212. The proceedings may be instituted on an information made by a single overseer. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Gr. 162. See *infra* 33.

(g) the law considers such desertion as an offense. *Commonwealth vs. Keeper of the Jail*, 4 S. & R. 506. And the defendant is not entitled to notice previously to the seizure of his property. *Overseers vs. Smith*, 2 S. & R. 363.

(h) The warrant must direct how much is to be seized. *Guardians vs. Picard*, 1 S. & R. 239.

(i) This does not include "choses in action," which are not liable to seizure under the warrant; but a lease for years is a chattel real, and may be seized. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Gr. 162. See act 1 April, 1870, as to Schuylkill county. P. L. 777.

(j) To justify a warrant of arrest, it must appear that sufficient real or personal estate of the defendant could not be found. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 2 Penn. St. R. 142. *Worrell's Case*, 61 Ibid. 105. See *Guardians vs. Nathans*, 3 Penn. L. J. R. 139.

(k) The right to hold to bail given to one magistrate is auxiliary to the proceedings before two justices. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 2 Penn. St. R. 139.

(l) In Philadelphia, one judge may act in desertion cases, by act 26 March, 1864. P. L. 173.

the order of the court; and for want of such security, to commit such person to the jail of the county.

32. The warrant aforesaid shall be returned to the next court of quarter sessions of the county, (a) when it shall be lawful for the said court to make an order, (b) for the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable, for the purpose aforesaid, and therein authorizing the overseers to dispose of the goods and chattels aforesaid (c) by sale or otherwise, and to collect and receive the rents and profits aforesaid, or so much of either as, in the judgment of the court, shall be sufficient for the purpose aforesaid; (d) but if there be no real or personal estate, it shall be lawful for the court to commit such person to the jail of the county, there to remain until he or she comply with such order, give security for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law. (e)

33. In addition to the remedies now provided by law, (g) if any husband or father, being within the limits of this Commonwealth, (h) has or hereafter shall separate himself from his wife, or from his children, or from his wife and children, without reasonable cause, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children, it shall be lawful for any alderman, justice of the

(a) By act of 9 April, 1872, the aldermen of Philadelphia are required to make monthly returns to the city solicitor. P. L. 1004.

(b) The defendant has a right to prove that he had not deserted his wife, but she had deserted him. *Overseers vs. Smith*, 2 S. & R. 363. The decree does not affect the right of creditors. *Thomas vs. McCready*, 5 S. & R. 387. The proceedings are subject to the revision of the Supreme Court, on *certiorari*. *Overseers vs. Smith*, 2 S. & R. 363. But not until after final decree. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 5 Penn. St. R. 124. Such decree is not affected by a subsequent discharge under the insolvent laws, which will only apply to payments then due. *Newhouse vs. Commonwealth*, 5 Wh. 82.

(c) It is error for the quarter sessions, upon the hearing of a defendant who was bound over to answer a charge of deserting his wife, to order payment of a weekly sum for the support of his wife, and a further weekly sum for the support of his child; the order must be limited to the original charge. *Anthony's Appeal*, 3 Pitts. L. J. 420. It is too late, after hearing on the merits, to set aside the warrant for a mere defect of form. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Gr. 162.

(d) They cannot order the sale of stock held by the wife as administratrix. *Guardians vs. Roberts*, 5 S. & R. 112.

(e) The act of 31 March, 1812, 5 Sm. 393, relating to the city of Philadelphia, &c., is not hereby repealed. *Guardians vs. Nathans*, 3 Penn. L. J. R. 139. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 2 Penn. St. R. 138. And see act 11 April, 1848, relating to the city of Pittsburgh. P. L. 532.

(g) See act 26 March, 1846, as to Philadelphia county, P. L. 173; acts 3 May, 1864, P. L. 694, and 4 March, 1865, P. L. 272, as to Berks county; act 22 March, 1876, as to Allegheny county, P. L. 557; act 4 April, 1868, as to Lehigh and Greene counties, P. L. 511; acts 27 February, 1867, P. L. 271, and 15 April, 1869, P. L. 75, as to Lancaster, Crawford, Erie, York, Delaware, and Potter counties; act 27 February, 1867, as to Lawrence and Luzerne counties, P. L. 280; and act 1 April, 1870, as to Schuylkill county, P. L. 777.

(h) To confer jurisdiction, the act of desertion must have been committed within the State. *Ex parte Bailey*, 27 Leg. Int. 399. *Demott vs. Commonwealth*, 64 Penn. St. R. 302.

peace, or magistrate of this Commonwealth,(a) upon information made before him, under oath or affirmation, by his wife or children,(b) or either of them, or by any other person or persons, to issue his warrant to the sheriff, or to any constable, for the arrest of the person against whom the information shall be made as aforesaid, and bind him over, with one sufficient surety, to appear at the next court of quarter sessions, there to answer the said charge of desertion.

34. The information, proceedings thereon, and warrant shall be returned to the next court of quarter sessions, when it shall be lawful for said court, after hearing, to order the person against whom complaint has been made, being of sufficient ability, to pay such sum as said court shall think reasonable and proper, for the comfortable support and maintenance of the said wife or children, or both, not exceeding one hundred dollars per month,(c) and to commit such person to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with such order, or give security, by one or more sureties, to the Commonwealth, and in such sum as the court shall direct for the compliance therewith.

35. The costs of all proceedings by virtue of this act shall be the same as are now allowed by law in cases of surety of the peace, to be imposed in like manner; and all proceedings shall be in the name of the Commonwealth; and any wife, so deserted, shall be a competent witness on the part of the Commonwealth, and the husband shall also be a competent witness.

36. Should any such person abscond, remove, or be found in any other county of the Commonwealth than the one in which said warrant issued, he may be arrested therein, by the said warrant being backed by any alderman or justice of the peace of the county in which such person may be found, as is now provided for backing warrants by the third section of the act of the 31st of March, 1860.

37. Whenever the court of quarter sessions of any county in the Commonwealth shall, under the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, commit the person complained of to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with their order, or give security, &c., it shall be lawful for the said court, at any time after three months, if they shall be satisfied of the inability of such person to comply with the said order, and give such security, to discharge him from imprisonment.

(a) The jurisdiction is not confined to the court of the county where the defendant has his residence. *Keller vs. Commonwealth*, 29 Leg. Int. 348. s. c. 4 Leg. Gaz. 349.

(b) If the father be really able and willing to maintain his children at home, he is entitled to their custody. *Commonwealth vs. Demott*, 7 Phila. 624. s. c. 64 Penn. St. R. 302. See *Commonwealth vs. Jones*, 1 Luz. Leg. Reg. 46. *Keller vs. Commonwealth*, 29 Leg. Int. 348.

(c) The act is confined to a provision for future maintenance. *Keller vs. Commonwealth*, 29 Leg. Int. 348.

VII. DUTIES OF OVERSEERS.

38. If any person shall come out of any city or district in this Commonwealth into any other district, and shall happen to fall sick,^(a) or die, before he has gained a settlement therein, so that he cannot be removed, the overseers of such district shall, as soon as conveniently may be, give notice to the guardians or overseers of the city or district where such person had last gained a settlement, or to one of them, of the name, circumstances, and condition of such poor person; and if the guardians or overseers to whom such notice shall be given, shall neglect or refuse to pay the moneys expended for the use of such poor person, and to take order for relieving and maintaining him, or in case of his death before such notice could be given, shall, on request made, neglect or refuse to pay the moneys expended in maintaining and burying such poor person; in every such case it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of the county where such poor person was last settled, upon complaint to them made, to compel payment by such guardians or overseers, of all such sums of money as were necessarily expended for such purpose, in the manner directed by law in the case of a judgment obtained against overseers.^(b)

39. It shall be lawful for the directors of the poor of any county, and for the overseers of any district, as the case may be, in which any person shall have become chargeable, to sue for and recover any real or personal estate belonging to such person, and to sell, or otherwise dispose of, the personal property, and to collect and receive the rents and profits of the real estate, and to apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses incurred in the support and funeral of such person; and if any balance shall remain, the same shall be paid over to the legal representatives of such person, after his death, upon demand made and security being given to indemnify such directors or overseers from the claims of all other persons.

40. It shall be the duty of the directors of the poor of the several counties in which poor-houses are or may be erected, once in every year, after the accounts shall have been audited and settled, to make out a full and correct statement of their receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, together with a statement of the number of the poor persons supported, specifying their sex, age, or infirmity, if any, and of the profits arising from all farms under their directions; and it shall be the duty of such directors, annually in the month of March, to publish such accounts and statement, at least twice, in two or more newspapers printed in such

(a) If a person suddenly fall sick, and, after an order for his relief, die, the township of his legal settlement is liable for the expenses of his maintenance and burial. *South Huntingdon vs. East Huntingdon*, 7 W. 527. The township where a person, not having any legal settlement in the State, first becomes disabled by a hurt, is liable for his maintenance. *Versailles vs. Mifflin*, 10 W. 360.

(b) The remedy hereby given must be pursued; an action of assumpsit will not lie in the common pleas. *Chester County vs. Malany*, 64 Penn. St. R. 144. *Delaware vs. Greenwood*, 66 Ibid. 63.

county, the expense of which shall be paid out of the county treasury, and forthwith transmit a copy of such accounts and statement to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature: *Provided*, That the accounts of the guardians for the relief and employment of the poor of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, shall be audited at the alms-house of said corporation, in the township of Blockley, in Philadelphia county.

41. If any overseer shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined upon him by law, and not otherwise provided for, he shall be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, to be recovered by the process thereof.

42. All gifts, grants, devices, and bequests, hereafter to be made, or any houses, lands, tenements, rents, goods, chattels, sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole, including all gifts, grants, devices, and bequests heretofore made, the yearly value of five hundred pounds, to the poor of any borough or township within this province, (except the townships(a) as before excepted,) or to any other person or persons, for their use, by deed, or by the last will or testament of any person or persons, or otherwise howsoever, shall be good and available in law, and shall pass such houses, lands, tenements, rents, goods, and chattels to the overseers of the poor of such borough or township, for the use of their poor respectively.

43. If any action shall be brought against any overseer, or other person, who, in his aid and by his command, shall do anything concerning his office, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff shall fail in his action, discontinue the same, or become non-suit, he shall pay double costs.

VIII. FINES AND PENALTIES.

44. It shall be the duty of every justice who shall, by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, receive any fine, penalty, or forfeiture appropriated by law for the use of the poor, forthwith to enter at length on his docket, the name of the person convicted, the offense committed, the amount of such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and the time when the same was paid, and forthwith to deliver a correct transcript of such entry to a constable of the township; and such justice shall, on demand, pay over the same to the overseers of the poor lawfully entitled thereto; and shall annually, if required, exhibit his docket to the inspection of the township auditors.

45. If any justice shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him as aforesaid, touching any fine, penalty, or forfeiture appropriated to the use of the poor, he shall, on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and fined, for the use of the poor of the township in

(a) The excepted townships are Moyamensing, Passyunk, and Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. See § 4 of this act.

which he shall reside, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and if he shall be convicted of neglecting or refusing to pay over, on demand, to the proper overseers, any money which he shall have received as aforesaid, he shall be fined, over and above the last mentioned sum, any sum not exceeding double the amount which he shall have received as aforesaid; which sums shall be recovered by process of said court.

46. It shall be the duty of the overseers of every district, to demand from every justice the amount of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture that may have been received by him for the use of the poor, and if the same be not paid to them, within twenty days, to proceed to recover the same by suit against such justice, in the manner that debts of the like amount are or may be by law recoverable.

47. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every court by whom any fine shall be imposed, which by law is to be appropriated, in whole or in part, to the use of the poor, forthwith to deliver a written notice of the same to a constable living in or near the township in which the person fined resides; for which service such clerk shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents from the proper overseers, and no more.

48. It shall be the duty of the constable to whom any transcript or certificate shall be delivered by a justice of the peace or clerk of the court as aforesaid, under a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered before any other justice of the proper county, to deliver such transcript or certificate to one of the overseers of the district to which such fine, penalty, or forfeiture belongs; and for such service such constable shall be entitled to receive from such overseers the sum of twenty-five cents, and no more.

49. It shall be the duty of every sheriff who shall have received any fine, penalty, or forfeiture which by law may be appropriated to the use of the poor, to pay the same, on demand, to the proper overseers; and if he shall fail to do so, within ten days after demand, he shall, on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be fined and pay to the use of the poor of the proper district, any sum not exceeding double the amount received by him, to be recovered by the process of the said court.

50. In all cases where there are no poor persons supported at the expense of a district, or where they shall remain in the hands of the overseers, at the end of the year, an unexpended balance, arising from fines, penalties, or forfeitures received for the use of the poor, it shall be the duty of the overseers to pay all such fines, penalties, and forfeitures as may have been received by them, and such unexpended balance, to the supervisors of the highways, to be applied to the repairs of the public roads in such district, unless the township auditors shall judge it necessary that the whole or part thereof should be retained as a fund for the use of the poor.

51. The several fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and other sums of money imposed or directed to be paid by this act, and not herein directed to be otherwise recovered, shall be levied and recovered by distress and sale of

the goods and chattels of the delinquent or offender, by warrant, under the hand and seal of any one magistrate of the city or county where such delinquent or offender dwells, or where such goods and chattels may be found; and after satisfaction made of such fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and sums of money, together with the legal charges, on the recovery thereof, the overplus, if any, shall be returned to the owner of such goods and chattels, his executors, or administrators.

52. If any person shall be aggrieved by the judgment of any one or more magistrates, in pursuance of this act, he may appeal to the next court of quarter sessions for the county in which such magistrates reside, (except in cases hereinbefore specially provided for,) whose decision, in all such cases, shall be final and conclusive.

AN ACT

To provide for the support out of the county treasury of the sick and injured poor when under treatment in hospitals, in certain cities and boroughs.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That it shall be lawful for the managers or trustees of any hospital for the cure of the sick and injured which is now or may hereafter be established and duly incorporated, in any city or borough of this Commonwealth containing a population of not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, to make requisitions quarterly, upon the commissioners of the county in which such hospital may be situated, for the support of such poor patients under treatment in such hospital as are unable to pay for their treatment, for which requisitions the said commissioners shall grant orders upon the treasurer of the county, who shall pay the same to the treasurer of such hospital.

SEC. 2. That the sum be allowed for the support and treatment of any poor patient shall not exceed one dollar per day, nor shall a greater amount than five thousand dollars be paid out of the county treasury to any such hospital in any one year.

SEC. 3. That such hospital shall not be under the control of or owned by any religious sect or denomination, but shall be open for the reception and treatment of sick and injured citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to creed, sex or race, and a report of its operations shall be made to the board of public charities of this Commonwealth at such times and in such manner as the said board may require.

SEC. 4. That this act shall not apply to any hospital which has an endowment fund exceeding five thousand dollars per annum or other means of support, except voluntary contributions and pay from patients under treatment, nor to any hospital unless it and the land appurtenant to it are owned in fee simple by the corporation and are free from incumbrance.

SEC. 5. That when any sick or injured person shall be received into any such hospital, being indigent and unable to pay for his or her proper medi-

cal or surgical treatment, and who has no legal settlement in the county in which said hospital is or may be situated, it shall be the duty of the managers or trustees of said hospital to notify the directors or overseers of the poor of the said county, who shall thereupon notify the directors or overseers of the poor of the county or township in which such sick or injured person has a legal settlement, and they shall be liable for all reasonable charges incurred for the care of said patient not exceeding one dollar per day: *Provided*, That when any such poor person shall be received into any such hospital who has not a legal settlement in the poor district in which such hospital shall be situate, notice that such person is under treatment in such hospital shall be given to the overseers of the poor of the county or district in which such poor person has a legal settlement, within thirty days after he or she shall be received into such hospital, or the said county or district shall not be liable to pay for more than thirty days' treatment in any such hospital; and the overseers of the poor of the district in which poor person shall have a legal settlement shall have the right to take every such person from any such hospital to their own district for treatment and support if they shall see fit.

Approved 21st May, 1874.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provisions for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of means of support; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance thereof in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SEC. 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the

court-house in the respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SEC. 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SEC. 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ———," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any, lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the State; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SEC. 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election

and orgation as nizaaforsaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners, as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are bereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely canceled within five years.

SEC. 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expenses of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in whcih shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SEC. 7. That as soon as the said building shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall

certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SEC. 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent, and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seal of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SEC. 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter session for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SEC. 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SEC. 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 12. That in case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of sessions quarter of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SEC. 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several dis-

tricts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SEC. 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SEC. 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SEC. 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor-house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SEC. 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper, from any cause whatsoever, not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county, through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township, can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commission to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SEC. 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved 8th May, 1876.

NOTE.—Special attention is called to the sixteenth section of this act, and attention directed to the act of 24th of March, 1877, a supplement to this act, but regulated under the provision of the sixteenth section of this act.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor," approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for the directors of the poor of any county, and for the overseers of any district, as the case may be, to make leases for a term of years of the real estate of any pauper, and receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses incurred in the support and funeral of such pauper, and the balance or residue thereof shall be paid to the legal representatives of such pauper, after his or her death, upon indemnity being made to such directors or overseers to secure them from the claims of all other persons; and after the payment of the claims of such directors or overseers, the rents, issues, and profits arising under such lease, shall be payable to the legal representatives of such pauper.

SEC. 2. That all such leases heretofore made by any directors or overseers, for a term not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, when possession has been taken thereunder, shall be good and valid as though made subsequent to and under this act, and the proceeds thereof shall be payable as provided in the preceding section; and if the said real estate leased shall escheat to the Commonwealth, the same shall remain subject to the lease during its continuance.

Approved, 4th April, 1877.

AN ACT

To define and suppress vagrancy.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the following described persons are hereby declared to be vagrants:

I. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district whence they have been legally removed, without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong, stating that they have a settlement therein.

II. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the overseers of the poor, as provided by the act of June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor."

III. All persons going about from door to door or placing themselves in streets, highways, or other roads, to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward, or borough in which the vagrant is arrested.

IV. All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation, or business, and have no

visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

SEC. 2. If any person shall be found offending in any township or place against this act, it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such township or place, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on notice thereof given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, or without such notice on his own view, to apprehend and convey or cause to be conveyed such person to a justice of the peace or other committing magistrate of the county, who shall examine such person and shall commit him, being thereof legally convicted before him, on his own view or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more creditable witnesses, to labor upon any county farm or upon the roads and highways of any city, township, or borough, or in any house of correction, poor-house, work-house, or common jail, for a term of not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him to the custody of the steward, keeper, or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor-house, work-house, or common jail, or to the supervisors or street commissioners, and overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough, or township wherein such person shall be found, as in his judgment shall be deemed most expedient; the said justice of the peace or committing magistrate in every case of conviction, shall make up and sign a record of conviction, annexing thereto the names and records of the different witnesses examined before him, and shall, by warrant, under hand, commit such person as aforesaid: *Provided*, Any person or persons who shall conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by any act, judgment, or determination of any justice of the peace or alderman in and concerning the execution of this act, may appeal to the present or next general quarter sessions of the city or county, giving reasonable notice thereof, whose orders thereupon shall be final.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the custodian or custodians of any such vagrant to make active efforts to provide work for every vagrant committed under this act, and not disqualified by sickness, old age, causuality; and whenever labor cannot be provided in the place to which any vagrant is committed, it shall be lawful for such custodian or custodians, and it is hereby declared to be his or their duty, with the approval of the board of directors, overseers, guardians, or commissioners of the poor, as the case may be, to contract with the proper authorities of any such township, borough, city, county, or other persons, to do any work or labor outside the place of commitment; in all cases the work or labor shall be suited to the proper discipline, health, and capacity of such vagrant, and he shall be fed and clothed in a manner suited to the work engaged in and the condition of the season; and when any vagrant is committed under the provisions of this act to the custody of the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of any township, borough, city, or county, it shall be their duty to provide for him comfortable lodging or quarters, either in a

station-house or other building; the violation or neglect of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and the person so offending, on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person not being in the county, township, or place in which he usually lives, or has his home, shall apply to any director, overseer, guardian, or commissioner of the poor of any county, city, borough, township, or district, stating that he is desirous to return to his home, but is poor, and has not the means to do so, the said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of may employ, or let out, such person to labor at some suitable place, to be by them selected, and at such wages as shall seem to them just, and when, in the opinion of said director, overseer, guardian, or commissioner of the poor, such poor person shall have earned a sufficient sum, said director, overseer, guardian, or commissioner of the poor shall, with the money so earned, and with such additions thereto from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township, or district as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this State, or elsewhere: *Provided*, That the expense shall not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 5. That the custodian or custodians of such vagrant may, at discretion, discharge such vagrant at any time within the term of commitment, upon not less than ten days good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that he shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of such discharge.

SEC. 6. That the county commissioners of every county in which there shall not be sufficient provision for the safe custody of persons committed under this act, upon the recommendation of a grand jury of the county, and approval of the court, are hereby empowered and required to make suitable provisions by buildings or enclosures: *Provided*, That the expense of the same shall not exceed the amount fixed by the grand jury.

SEC. 7. That for each arrest, hearing, or commitment made under this act there shall be paid out of the county treasury to the committing magistrate, and officer making such arrest or commitment, and the same fees and mileage, as now provided by law for like services in other cases of arrest, hearing, and commitment; and no such person shall be detained beyond the term of his commitment by reason of his inability to pay the costs of his arrest, hearing, and commitment, but shall forthwith be discharged by the officer in whose custody he may be; any willful refusal to make such arrest on the part of any constable or police officer shall subject him to a penalty of ten dollars, to be collected as penalties are by law collectible, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

SEC. 8. That all poor-houses, alms-houses, and other places provided for

the keeping of the poor, are hereby declared to be work-houses for the purpose of this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such vagrants, and to compel them to work therein, when able, not less than six hours per day.

SEC. 9. That the custodian of any vagrant, upon his discharge, and at his request, shall give him a certificate of discharge, which shall exempt him from any further arrest for vagrancy for a period of five days, upon condition that he shall forthwith leave the county wherein confined, and the said custodian is hereby authorized to give, in his discretion, to such discharged vagrant a reasonable sum of money out of his earnings, or out of the treasury of the township, borough, city, or county, to defray his expenses in leaving the county, as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, 8th May, 1876.

AN ACT

To define and punish tramps.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any person going about from place to place begging, asking, or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the county jail or work-house, for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence, that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms, for the purpose aforesaid, in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed, or by the court upon hearing of the case, upon writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling-house against the will, or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway, or on the land of another, without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon, with intent unlawfully to do injury to, or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case, from the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do, or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony, to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female, or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf, or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person, who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1879.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- I. Liability for the support of the poor.
- II. Settlements.
- III. Orders of removal.
- IV. Appeals.
- V. Orders of filiation.
- VI. Bastardy Bonds.
- VII. Desertion.
- VIII. Authority of overseers.
- IX. Accounts.

I. LIABILITY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

1. The overseers of a township are bound to maintain every poor person within their district, not having a settlement therein, who shall apply to them for relief, until he can be removed to the place of his last settlement; if they leave him in an intermediate township, not legally chargeable, he may be returned to them, by an order of removal. *Kelly vs. Union*, 5 W. & S. 535.

2. The township where a pauper first becomes chargeable, is liable to maintain him, until duly removed to his place of settlement, under an order. *Milton vs. Williamsport*, 9 Penn. St. 46.

3. Where children under seven years of age are sent to the place of their mother's settlement for nurture; the expense of their maintenance is to be born by the place from which they are removed; and in such case, the order need not specify the age to which they are to be supported; that is fixed by the statute. *Bucks vs. Philadelphia*, 1 S. & R. 387.

4. Where a township is divided, a pauper previously chargeable, is to be maintained by the new township, *pro rata*; and an action lies by one against the other, for contribution. *Whitehall vs. Whitehall*. 3 S. & R. 117. It seems, that this rule is changed by the act of 1836. *Monroe vs. Durell*, 2 Clark, 100.

5. If a healthy stranger, who meets with an accident, which renders his removal impossible, be received into the plaintiff's house and taken care of, at the desire of the overseers, who employ a physician to attend him, the township is liable for his board, and other reasonable expenses, without an order of maintenance: and the plaintiff's right to recover is not affected by his omission to give notice that he has such person in his house; nor by the fact that the pauper's name is not entered on the books of the township. *Roxborough vs. Bunn*, 12 S. & R. 292.

6. If a person having no legal settlement be disabled by an accident, the quarter session has jurisdiction to compel the overseers of the poor of

the township in which the accident occurred, to defray the expenses of his maintenance in another township, into which the injured pauper had been carried. *Versailles vs. Miffin*, 10 Watts, 360.

7. If a person fall suddenly sick, and, after an order of relief, die, the township of his legal settlement is liable for the expenses of his maintenance and burial, though the overseers had no notice until after the death. *Huntingdon vs. Huntingdon*, 7 Watts, 527.

8. Where an illegitimate child, who has a legal settlement within the State, is injured in another township, and removed to a third, the overseers of which provide for her, under an order of relief, they cannot recover the amount expended from the township in which the injury was sustained; the remedy is exclusively against the township in which the pauper had a legal settlement. *Nippenose vs. Jersey Shore*, 48 Penn. St. 402. *S. P. Marion vs. Spring*, 50 Ibid. 308.

9. The overseers are liable for relief furnished in an emergency, provided an order of approval be obtained within a reasonable time thereafter; two years held not to be too late.—*Chester County vs. Worthington*, 38 Penn. St. 150.

10. In an action upon a promise to support one who became a pauper, the order of relief must be proved. *Thornburry vs. Directors*, 12 S. & R. 110.

11. A municipal corporation is not liable in *assumpsit*, to a grandmother, for boarding her minor grandchildren, who were a city charge, except on an express contract. *Salsburry vs. Philadelphia*, 44 Penn. St. 303—s. c. 4 Leg. & Ins. Rep. 59.

12. A township can not be made liable for the support of a pauper, otherwise than by the previous order of two justices. *Overseers vs. Baker*, 2 Watts, 280.

13. Directors of the poor are liable for the funeral expenses of a pauper, upon the order of two justices, made after the burial. *Directors vs. Wallace*, 8 W. & S. 94.

14. In case of emergency, the directors of the poor may furnish relief, before obtaining an order, and the district will be bound. *Directors vs. Davis*, 2 Pitts. 36.

15. Where a physician is called upon, in a case of emergency, to attend a person found badly frozen, whose life is endangered, and who is subsequently declared a pauper, an action at common law will lie against the directors of the poor for his services; in such case, the jurisdiction of the quarter sessions is not exclusive. *Directors vs. Malany*, 64 Penn. St. 144.

16. The district in which a pauper, whose legal settlement is unknown, becomes insane, and entitled to relief, is liable for his support. *Venango vs. Brookville*, 21 Pitts. L. J. 134.

17. Where a pauper is taken sick, in a place in which he has no legal settlement, the district is liable for his support, until his last place of legal settlement is discovered. *Moreland vs. Benton*, 3 W. N. C. 20.

18. The overseers are liable for the maintainance of a lunatic, directed by the court to be sent to the State lunatic asylum; they must look to his relatives for reimbursment, if he have any who are liable for his support. *Franklin vs. State Hospital*, 30 Penn. St. 522.

19. The county is primarily liable for the expenses of a lunatic in the State asylum, which the proper poor district must refund, with a right over against the relatives of the lunatic. *Augusta vs. Northumberland County*, 37 Penn. St. 143. *Erisman vs. Directors* 47 *Ibid.* 509. *Ex parte Blewitt*, 32 Leg. Int. 336; s. c. 4 Luz. L. Reg. 243.

20. Where an insane pauper is committed to the State asylum, the county cannot recover against the poor district, in the absence of an adjudication of settlement, and notice to the authorities of the district. *Danville District vs. Montour County*, 75 Penn. St. 35.

21. The courts have power to direct an insane pauper to be sent to the State lunatic hospital, at the expense of the county, with a right to reimbursment by the proper district, on proof of a settlement therein; but in case of a mere resident insane pauper, without settlement, the county cannot recover against the poor district. *Ex parte Blewitt*, 32 Leg. Int. 336; s. c. 4 Luz. L. Reg. 243.

22. The adjudication of the pauper's legal settlement, need not be made at the time of the commitment; it may be had subsequently. *Ibid.*

23. Where an order for the removal of an insane pauper is disobeyed, but no appeal is taken, the overseers of the district from which he is removed, may recover their expenditures for maintaining him. *Sugarloaf vs. Schuylkill County*, 44 Penn. St. 481. See *Renova vs. Half-Moon*, 78 *Ibid.* 301.

24. If the directors of the poor pay the expenses of maintaining an adult insane pauper, in the State lunatic asylum, they may recover the amount expended from the father of the pauper, if of sufficient ability, though there were no order of relief; but the exclusive jurisdiction is in the quarter sessions; an action at common law will not lie. *Wertz vs. Blair County*, 66 Penn. St. 18. *Delaware vs. Greenwood*, *Ibid.* 63.

25. If a man take into his house a stranger, who has received an injury in an adjoining township, he cannot recover the expenses incurred, from the overseers of his own township. *Overseers of Milford vs. McCoy*, 2 G. & W. 432.

26. *Assumpsit* will lie, by one poor district against another, for the maintenance of a pauper belonging to the latter district. *Danville District vs. Montour County*, 75 Penn. St. 35, overruling *Delaware vs. Greenwood*, 7 Phila. 669.

27. One who has received the services of a negro, as a reputed slave, is liable to the township for her support, if she become chargeable. *Overseers of Baldwin vs. Kline*, 9 Penn. St. 217.

28. A grandfather is liable for the support of his destitute grandchildren; and therefore, he cannot recover the expense from the estate of their de-

ceased father, unless on proof of an express contract. *Duffy vs. Duffy*, 44 Penn. St. 399.

29. The grandfather of poor and destitute children is liable for their support; the father being out of the jurisdiction of the court. *Guardians vs. Smith*, 4 Clark, 60.

30. If a husband, by cruel usage, compel his wife to withdraw from cohabitation, an order of maintenance may be made, on the application of the directors of the poor, notwithstanding the lapse of twenty years from the separation; and the court will not regard an offer to receive her back, unless convinced that it is made in good faith. *Directors vs. Mercer*, 2 Clark, 75.

31. Where there is sufficient property, a person ordered to support a pauper, cannot be imprisoned. *Jones vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Phila. 291.

II. SETTLEMENTS.

32. The settlement of a pauper cannot be determined in a collateral action before a single justice. *Point Township vs. Lycoming Township*, 2 Rawle, 26.

33. Upon the division of a township, the settlement of a pauper follows the territory in which he resided at the time of gaining it, whether he had been charged to the parent township or not. *Hopewell vs. Independence*, 12 Penn. St. 42.

34. Where a township is divided, the settlement of a son is that of his father at the time of his decease; the place of settlement of the father is that of the son, until he acquires a new one. *Lewis vs. Turbut*, 15 Penn. St. 145. *Fermanah vs. Walker*, 4 Clark 32; affirmed by the Supreme Court.

35. A change of territorial regulation does not affect a settlement begun by renting a residence. *Wilkes-Barre vs. Dallas*, 3 Am. L. J. 59. .

36. The settlement of a pauper is the place of his birth, until he acquires another. *Toby vs. Madison*, 44 Penn. St. 60. *Wayne vs. Jersey Shore*, 1 W. N. C. 341.

37. The legal settlement of an idiot *a nativitate* follows that of his father. *Shippen vs. Gaines*, 17 Penn. St. 38.

38. The settlement of a bastard is that of its mother at the time of its birth; it does not follow a subsequent change of settlement on the part of the parent. *Crossley vs. Demott*, 2 Leg. Opin. 161.

39. If a mother, after the death of the father, acquire a new settlement, it becomes that of her minor children. *Burrel vs. Pittsburgh*, 62 Penn. St. 472.

40. Under what circumstances a settlement by birth is regained. *Milford vs. Macungie*, 3 Whart. 71.

41. The settlement of an emancipated son does not follow that of his father, on the latter's change of residence. *Washington vs. Beaver*, 3 W. & S. 548.

42. A female, by marriage, acquires her husband's settlement, if he has
24—B. P. CHAR.

one; which she does not lose by divorce *a vinculis*. *Buffaloe vs. White-deer*, 15 Penn. St. 182.

43. Where a son, living with his father, has gained a settlement in the township of his residence, if he subsequently separate from his father, and provide for himself, and the father remove to another township, the son, by living with his father in the latter township for a less time than is required for a legal settlement, does not acquire a settlement therein by relation to his father. *Toby vs. Madison*, 44 Penn. St. 60.

44. A slave has a settlement in the township where his master resides, which is bound, in the first instance, to support him. *Forks vs. Catawissa*, 3 Binn. 22.

45. A slave, defectively registered, but who continues in his master's service, gains a settlement in the township of his master's residence. *Furgeson vs. Buffaloe*, 6 S. & R. 103.

46. An indented servant gains a settlement where he first serves sixty days, either with the master to whom he was indented or with his assignees; and this, though the assignment be voidable, or even void. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 81.

47. A servant gains a settlement in the district where his master resides, though part of his service be performed in another district. *Montour vs. Chillisquaque*, 1 Leg. Gaz. 42.

48. To gain a settlement by hiring for a year, it is not necessary that the consideration should be paid in money. *Briar Creek vs. Mt. Pleasant*, 8 Watts, 431.

49. Under the act of 1836, it is not necessary there should have been a contract for service for a year, to gain a settlement; it is sufficient, if there have been a service for a year, under one or more contracts; a temporary absence, with the leave of the master, does not break the continuity of the service. *Hidleberg vs. Lynn*, 5 Wharton, 430. *Byberry vs. Oxford*, 2 Ash. 9.

50. An unmarried woman, without child, does not gain a settlement by service, unless there be a contract of hiring, express or implied. *Lewis-town vs. Granville*, 5 Penn. St. 283.

51. Where one who is not a relation, and not an object of charity, but able to earn wages, is employed in the service of another, the law implies a contract of hiring, so to confer a settlement. *Moreland vs. Davidson*, 71 Penn. St. 371.

52. The rendering of service, under a contract of hiring, so as to gain a settlement, may be proved by the acts or declarations of the parties. *Tioga vs. Lawrence*, 2 Watts, 43.

53. Under the act of 1771, an uncertificated freeholder, who refused to indemnify the township, on demand, did not gain a settlement. *Forks vs. Easton*, 2 Wharton, 405.

54. Parol evidence of a freehold is admissible, on a question of settlement. *Commonwealth vs. Jennings*, 1 Bro. 197.

55. A pauper gains a settlement by contracting for a town lot under a yearly ground rent, building thereon, and residence, though he never received a deed. *Republica vs. Caernarvon township*, 2 Yeates, 51.

56. A devise upon condition subsequent, not performed, does not vest such an estate as will confer a settlement upon the devisee. *Lewisburg vs. Augusta*, 2 W. & S. 65.

57. Payment of rent by a surety is sufficient to confer a settlement. *Butler vs. Sugar-Loaf*, 6 Penn. St. 262. *Sunbury vs. Dauphin*, 1 Am. L. J. 77.

58. A settlement is gained by the occupation of a dwelling-house of the yearly value of ten dollars, for one whole year, under a parole agreement, though the rent be payable in labor or otherwise. *Beaver vs. Hartley*, 11 Penn. St. 254.

59. A pauper gains a settlement, by a residence in one or more tenements for a year, and during that time paying ten dollars in rent. It is not necessary he should have all he contracted for. *Allegheny City vs. Allegheny Township*, 14 Penn. St. 138.

60. A pauper gains a settlement by renting for less than a year, and holding over. *Lenox vs. Nicholson*, 3 Luz. L. Obs. 310.

61. If a wife rent a residence for a husband who is incapable, it is deemed his act. *Wilkes-Barre vs. Dallas*, 3 Am. L. J. 59.

62. A pauper gains a settlement by the payment of taxes for two successive years, though not a personal tax; and it matters not by whom the tax was paid, so that he was liable for it. *Toby vs. Pine*, 19 Pitts. L. J. 73.

63. A settlement may be gained by the payment of a county tax only. *Bucks County vs. Guardians of Philadelphia*, 5 S. & R. 417.

64. But not by the payment of a United States tax. *Directors of Bucks County vs. Brier Creek*, 10 S. & R. 179.

65. What is sufficient evidence of residence in payment of taxes, on a question of settlement. *Salem vs. Huntington*, 5 Luz. L. Reg. 260.

66. A widow cannot acquire a settlement by the payment of taxes assessed to her deceased husband. *Crossley vs. Demott*, 2 Leg. Leg. Opin. 161.

III. ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

67. In controversies between contending townships, the jurisdiction is exclusively in the quarter sessions. *Delaware vs. Greenwood*, 66 Penn. St. 63.

68. A pauper is only removable to his last place of legal settlement. *Jordan vs. Mt. Pleasant*, 10 Pitts. L. J. 115.

69. When an unmarried indented female servant becomes pregnant, and is sent by her mistress into another township for the purpose of lying in, the expenses of which the mistress is able and agrees to pay, the servant may, nevertheless, before the birth of the child, be removed to the place of her legal settlement. *Guardians of the Poor vs. Bristol*, 6 S. & R. 562.

70. An order of removal may be made, without previous notice; the mode of correction is by appeal. *Bradford vs. Kearing*, 27 Penn. St. 275.

71. An order of removal must show that complaint was made to the overseers of the township removing, and an adjudication that the pauper was likely to become chargeable. *Dromore vs. West Hanover*, 1 Yates, 366.

72. It need not appear on the face of an order of removal, that there was an examination of the pauper, or of any other person. *Fallowfield vs. Malbore*, 1 Dal. 28.

73. An order removing a married woman to her maiden settlement is not defective, because it omits to state that her husband had no known legal settlement. The court will not presume that he had such settlement. *Redding vs. Comeree*, 5 Binn. 81.

74. After an appeal, and decision on the merits, advantage cannot be taken of an informality in the proceedings of the justices. *Tioga vs. Lawrence*, 2 Watts, 43.

75. An order of removal unappealed from, is conclusive of the question of settlement. *Sugar-loaf vs. Schuylkill County*, 44 Penn. St. 481. *Directors of Schuylkill vs. Montour*, Ibid. 484. *Renovo vs. Half-Moon*, 78 Ibid. 301.

76. An order of removal, followed by notice, and an ineffectual attempt to appeal, is conclusive of the question of settlement. *Westmoreland vs. Conemaugh*, 34 Penn. St. 231.

77. Where an order of removal is quashed, on appeal, it is not conclusive upon either party on the question of settlement. *West Buffaloe vs. Walker*, 8 Penn. St. 177. *Toby vs. Madison*, 44 Ibid. 60.

78. The quashing of an order of removal does not prevent a proceeding *de novo*; but the decree is final, as to an order of restitution. *Walker vs. West Buffaloe*, 11 Penn. St. 95.

79. Where the pauper is accepted, under an order of removal, and no appeal taken, the costs and charges are not recoverable from the accepting district. *Schuylkill vs. Montour*, 44 Penn. St. 484. *Renovo vs. Half-Moon*, 78, Ibid. 301.

IV. APPEALS.

80. No appeal lies to the sessions, from an order of maintenance. *Lampiter vs. Lancaster*, 2 Yeates, 164.

81. No appeal lies from a decree of the quarter session, on a question of settlement. *Miffin vs. Elizabeth*, 18 Penn. St. 17.

82. No appeal lies from an order vacating an order of removal; and a *certiorari* brings up nothing but the record. *Bradford vs. Goshen*, 57 Penn. St. 495.

83. An appeal may be taken from an order of removal, by application to the quarter sessions, and notice to the appellee; no proceedings before the justices by whom the order was granted, and required by statute. *Northampton County vs. Limestone*, 68 Penn. St. 386.

84. An appeal not taken to the next court, is void ; the officers have no power to waive the requirements of the law. *Sugar Creek vs. Washington*, 62 Penn. St. 479. *Coal Field vs. White Haven*, 6 Luz. L. Reg. 124.

85. An appeal will be dismissed, if not lodged to the next session after the removal. *Oxford vs. Guardians of the Poor*, 2 Bro. 253.

86. On an appeal from an order of removal, the sessions decides according to the merits, without regard to defects in the order. *Reading vs. Cumree*, 5 Binn. 81.

87. On an appeal from an order of removal, the case is before the courts on the merits, and the parties have a right to a final decision. *Plunketts Creek vs. Fairfield*, 58 Penn. St. 209.

88. On an appeal from an order of removal, the court may in part quash the order, and in part confirm it. *Bucks vs. Phila.*, 1 S. & R. 387.

89. But in such case neither party is entitled to cost. *Ibid.*

90. If an appeal from an order of removal be quashed, for want of jurisdiction in the justices, it is error to make an order as to the costs. *St. Clare vs. Moon*, 6 W. & S. 522.

91. An appeal from a decree, respecting the expenses of keeping a pauper, will not be quashed, on the ground that a *certiorari* is the proper remedy ; the application not having been made, at the term to which the appeal was filed. *Walker vs. West Buffaloe*, 11 Penn. St. 95.

92. If an order of removal be defective, in omitting to state that the person had or was likely to become chargeable, it may be amended, on appeal ; a prior order of relief is conclusive of the fact. *Cumberland vs. Jefferson*, 25 Penn. St. 463.

V. ORDERS OF FILIATION.

93. Where the poor are supported by the county at large, an order to indemnify a particular borough or township, is erroneous. *Dorsey vs. Commonwealth*, 8 S. R. 261.

94. On a conviction of bastardy, the uniform practice has been to make an allowance for lying-in expenses, and a gross sum for the support of the child, from its birth to the time of judgment ; and where the person who has borne these expenses is dead, the money will be awarded to his representatives. *Sheffer vs. Rempublicum*, 3 Yeates, 39.

95. The court may decree the money for maintenance, to be paid either to the mother, or to some other person for her use. *Commonwealth vs. Strayer*, 43 Penn. St. 61.

96. The time during which the putative father of a bastard shall be ordered to maintain it, is within the discretion of the sessions. *Addis vs. Commonwealth*, 4 Binn. 541.

97. The court may require the defendant to give security for the performance of the sentence, except as to the fine and costs. *Goddard vs. Commonwealth*, 6 S. & R. 282.

98. One who subsequently marries the prosecutrix, cannot release the

order for the maintenance of the child. *Philips vs. Commonwealth*, 18 Penn. St. 116.

VI. BASTARDY BONDS.

99. What is a valid condition in a bastardy bond. *Hellings vs. Directors of the Poor*, 15 Penn. St. 409.

100. A putative father cannot relieve himself from the obligation of a bastardy bond, by an offer to take and support the child. *Directors of the poor vs. Dungan*, 64 Penn. St. 402.

101. Payment of the penalty of a bastardy bond to the guardians of the poor, discharges the surety, though the money came from the principal. *Phila. vs. Baxter*, 6 Phila. 530.

VII. DESERTION.

102. Justices have jurisdiction, where a man deserts his wife, though she have no children; and the township may proceed, by seizure, without the wife's consent. *Overseers vs. Smith*, 2 S. & R. 363.

103. It is not necessary that the defendant should have notice, previously to the seizure of his property; nor that he should be bound over to the sessions, or process issued to bring him in. *Ibid.*

104. It is competent for the defendant to prove that he did not desert his wife, but that she deserted him. *Ibid.*

105. A husband cannot be bound over for desertion, on complaint of the wife alone. *Commonwealth vs. Hill*, 2 Brown 212.

106. The authority given to two aldermen, by the act of 1812, (5 Sm. L. 393,) to determine the amount of property to be taken under a warrant of seizure, cannot be delegated to the guardians of the poor. *Guardians vs. Picard*, 1 S. & R. 239.

107. The circuit courts had no appellant jurisdiction in cases of desertion. *McKee's Case*, 1 P. & W. 449.

108. A complaint for desertion must be made by the guardians of the poor, and before two magistrates; the right given to one justice to hold to bail, auxiliary to the proceedings before two. *Commonwealth vs. Nathans*, 2 Penn. St. 138. *Worrell's Case*, 61 *Ibid.* 105. *Commonwealth vs. Boggs*, 1 Phila. 385.

109. Under act of 1836, proceedings for desertion may be instituted on the information of a single director of the poor. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Grant, 162.

110. It is not necessary that the wife and children should be declared paupers, to found proceedings for desertion. *Ibid.*

111. It is only such cases as will entitle the husband to a divorce, as will relieve him from the obligation of maintenance. *Ibid.* *Commonwealth vs. Sheaffer*, 1 Luz. L. Reg. 221.

112. The court may make an order for maintenance, though the parties have separated by agreement, if the wife has no adequate means of support. *Commonwealth vs. Orth*, 1 Leg. Opin. 189.

113. A wife who *will* not live in the home provided by her husband, cannot sue him for desertion. *Commonwealth vs. Jones*, 1 Luz. L. Reg. 46.

114. Under proceedings for desertion, the husband's choses in action cannot be seized on the justice's warrant; but a chattel real may be seized. *Sterling vs. Commonwealth*, 2 Grant, 162.

On the hearing of a charge for desertion, the court will not make an order for the support of a child, not embraced in the original complaint. *Anthony's Appeal*, 2 Phila. 155.

116. On an arrest for desertion, under the act of 13 April, 1867, (P. L. 78,) the binding over must be to the court of the county from whence the warrant issued. *Demott vs. Commonwealth*, 64 Penn. St. 302. *Commonwealth vs. Demott*, Ibid. 305 n.; s. c. 7 Phila. 624. *Keller vs. Commonwealth*, 71 Penn. St. 413.

117. It is only for want of sufficient property liable to seizure, that the husband can be arrested and held to bail. *Worrell's Case*, 61 Penn. St. 105. Act 13 April, 1867. P. L. 78.

118. If the father be willing to take and support his children, he is entitled to their custody, and cannot be compelled to pay another for their support. *Keller vs. Commonwealth*, 71 Penn. St. 413.

119. The discharge of a father from commitment for desertion, on a *habeas corpus*, does not prevent a decree for the support of the child, in the same proceedings. *Demott vs. Commonwealth*, 64 Penn. St. 302.

120. Our courts have no jurisdiction where the husband's domicile is in another State, and the act of desertion took place in a third one. *Commonwealth vs. Baily*, 1 Leg. Gaz. R. 87; s. c. 8 Phila. 485.

121. To enable the guardians of the poor to institute proceedings for desertion on the complaint of the wife, she must have a settlement within the district, which she cannot have if the husband be domiciled in another State; to enable the wife to proceed, under the act of 1867, the act of desertion must have been committed within the State. Ibid.

VIII. AUTHORITY OF OVERSEERS.

122. Overseers may sue by that title, as a *quasi* corporation. *Overseers vs. Kline*, 9 Penn. St. 217.

123. Overseers have no power to levy and assess a tax for a past indebtedness. *D. and H. Canal Company vs. Higgins*, 2 Luz. L. Reg. 171.

IX. ACCOUNTS.

124. Overseers are not jointly liable for moneys collected by each other; otherwise, if they be jointly charged by the auditors, and acquiesce in the settlement. *Huling vs. Lewistown*, 3 W. S. 367.

125. A bond given to A & B, who were directors of the poor, may be sued in their names for the use of the directors of the poor, though they constituted a body corporated. *Greenfield vs. Yates*, 2 R. 157.

MISCELLANEOUS.

126. A county poor-house is not taxable for school purposes by the school directors of the township wherein it is situated. *Directors vs. Mannheim Township*, 6 Wright, 21.

127. The relations of a pauper mentioned in the 28th section of act of June 13, 1836, are compelled, under the act of April 15, 1857, to maintain him with or without an order of relief having been maintained. *Wertz vs. Blair County*, 16 Smith, 18.

128. Directors of the poor are authorized and required to pay funeral expenses of a destitute person upon the order of two justices granted after the death and burial of such person. *Directors vs. Wallace*, 8 W. & S. 94.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY AND OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL RELATIVE TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

An act to create a Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint five commissioners, who, together with the General Agent and Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute a Board of Public Charities; one of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, unless sooner removed; appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal before the expiration of terms, may be made for the residue of such terms, by the Governor, subject to the consent of the Senate, and all appointments to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms shall be made in the same manner, and shall be for the period of five years each.

SECTION 2. The commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall, respectively, take and subscribe the oath required of other State officers, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer said oath; they shall have power to elect a president out of their own number, to appoint a General Agent and Secretary, and to adopt such regulations for the transaction of the business of the Board and the management of its affairs as they may deem expedient.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall be provided with a suitable room in the State capitol, in which it shall hold its meetings, and it shall meet therein at least once in every three months; the time for such regular meetings to be fixed at the time of its organization; the commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services but their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the certificate of the Auditor General.

SECTION 4. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed; he shall be a member of the board *ex officio*, and it shall be his duty, subject to the control and direction of said board, to keep a correct record of its proceedings,

perform such clerical services as it may require, oversee and conduct its outdoor business, visit all charitable and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except as hereinafter provided, and as much oftener as the Board may direct, examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs, and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths, and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories, with the necessary accompanying blanks, to the several institutions of charity, reform, and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any sub-division of the same, with a view to illustrate, in his annual report, the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity; he shall also arrange and publish in his said report all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth, bearing upon these subjects, and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made; and he may also propose such general investigations as he may think best for the approval of the Board. He shall be paid annually the sum of three thousand dollars and his actual traveling expenses.

SECTION 5. The said commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board.

SECTION 6. The said commissioners, by themselves, or their General Agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the Legislature, to embody the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

SECTION 7. The said Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons and alms or poor-houses, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, mentioned in the fifth section of this act, and shall report to the Legislature the result of the examination, in connection with the annual report authorized by this act.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report, annually, to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the first day of January in each year; and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid, shall annually give notice to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of November in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied.

SECTION 9. Whenever any such institution shall thus give notice of asking for State aid, the General Agent shall inquire carefully into the ground of such request, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amount which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith; and in the annual report the result of such inquiries shall be given, together with the opinions and conclusions of the board thereon.

SECTION 10. The several members of said Board are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons, relative to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

SECTION 11. No member of said Board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, which by this act they or any one of them are authorized to visit or inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissioner or General Agent hereby created.

SECTION 12. The Board of Public Charities shall annually prepare and print, for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the year preceding, stating fully in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the General Agent and Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent; and the said General Agent and Secre-

tary is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary blanks and forward the same, in good season, to all institutions from whom information or returns may be needed, and to require a prompt return of the same, with the blanks properly filled.

SECTION 13. The said Board may at its discretion, if the General Agent shall be unable by press of duties to conduct the correspondence of the Board, appoint a corresponding secretary, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, who shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, and perform such other clerical duties as may be required of him.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Act of the 5th April, 1872.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriff, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes," shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the information and statistics intended to be obtained by said first section of the act of twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Public Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act, to the said Board of Public Charities, within ten days after the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, if required by

said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner and at the times required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other person having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make returns thereof, to said board at such time as they may direct, and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That before any county prison or county alms-house shall be erected within this Commonwealth, the plan of construction of such prison or alms-house, drawn sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension thereof, shall be submitted by the commissioners of the county in which the same is to be built, to the Board of Public Charities, and shall be inspected and approved by said board, and so certified by the secretary of said Board upon the plan, a copy of which shall be furnished by the commissioners at the time of their submitting the original as aforesaid, and shall be signed by the secretary of said Board, and shall be filed and remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that so much of the first section of the act of April eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as requires the report of plans of county prisons to be made to and approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the corresponding secretary thereby authorized to be appointed, the said Board of Public Charities may engage and employ such clerical assistance as they may require, the expense thereof not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Act of 9th of April, 1873.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, who has heretofore or hereafter shall refuse or neglect, for the space of six months, to discharge the duties of his office, and such failure has been duly certified by the president or secretary of the Board to the Governor, he shall be deemed to have resigned, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner for the unexpired term of the commissioner so removed.

SECTION 2. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint two additional commissioners, who, together with the five heretofore appointed, and the General Agent and Secretary, shall constitute the Board of Public Charities; one of those, thus appointed, to hold office for the term of four years from the first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the other for the term of five years from the said first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two: *Provided*, That the president and any two members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

APPROVED—The 9th day of April, A. D. 1873.

J. F HARTRANFT.

Act of 7th May, 1874.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing and empowering said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the said Board shall have power, by a resolution, to be entered on its minutes, subject to such terms and regulations as it may prescribe, to designate three or more persons in any county to act, without compensation, as visitors in said county of the several poor-houses and other institutions therein subject to the visitation of the Board, in aid of and as representatives of such Board; and all public officers and others in charge of such institutions shall admit to said institutions all such persons so designated upon the production of a copy of such resolution, certified by the president or secretary of said Board, to visit, examine, and inspect the grounds and buildings of every such institution and every part thereof, and all its hospital and other arrangements, and to have free access to all its inmates. Any public officer, superintend-

ent, or person in charge of any such institution, who shall refuse to admit any person so designated, or shall refuse to give said visitors all requisite facilities for the examination and inspection herein provided for, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each such refusal, which penalty may be sued and recovered in the name of the people of the State, by the district attorney of the county in which such institution is situated, and the sum so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SECTION 2. Whenever the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied or have good reason to believe that any insane person in any county or district alms-house, or in the care of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, cannot there receive proper care and treatment, or is properly curable, said Board, or their representatives in the proper county, shall make application to the president judge of the proper county, in term time, or at chambers, setting forth that such insane person cannot receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable; and said judge shall, if the statements alleged are sustained by affidavit of petitioners, make decree that the officers in charge of such persons transfer him or her to one of the hospitals for the insane, receiving aid from the State, where such person shall be received and maintained in the manner provided by law, at the expense of the district from which such person is transferred, such expenses to be recovered by such district from such persons as may be liable by existing laws for the support of such insane person.

APPROVED—The 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On question of the powers of the Board to require "returns" from various officials in charge of charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, and other matters relating to the work of the Board.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1873.

Honorable WILMER WORTHINGTON,

General Agent Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing the following papers:

1. Copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Public Charities, December 12, 1872, and questions to the Attorney General for his opinion.
2. Letters from Thomas J. Davis, Esquire, solicitor of the board of inspectors of Lancaster county, sheriff's, prothonotaries, and keepers of prisons in the several counties.

3. Copies of letters sent by the Board of Public Charities to the different county officers throughout the Commonwealth.

4. Act of Assembly to create a Board of Public Charities, and supplement thereto.

You request my opinion upon the following questions:

1. "Whether the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, are required to keep their records, and make returns to said Board of Public Charities?"

2. "In case the officers having charge of these institutions refuse to keep these records, what steps should be taken by the Board of Public Charities?"

3. "Is the officer obliged to purchase his books wherein to keep these records, or should the same be supplied by the county commissioners?"

4. "Are the overseers and directors of the poor, and other persons having charge of the poor in the several cities, counties, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, obliged to keep records and make returns to the Board of Public Charities?"

5. "Whether the act of April 5, 1872, is not constitutional in requiring the prothonotaries to make their returns to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth?"

6. "Whether the objection made by certain officers of county prisons to make returns to the Board of Public Charities, on the ground that they were organized under a special act of Assembly, and therefore are not amenable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto, is valid?"

In reply, I would state that I have made a careful examination of the act of Assembly, approved the 24th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," (P. L. 1869, p. 90,) and the supplement thereto, approved the 5th day of April, 1872, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Board of Public Charities,' approved," &c., (P. L. 1872, p. 42.) Section eight of act approved 24th of April, 1869, (P. L. 1869, p. 92,) provides: "It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails, or prisons, or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report annually to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of January in each year."

Section one of the supplement, approved April 5, 1872, (P. L. 1872, p. 42,) provides: "That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within

this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled 'An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,' shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for, and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the information and statistics intended to be obtained by the said first section of the act of twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity."

Section two provides: "That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons, to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act to the said Board of Public Charities within ten days after the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, if required by said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner, and at the time required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

Section three provides: "That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of this Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make return thereof to said board, at such time as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

In the light of this legislation, I have arrived at the following conclusions:

In answer to the first question, I am of the opinion that the officers mentioned therein are required by the act of Assembly to keep their records, and make returns to the Board of Public Charities.

In answer to the second question, I reply that if these officers refuse to keep their records, a writ of mandamus should be issued, compelling them to do so, and the punishment provided by law should be inflicted.

In answer to the third question, I am of opinion that the officers are not

required to purchase their own books, but that the county commissioners should purchase them at the expense of the several counties.

In answer to the fourth question, I would state that section three, of the supplement approved 5th April, 1872, requires them to keep their records after the manner and in the form prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and in default of doing so, a mandamus would lie.

In answer to the fifth question, I am clearly of the opinion that the act of 5th April, 1872, is constitutional, and that the several prothonotaries in the several counties are required by the first section thereof to make their returns of the records, the same as other officers, to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In answer to the sixth question, I am of the opinion that all officers mentioned in the act are amenable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto.

I would advise that the Board of Public Charities notify all delinquents, and on neglect or refusal to keep the records and make returns to the Board, to proceed against them at once.

The Board of Public Charities have, in my opinion, performed their duty in strict accordance with the statutes referred to, and have not misconstrued the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *January 31, 1873.*

HONORABLE GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President of the Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing opinion of my predecessor in office, Honorable F. Carroll Brewster, dated January 3, 1873, in response to letter of the General Agent of your Board, bearing date December 14, 1872, including resolutions of your Board, adopted December 12, 1872.

In reply, I concur in the opinion of my honorable predecessor, with this qualification—that the county commissioners would only be liable to furnish or purchase the necessary books where the institution properly belongs to, or is under the control of the county. In the case of overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor of any cities, boroughs, and townships, that the respective cities, boroughs, or townships should supply the same, or the overseers, directors, or persons so in charge, at the expense of such city, borough, and township; and the same rule applies to directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions, unless owned or controlled by a county.

Regretting that absence will prevent my meeting you on Monday next, and trusting I may soon have that pleasure,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. DIMMICK,

Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, *March 2, 1876.*

Honorable SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, *Attorney General, &c. :*

DEAR SIR : I beg respectfully to ask your opinion upon the construction of the act of May 25, 1874, entitled " An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors, &c.," (see P. L., page 228,) viz : As to whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by said act to ignore this Board in making their annual reports? I desire to say, that our concern in this matter is not based upon any apprehension of weakened influence or authority, but solely on the conviction that the interests of the State and of the several classes of institutions would suffer by any departure from the provisions of the law in this behalf, which established this Board.

This act of April 24, 1869, (see P. L., page 90,) provides, by section eight, that all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the General Agent of this Board. The Western Penitentiary has always obeyed this law, and its report recently issued, is made in compliance with its directions, the inspectors not interpreting the act of 1874 to repeal the general law of 1869. All State institutions follow the same course.

The president, however of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, addresses his present report to the Legislature alone, although previous reports from that institution have been addressed to the Legislature *and* to this Board. The act of May 25, 1874, directs that the reports of the penitentiaries shall be made, *as heretofore*, to the Legislature. Does not this mean through the Board of Public Charities; or, has the Legislature singled out two of the State institutions, to ignore the organ of communication which it has established between itself and the State institutions, and receive the reports directly from these? We trust that such an interpretation of the law is inadmissible, and that the system now in vogue, will not be disturbed by the exceptional view taken by a single institution.

Very truly and respectfully,

GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, March 8, 1876.

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Deputy Attorney General.

To Honorable GEORGE L. HARRISON,
President of the Board of Public Charities :

DEAR SIR: In reply to the question submitted by your letter of the 2d instant, whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by the act of May 25, 1874, to ignore the Board of Public Charities in making their annual reports—and make the same *directly* to the Legislature?

Section eight, article one, of the act of April 23, 1829, entitled "A further supplement to an act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth," relating to inspectors and their duties, provides, *inter alia*, "they shall, on or before the 1st day of January in every year, make a report in writing to the Legislature of the state of the penitentiaries."

The act of February 23, 1847, makes it the duty of the inspectors or persons in charge of penitentiaries or jails to make a full statement, on or before the 1st day of February of each year, in detail of the condition of such penitentiary or jail, as prescribed by said act, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And section five of said act provides, "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to cause abstracts to be made from all said reports, and to lay such abstracts before each branch of the Legislature, on or before the 1st day of March, in each and every year.

The act of April 24, 1869, creating the Board of Public Charities, (section eight,) makes it the duty of all persons having charge, *inter alia*, of reformatory or correctional institutions, to make annual reports to the General Agent of the Board of Public Charities in such manner as he shall prescribe, and that all such institutions, "now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the 1st day of January in each year;" and section eight provides that the Board "shall annually prepare and print for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings * * and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent, &c."

By the act of April 5, 1872, the annual statements required by the act of February 27, 1847, to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is expressly directed thereafter to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

Section seven of the act of April 23, 1829, provides for the appointment of inspectors by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Article five, section twenty-one, of the new Constitution provides, *inter*

alia, "No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any judge thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided." I refer to the new Constitution, that the object as well as necessity of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more clearly manifest.

The first point for consideration is: Does the act of February 27, 1847, supersede the provisions cited of the act of April 23, 1829, providing for the report of the inspectors to be made to the Legislature—operate as an implied repeal thereof.

The act of 1847 contains a preamble, reciting: Whereas, It is desirable to obtain accurate information relative to the condition and expenses of the penitentiaries and prisons of this Commonwealth, and the costs of supporting the criminal courts thereof." In its provisions it details, very fully, what the statements shall set forth, and provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to whom it is to be transmitted, shall lay an abstract thereof before the Legislature.

The act of 1829 simply required a report "of the state of the penitentiaries;" the act of 1847, "a full statement in detail, of the condition of such penitentiary or jail during the year ending the 31st day of the previous December," specifying, as before remarked, very fully the details.

I am of the opinion the act of 1847 was intended to supersede the provisions of the act of 1829, as to the report provided thereby to be made, and its effect and operation is to repeal the same.

If such be the operation of the act of 1847, then, at the date of the passage of the act May 25, 1874, there was *no law* in force providing for the inspectors to report to the Legislature, otherwise than through the Board of Public Charities.

That the views submitted of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more readily comprehended, I copy it, viz: "An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentiaries, as required by the twenty-first section of article five of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall have and exercise all the power and authority to appoint inspectors of the State penitentiaries possessed and exercised by the judges of the Supreme Court, and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature, as heretofore required by law."

It will be observed, the *subject* expressed in its title is the *appointment* of inspectors; that after providing therefore, the act has this further provision, "and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature, as heretofore required by law." Whilst, perhaps, the provision quoted is not in conflict with section three, article three of the Constitution, I think it is in conflict with section six of said article, which provides that "no law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be reënacted and published at length."

If the provisions of the act of 1829, providing for such report, were superseded by the act of 1847, or there was no law in force at the date of the enactment of the act of 1874, authorizing the inspectors to report directly to the Legislature, the act of 1874 conferred no such authority. Any prior laws providing therefor, and which were repealed or superseded by subsequent laws, could not "be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred," in the manner attempted in the act of 1874. The constitutional provision cited prohibits it.

If the provision in the act of 1874 is operative, it does not repeal the acts of 1847 and 1872 referred to. Its only effect would be to require a report to the Legislature, in addition to those required to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

I am clear in the opinion that the inspectors of State penitentiaries are required by law to report to the Board of Public Charities; and the provision in the act of 1874, providing for their making a report to the Legislature, conflicts with the Constitution, and is, therefore, void.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, December 20, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received. The board of managers of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia may indenture juvenile delinquents to citizens of other States, as well as to citizens of this State. The managers of the Reform School of Allegheny county may indenture white juvenile delinquents committed to their custody to citizens residing in other States. The Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia has the same right to indenture. In all these cases it must be with the consent of the inmates.

The different institutions know their own chartered privileges, and it should be understood that, unless the right of indenturing outside of the State has been granted by special legislation, it does not exist, and the practice should, in all such cases be discontinued.

Your truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

HON. FRANCIS WELLS, *Chairman Executive Committee, Board of Public Charities.*

RULES AND BY-LAWS.

The following rules and by-laws for the government of this Board were adopted at a meeting held June 5, 1879 :

I. Stated meetings of the Board shall be held at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of March, June, September, and December.

II. The office of the General Agent shall be at the office of the Board, in the capitol, at Harrisburg, and shall be open at all times for the transaction of the business of the commission.

III. Special meetings may be called by the president, or by the Secretary, when requested in writing, by two commissioners, provided seven days' notice of such meeting shall be given to the members of the commission.

IV. Two members shall constitute a quorum for visiting institutions. For the transaction of ordinary business, three members shall constitute a quorum. No official communication shall be addressed to the Governor or General Assembly, without the sanction of the Board, at least four commissioners being present.

V. At stated meetings the order of business shall be as follows :

- 1st. Roll call.
- 2d. Minutes of last meeting read and acted upon.
- 3d. Reports from General Agent.
- 4th. Reports from special committees.
- 5th. Unfinished business.
- 6th. New business.
- 7th. Minutes of the meeting read and amended, if necessary.

VI. At special meetings, the business for which they are called shall be first acted upon.

VII. Motions or resolutions shall be reduced to writing, when requested by one of the commissioners.

VIII. A vote may be re-considered at the same or next meeting, but not afterward, unless by unanimous consent.

IX. Each member of the Board shall send to the General Agent a quarterly report of his traveling or other necessary expenses, and the General Agent shall make, in writing, and submit to the president, a quarterly report of his expenses, and the president shall submit the same to the Board at their next meeting.

X. The president shall appoint the following standing committees, viz :

An executive committee of *three* commissioners for the eastern district, and also an executive committee of *three* members for the western district of the State.

A committee of *three* commissioners to assist in preparing the annual report.

XI. These rules may be altered by a majority at a stated meeting of the Board, provided that one month's notice of the proposed alteration, shall be first given to each commissioner.

XII. All communications or statements reflecting in any manner upon the character or administration of persons in charge of, or employed in any institution which, under the law, is subject to the supervision of the Board of Charities, must be made in writing, and attested by the signature of one or more respectable citizens.

XIII. The general agent and secretary shall, on the first day of each month, hand to the president of the Board, a list of the visits made by him during the preceding month, and shall at each quarterly meeting of the commissioners, report in writing full details of his visits and other transactions in the work of the Board during the preceding quarter.

The Expenses of the Board for the Year.

Salary of the general agent and secretary,	\$2,000 00
For the employment of necessary clerical aid,	2,600 00
For actual traveling, and other necessary expenses of the commissioners and general agent,	500 00
For messenger, fuel, and cleaning office,	200 00
For postage, telegrams, express charges, and incidental expenses,	400 00
Total,	<u><u>\$5,700 00</u></u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$40,925 to this institution for 1879, as follows. viz: Salaries of officers, \$38,925; repairs, \$1,500; and books and stationery for the library, \$500.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were, \$312,054 30; expenditures for same period, \$305,119 95; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$6,934 35.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer, for salaries,	\$38,281	25
State Treasurer, for repairs,	1,875	00
State Treasurer, for library,	625	00
State Treasurer, for discharged convicts,	3,225	00
State Treasurer, for extension of cells,	29,250	00
Sundry counties,	56,846	25
United States,	10,112	14
Convict deposits,	3,879	06
Cane-work, sales of goods,	5,886	51
Cordwaining,	69,914	99
Women's shoes,	10,796	23
Cigar-making,	23,279	85
Weaving,	11,193	02
Smith-work,	281	50
Stocking-weaving,	3,600	72
Tailoring,	822	49
Wool-picking,	478	28
Wood-work,	4,373	51
Labor of convicts,	36,196	66
Gain in manufacturing departments,	1,191	84
Total,	\$312,054	30

Expenditures.

For extension of cells,	\$29,568	44
Salaries,	40,387	24
Repairs,	1,387	23
Library,	220	67
Provisions,	44,296	05
Clothing,	12,713	11
Fuel,	7,188	90
Light,	6,556	87
Shoes for convicts,	2,561	25
Medical department,	2,824	96
Jobbing,	6,500	22
Horse expenses,	923	71
House and cell furniture,	1,116	94
Incidental expenses,	5,164	46
Manufacturing implements,	19	68
Wages,	6,436	47

Expenditures—Continued.

For Discharged convicts,	\$2,670	00
Cane-work material,	5,002	45
Cordwaining material,	63,455	92
Women's shoes material,	13,290	18
Cigar-making,	23,951	90
Weaving,	11,785	22
Smith-work,	206	03
Stocking-weaving,	2,685	56
Tailoring,	687	82
Wool-picking,	594	89
Wood-work,	4,335	31
Tinsmithing,	189	96
Over-work, (prisoner's orders,)	8,399	59
Total expenditure,	\$305,119	95
Balance,	6,934	35
	\$312,054	30

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$256,500 to this institution for 1879, as follows, viz: Salaries of officers, \$35,000; books and stationery for prisoners, \$500; for the payment of bonds, and interest on the same, \$21,000; and for buildings, \$200,000. The Legislature at its previous session granted \$100,000 for buildings.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$125,997 39; expenditures for same period, \$113,631 47; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$12,365 92.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer, for salaries,	\$43,750	00
State Treasurer, for library,	500	00
State Treasurer, for discharged convicts,	3,030	00
Convict labor, with profits,	4,324	82
Contract labor,	55,462	45
United States,	3,751	75
Steam power and rent,	2,240	00
Sales of gas, tar, &c.,	2,006	43
Sundry counties,	10,932	44
Total,	\$125,997	39

In addition to the above, warrants from the State for \$100,000 were received for the new buildings; and also warrants for \$21,000, with which to pay the House of Refuge bonds.

Expenditures.

For Salaries,	\$35,000	00
Provision,	40,412	81
Clothing and shoes,	9,872	86
Beds and bedding,	1,504	94
Fuel,	6,135	72
Medical department,	1,187	49
Furniture,	127	50
Tools and utensils,	127	87
Water rent,	1,140	00
Repairs,	1,816	17
Wages,	12,172	83
Printing, insurance, &c.,	3,619	74
Profit and loss,	47	65
Cooking kettles, &c.,	456	39
Total expenditures,	\$118,631	47
Balance,	12,865	92
	\$125,997	39

In addition to the above, there was expended for alterations of cells and buildings, for temporary prison, addition to shops, &c.,	\$46,907	51
Lots which had to be purchased to secure vacation, including attorneys' fees and court charges,	28,698	31
Excavation and stone work on north wing, on account,	36,958	00
Interest, architect's services and expenses,	4,741	07
Total,	\$117,304	89

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$31,000 to this institution for 1879, as follows, namely: Maintenance, \$25,000, repairs and improvements, \$6,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$117,641 83, including a balance from former year of \$4,133 59; expenditures for same period, \$94,911 81, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$22,780 02.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1878,		\$4,133	59
Appropriation,	\$40,000	00	
Indigent patients,	37,208	51	
Private patients,	35,149	63	
Other sources,	1,150	10	
Receipts,		118,508	24
Total,		\$117,641	83

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$26,214	51		
Provisions and supplies,	30,850	39		
Fuel and light,	6,324	44		
Clothing, &c.,	4,519	47		
Furniture, bedding, &c.,	5,404	06		
Medicine,	953	15		
Ordinary repairs,	1,267	96		
Traveling expenses,	540	62		
Other expenses,	5,597	89		
Current expenditures,	\$81,672	49		
Land,	4,000	00		
Buildings and improvements,	9,239	32		
Total expenditure,			\$94,911	81
Cash on hand, September 30, 1879,			22,730	02
			\$117,641	83

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.

The Legislature, at its last session, did not make any appropriation to this institution for 1879.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$123,409 15, including a balance from former year of \$15,966 67; expenditures for same period, \$127,381 07.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1878,			\$15,966	67
Indigent patients,	\$81,399	07		
Private patients,	26,048	41		
Receipts,			107,442	48
Total,			\$123,409	15

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$30,938	22		
Provisions and supplies,	42,818	55		
Fuel and light,	9,019	97		
Clothing, &c.,	5,440	24		
Furniture, bedding, &c.,	6,654	98		
Medicine,	1,952	34		
Ordinary repairs,	3,405	63		
Traveling expenses,	1,463	45		
Other expenses,	6,097	09		
Current expenditure,	\$107,790	47		
Buildings and improvements,	5,362	70		
* Miscellaneous expenses,	14,227	90		
Total expenditures,			\$127,381	07

* Miscellaneous expenses consisted of laborers wages for grading and excavating the grounds.

STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$30,450 to this institution for 1879, as follows, viz: Maintenance, \$20,000; furnishing new wards, \$9,450; insurance, \$1,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$75,034 68, including a balance from former year of \$656 94; expenditures for same period, \$74,552 33; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$482 35.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1878,			\$656	94
Appropriation,	\$11,000	00		
Indigent patients,	53,631	57		
Private patients,	7,783	23		
Farm produce,	1,962	94		
Receipts,			74,377	74
Total,			\$75,034	68

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$22,187	60		
Provisions and supplies,	20,330	55		
Fuel and light,	8,626	47		
Clothing, &c.,	4,246	14		
Furniture, bedding, &c.,	3,353	61		
Medicine,	1,327	02		
Ordinary repairs,	908	00		
Traveling expenses,	1,082	58		
Other expenses,	12,490	36		
Current expenditure,			\$74,552	33
Cash on hand, September 30, 1879,			482	35
			\$75,034	68

STATE HOSPITAL AT NORRISTOWN.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSION, ROOM 3, 1224 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, *January 15, 1880.*

HON. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

President Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: As required per act of May 5, 1876, section five, the hospital commission beg leave to report to the Board of Public Charities the amount of money expended to date.

Expenditures.

Purchase money of site, (\$2,322 unpaid,)	\$55,857	99
Buildings and materials on hand,	369,740	56
Sewerage, drain pipe, &c., including laying,	8,202	27
Professional services of architects, engineers, &c.,	15,500	00
Premium for competitive plan, and displaying same,	1,718	42
Advertising for plans and proposals,	837	53
Printing specifications, &c.,	210	50
Survey of grounds,	269	80
Legal expenses, making title, &c.,	314	21
Traveling expenses of commission,	918	43
Postage, telegrams, express charges, &c.,	119	10
Interest and insurance,	803	54
Incidental expenses of commission, rent of room, fuel, secretary's services, books, &c.,	2,881	49
Plumbing, heating, &c.,	15,976	28
Gas pipes, and laying,	1,500	00
Coal for boilers,	232	13
Total cash payments to date,	\$475,063	25

The commission in addition to the above cash payments, have issued their obligations for \$50,988 84, to ensure the energetic prosecution of the work; the said obligations to be paid from the first moneys received from drafts upon the State treasury.

H. M. HOWE,
Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. MILLER,
Chairman of Building Committee.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$42,500 for the support of the institution during 1879.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$124,982 84, including a balance from former year of \$4,672 55; expenditures for the same period, \$124,000 14, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$982 70.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1878,			\$4,672	55
State appropriation, one quarter,	\$3,750	00		
City of Philadelphia,	52,100	00		
Labor of inmates,	12,943	64		
Old material, membership, gas consumed by contractors, &c.,	518	65		
Temporary loans for maintenance,	46,000	00		
Total receipts,			120,310	29
Total,			\$124,982	84

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$41,037	72		
Provision and supplies,	27,492	89		
Clothing, including shoes,	8,056	57		
Fuel and lights,	4,847	34		
Medicine and medical supplies,	283	24		
Furniture, beds, and bedding,	4,739	33		
Transportation and traveling expenses,	590	31		
Ordinary repairs,	8,272	65		
Expenses of trustees or managers,	5,431	15		
All other expenses,	4,134	15		
Temporary loans for maintenance,	19,000	00		
Interest on maintenance loans,	115	29		
Total expenditure,			\$124,000	14
Cash on hand, September 30, 1879,			982	70
			\$124,982	84

Liabilities.

Money borrowed in the erection of the buildings for the white girl's department, and not repaid,	\$20,000	00		
Interest on same, from June 15, to October 1, 1879,	350	00		
Temporary loans for maintenance unpaid,	27,000	00		
Total,			\$47,350	00

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, MORGANZA.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated for 1879 and 1880, the sum of \$39,300 for the payment of the salaries of officers and employes; also, the further sum of \$96,534 96, for the payment of permanent improvements, interest on bonded debt, interest on temporary loans and bonded debt falling due in 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$156,974 93, including a balance from former year of \$872 04; expenditures for the same period, \$151,040 66; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$5,934 27.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, November 23, 1878,			\$872	04
State appropriation,	\$35,000	00		
Sundry counties,	29,722	18		
Farm products,	818	73		
Railway overcharges,	93	62		
Temporary loans,	90,000	00		
Returned warrants,	468	38		
Total receipts,			156,102	89
Total,			\$156,974	93

Expenditures.

Maintenance,	\$30,708	05		
Salaries of officers and employes,	18,327	19		
Interest, bonded debt, improvements, farm expenses, etc.	102,010	42		
Total expenditures,			\$151,040	68
Cash on hand September 30, 1879,			5,934	27
			\$156,974	93

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities.**Assets.*

Real estate, Morganza, 503 acres,	\$88,621	20		
Buildings and improvements,	439,439	32		
Balance of appropriation uncollected,	252,664	72		
Accounts due the school,	2,317	78		
Western State Penitentiary,	19,000	00		
Cash in hands of treasurer,	5,934	27		
Total,			\$807,977	29

Liabilities.

Mortgage debt,	\$60,000	00		
Bonded debt,	120,000	00		
Accounts payable,	4,110	03		
Bills payable, (time warrants,)	92,400	00		
Total,			\$276,510	03
Assets over liabilities,			\$531,467	26

NOTE.—Mortgage debt falls due July 1, 1880, \$60,000 00

Bonded debt falls due as follows, viz:

August 1, 1878, 8 per cent. bonds,	30,000 00
February 1, 1879, 8 per cent. bonds,	26,000 00
August 1, 1879, 8 per cent. bonds,	10,000 00
February 1, 1880, 8 per cent. bonds,	9,000 00
May 14, 1885, 6 per cent. bonds, in gold,	45,000 00

Total, \$180,000 00

September 30, 1879.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the maintenance and training of 200 feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth, for the year 1879.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$63,237 19, including a balance from former year of \$1,121 19; expenditures for the same period, \$63,143 95; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$93 24.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1878,			\$1,121	19
Pennsylvania State pupils,	\$5,769	48		
Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans,	172	50		
City of Philadelphia pupils,	3,600	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	12,434	47		
Private pupils,	16,990	81		
Free fund,	1,042	50		
Delaware county fund,	100	00		
Sharpless legacy,	2,940	00		
Provident Life and Trust Company,	2,271	10		
Interest and premium,	31	75		
Donation,	10	00		
Notes discounted,	16,753	89		
Total receipts,			62,116	00
Total,			\$63,237	19

Expenditures.

Salaries and wages,	\$13,626	41		
Household expenses,	29,126	84		
Construction,	4,102	48		
Sharpless legacy,	923	22		
Media Water Company,	500	00		
Insurance,	57	50		
Notes,	11,000	00		
Deposit in Provident Trust Company,	8,807	50		
Total expenditure,			\$63,143	95
Cash on hand September 30, 1879,			93	24
			\$63,237	19

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature at its last session did not make any appropriation to this institution for 1879.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$140,832 15, including a balance from former year of \$418 67; expenditures for same period, \$125,658 86; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$15,173 29.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1878,			\$418	67
State of Pennsylvania, for indigent pupils,	\$49,968	79		
State of New Jersey, for indigent pupils,	6,606	94		
State of Delaware, for indigent pupils,	1,080	00		
Guardians of poor, city of Philadelphia,	540	00		
Pay pupils,	2,590	15		
John Wright, scholarship fund,	240	00		
Crozier scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	400	00		
John Farnum scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	625	56		
Interest, contributions, and life subscriptions,	6,329	88		
Jones' estate,	1,542	56		
Parents and guardians, for transportation,	514	41		
Legacy of Charlotte M. Eekfeldt,	250	00		
Sale of old materials, &c.,	205	24		
Loans,	85,000	00		
United States 4½ per cent. loan, sold,	10,375	00		
Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, sold,	24,150	00		
Total receipts,			140,413	48
Total,			\$140,832	15

Expenditures.

Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$24,222	11		
Material for clothing, shoes, furniture, &c.,	6,772	19		
Salaries,	30,676	51		
Wages and labor,	6,335	27		
Incidentals, including transportation of pupils,	1,009	23		
Ordinary repairs,	2,752	62		
Repairs, account of steam heating and cooking,	10,000	00		
Interest on loans,	1,029	75		
Loans,	41,000	00		
Property, 4112 Spruce street,	1,861	18		
Total expenditures,			\$125,658	86
			15,173	29
Cash on hand September 30, 1879,			\$140,832	15

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated, for the year 1879, the sum of \$12,960 for the education and maintenance of 80 State pupils from January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1879; for the education and maintenance of 90 State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1880, \$22,950.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$16,510 75, including a balance from former year of \$48 18; expenditures for same period, \$16,304 53.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1878,			\$48	18
Value of farm produce,	\$210	00		
Pay pupils,	435	00		
Rent of Wilkinsburg property,	200	00		
Donation for library,	30	00		
Loans,	15,445	00		
All other sources,	142	57		
Total receipts,			16,462	57
Total,			\$16,510	75

Expenditures.

Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$8,506	77		
Salaries,	5,179	10		
Wages and labor,	1,282	87		
Rent,	800	00		
Transportation and traveling,	85	19		
Repairs,	250	60		
Interest on borrowed money for current expenses, . . .	200	00		
Total expenditure,			\$16,304	53

INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, PHILADELPHIA.

The State grant to this institution for the year 1879, was \$43,500 for the maintenance and instruction of 145 pupils.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$62,216 29; expenditures for same period \$57,690 34; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$4,525 95.

Receipts.

Sales of merchandise,	\$7,714	52		
Wednesday exhibitions,	878	91		
Income from Birch legacy,	6,042	08		
General income,	175	67		
Private pupils,	1,585	00		
Pennsylvania State pupils,	21,750	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	2,923	83		
Delaware State pupils,	525	00		
Legacy of Pennell Smith,	1,000	00		
Investments sold,*	20,121	38		
Total receipts,			\$62,216	29

* These investments were sold because of the unpaid appropriations by the State.

Expenditures.

Household,	\$32,576	41		
Manufactures,	9,731	90		
Instruction,	10,062	12		
Outfits to graduates,	855	00		
Miscellaneous,	915	10		
Temporary loans paid,	3,549	81		
Total expenditure,	\$57,690	34		
Balance September 30, 1879,	4,525	95	\$62,216	29

COMPARATIVE COUNTY DEDUCTIONS.

The following statements exhibit the chief or leading pursuit of each county; also, the names of institutions, the number remaining therein at the end of the year, the net expenditure, &c. The amounts paid for outdoor relief is included in the expenditure of alms-houses.

ADAMS COUNTY.—Agricultural.

Population in 1870, 30,815.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	6	\$2,074	87
Alms-house,	65	9,365	63
Total,	71	\$11,440	50

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 262,204.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
Western State Penitentiary,	781	\$113,631	47
Insane hospital, Dixmont,	609	107,790	47
County prison,	84	7,981	96
Work-house,	464	3,257	64
County home,	270	52,207	07
Allegheny poor-house,	248	35,698	01
Pittsburgh farm,	348	101,089	90
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	85	16,104	53
Total,	2,889	\$437,761	05

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 43,382.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	8	\$3,694	37
Total,	8	\$3,694	37

There was also \$21,543 05 paid for township relief.

BEAVER COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 36,148.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	8	\$3,036	89
Alms-house,	77	8,500	00
Total,	85	\$11,536	89

BEDFORD COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 29,635.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$2,241	98
Alms-house,	104	9,666	87
Total,	106	\$11,908	85

BERKS COUNTY.—Iron and Wool.

Population in 1870, 106,701.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	70	\$8,460	29
Alms-house,	530	51,859	87
Total,	600	\$59,820	16

BLAIR COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 38,051.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	14	\$4,719	37
Alms-house,	77	13,901	98
Total,	91	\$18,621	85

BRADFORD COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 53,204.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	11	\$3,276	22
Total,	11	\$3,276	22

There was also \$25,172 47 paid for township relief.

BUCKS COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 64,330.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	17	\$10,029	11
Alms-house,	228	18,784	62
Total,	245	\$28,763	73

BUTLER COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 36,510.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	7	\$4,059	01
Total,	7	\$4,059	01

There was also \$11,422 56 paid for township relief.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Coal and iron.

Population in 1870, 36,569.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	14	\$3,634	73
Alms-house,	70	11,207	75
Total,	84	\$14,842	48

CAMERON COUNTY—Coal.

Population in 1870, 4,273.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$337	72
Total,	4	\$337	72

There was also \$2,542 21 paid for township relief.

CARBON COUNTY—Mining.

Population in 1870, 28,144.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$2,327	87
Middle Coal Field poor-house,	164	16,750	02
Total,	165	\$19,077	89

There was also \$6,527 46 paid for township relief.

CENTRE COUNTY—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 34,418.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$3,534	44
Total,	1	\$3,534	44

There was also \$16,880 94 paid for township relief.

CHESTER COUNTY—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 77,805.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	53	\$7,795	06
Alms-house,	293	26,207	42
Total,	346	\$34,002	48

CLARION COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 26,587.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	5	\$3,362	43
Total,	5	\$3,362	43

There was also \$12,719 90 paid for township relief.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 25,741.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	7	\$3,313	00
Total,	7	\$3,313	00

There was also \$9,550 28 paid for township relief.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 23,211.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$1,251	84
Lock Haven poor-house,	6	3,286	94
Total,	8	\$4,488	78

There was also \$7,133 63 paid for township relief.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Mining.

Population in 1870, 28,766.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	3	\$1,961	62
Bloom poor-house,	9	4,515	20
Centralia poor-house,	49	5,751	15
Total,	61	\$12,227	97

There was also \$7,792 92 paid for township relief.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 63,832.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	9	\$5,777	10
Alms-house,	102	19,723	61
Total,	111	\$25,500	71

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 43,912.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	21	\$17,518	26
Alms-house,	194	850	00
Total,	215	\$18,368	26

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 60,740.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
State Lunatic Hospital,	426	\$81,672	49
County prison,	89	11,415	04
Alms-house,	189	34,057	44
Total,	704	\$127,144	97

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Cotton and Wool.

Population in 1870, 39,403.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	68	\$6,185	87
Alms-house,	149	12,653	01
Training School for Feeble Minded Children,	316	53,818	21
Total,	533	\$72,657	09

ELK COUNTY.—Coal and Lumber.

Population in 1870, 8,488.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$1,371	75
Total,	2	\$1,371	75

There was, also, \$4,680 69 paid for township relief.

ERIE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 65,973.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	5	\$4,378	58
Alms-house,	234	26,205	57
Total,	239	\$30,584	15

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 43,284.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	5	\$1,652	26
Alms-house,	148	18,462	35
Total,	153	\$20,114	61

FOREST COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 4,010.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	\$540	90
Total,	\$540	90

There was, also, \$1,146 06 paid for township relief.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 45,365.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	16	\$8,484	59
Alms-house,	162	16,514	30
Total,	178	\$24,998	89

FULTON COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 9,360.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$375	97
Total,	1	\$375	97

There was, also, \$1,408 84 paid for township relief.

GREENE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 25,887.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$1,342	60
Alms-house,	88	6,025	00
Total,	92	\$7,367	60

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 31,251.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$7,050	00
Alms-house,	73	16,300	00
Total,	77	\$23,350	00

INDIANA COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 36,138.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$925	64
Total,	1	\$925	64

There was also \$10,679 29, paid for township relief.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 21,656.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$718	49
Total,	1	\$718	49

There was also \$7,407 42, paid for township relief.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 17,390.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	5	\$2,176	51
Total,	5	\$2,176	51

There was also \$3,473 15, paid for township relief.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Mining.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
* County prison.			
Blakely poor-house,	3	\$5,436	13
Carbondale poor-house,	7	3,864	75
Northern Luzerne poor-house,	16	644	10
Ransom poor-house,	45	15,656	57
Scranton poor-house,	103	30,056	79
Total,	174	\$55,658	34

* The prison in this new county occupies temporary buildings, and the returns made for the year beginning October 1, 1879, will be found in the next annual report.

There was also \$3,150 26, paid for township relief.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 121,340.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	138	\$19,154	93
Alms-house,	441	32,305	52
Total,	579	\$51,460	45

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 27,298.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	6	\$3,636	70
New Castle poor-house,	12	5,611	29
Total,	18	\$9,247	99

There was, also, \$9,556 96 paid for township relief.

LEBANON COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 34,096.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	14	\$8,380	31
Alms-house,	173	15,198	63
Total,	187	\$23,578	94

LYCOMING COUNTY.—Mining.

Population in 1870, 47,626.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	89	\$6,298	00
Williamsport poor-house,	13	19,139	66
Total,	52	\$25,432	66

There was, also, \$11,781 85 paid for township relief.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—Iron.

Population in 1870, 56,796.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	27	\$10,913	15
Alms-house,	288	19,079	88
Total,	315	\$29,993	03

LUZERNE COUNTY.—Mining.

Population in 1870, 160,915.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	39	\$10,553	17
Central poor-house,	55	26,687	59
Total,	94	\$37,240	73

There was, also, \$5,984 69 paid for township relief.

McKEAN COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 8,825.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	14	\$13,166	11
Total,	14	\$13,166	11

There was, also, \$2,620 22 paid for township relief.

MERCER COUNTY.—Coal and Iron.

Population in 1870, 49,977.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	8	\$2,748	08
Alms-house,	80	15,186	97
Total,	88	\$17,935	03

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 17,508.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$1,780	48
Alms-house,	40	12,108	14
Total,	42	\$13,888	62

MONROE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 18,362.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	8	\$1,455	98
Total,	8	\$1,455	98

There was, also, \$4,247 70 paid for township relief.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 81,612.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	41	\$5,845	85
Alms-house,	270	27,849	83
Insane hospital,			
Total,	311	\$33,195	18

MONTOUR COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 15,344.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
Insane hospital,	444	\$74,552	83
County prison,	1	1,170	72
Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	25	3,580	25
Valley poor-house,	6	583	86
Total,	476	\$79,886	66

There was, also, \$2,927 53 paid for township relief.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Iron.

Population in 1870, 61,432.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	57	\$8,782	28
Alms-house,	295	19,875	66
Total,	352	\$28,657	94

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 41,444.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	10	\$4,463	23
Alms-house,	27	10,865	32
Total,	37	\$15,328	55

There was, also, \$13,436 11 paid for township relief.

PERRY COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 25,447.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$1,681	35
Alms-house,	84	5,198	11
Total,	86	\$6,879	46

PIKE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 8,436.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	\$321	61
Total,	\$321	61

There was, also, \$1,547 63 paid for township relief.

POTTER COUNTY.—Lumber.

Population in 1870, 11,265.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$439	36
Total,	1	\$439	36

There was, also, \$3,748 94 paid for township relief.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Commerce and Manufacturing.

Population in 1870, 674,022.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
Eastern State Penitentiary,	1,080	\$139,594	67
County prison,	750	102,832	82
House of correction,	750	49,545	21
Blockley alms-house,	1,822	482,001	15
Roxboro' poor-house,	11	2,671	54
Germantown poor-house,	50	18,336	54
Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	153	7,830	86
Blockley Insane Hospital,	982	114,302	50
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	406	188,852	00
Friends' Asylum, Frankford,	88	41,600	72
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	819	82,797	68
Institution for Blind,	200	57,690	34
House of Refuge,	557	124,000	14
Total,	7,166	\$1,407,086	17

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 116,428.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	60	\$10,974	22
Alms-house,	618	90,720	13
Total,	678	\$101,694	35

SNYDER COUNTY—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 15,506.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	3	\$1,337	91
Total,	3	\$1,337	91

There was, also, \$5,465 79 paid for township relief.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 28,226.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	7	\$1,277	20
Alms-house,	77	16,883	15
Total,	84	\$17,660	35

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 6,191.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$91	85
Total,	1	\$91	85

There was, also, \$1,357 11 paid for township relief.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 37,523.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	7	\$2,299	79
Auburn and Rush asylum,	16	2,074	36
Montrose and Bridgewater asylum,	5	1,102	58
New Milford asylum,	6	1,947	00
Susquehanna Depot, etc.,	3	1,568	27
Total,	37	\$8,992	00

There was, also, \$4,258 53 paid for township relief.

TIOGA COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 35,097.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$1,428	44
Alms-house,	67	10,818	87
Total,	71	\$12,247	31

UNION COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 15,565.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	2	\$305	70
Total,	2	\$305	70

There was, also, \$5,153 paid for township relief.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Petroleum.

Population in 1870, 47,925.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	11	\$5,699	50
Alms-house,	81	15,933	83
Total,	92	\$21,633	33

WARREN COUNTY.—Lumber.

Population in 1870, 23,897.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	3	\$1,477	19
Alms-house,	58	8,950	49
Insane hospital.			
Total,	61	\$10,427	68

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 48,483.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$6,563	20
Alms-house,	200	18,205	12
Reform school,	312	151,040	66
Total,	516	\$175,808	98

WAYNE COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 33,188.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	1	\$648	76
Alms-house,	21	4,538	69
Total,	22	\$5,187	45

There was, also, \$7,990 91 paid for township relief.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Coal.

Population in 1870, 58,719.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	3	\$1,455	64
Alms-house,	143	30,854	60
Total,	146	\$32,310	24

WYOMING COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 14,585.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	4	\$613	47
Total,	4	\$613	47

There was, also, \$4,436 87 paid for township relief.

YORK COUNTY.—Agriculture.

Population in 1870, 76,134.

	Number remaining.	Net expend- iture.	
County prison,	20	\$16,628	55
Alms-house,	191	24,961	36
Total,	211	\$41,589	91

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Penitentiaries,	\$253,226 14
Insane Hospitals,	608,770 51
Training School for Feeble Minded, . . .	53,818 21
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	98,902 21
Institution for the Blind,	57,690 34
House of Refuge,	124,000 14
Reform School,	151,040 66
County Prisons, (Work-house and House of Correction,)	454,224 71
Alms-houses,	1,192,537 55
Out-door Relief,	322,752 75
Township Poor,	246,745 02
Total,	<u>\$3,563,708 24</u>



OUT-DOOR RELIEF—ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The number of all classes in receipt of out-door relief during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1879, is exhibited as follows:

[NOTE.—It will be observed that the aggregate of the four quarters has not been given, for the reason that it would not represent the number of people relieved during the year, many persons having received aid during each quarter of the year. The total of the four quarters, therefore, would be an overestimate of the number of indigent persons in the State.]

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878.	Quarter ending March 31, 1879.	Quarter ending June 30, 1879.	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879.*
Old age or permanent disability,	4,564	5,149	3,423	3,376
Death, absence, or desertion of husband or father, . .	19,743	22,400	9,128	7,253
Temporary sickness or want of work,	16,707	22,891	5,694	4,712
Single women in receipt of relief,	439	282	153	180
Insane and idiotic,	108	109	108	95
Cause of destitution not stated,	741			
Total,	42,301	50,821	18,506	15,566

* It will be observed, in regard to the out-door relief for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, that there is a discrepancy between the statement as given above and that found in an earlier part of this report, page 322. It is thus explained: During the year 1879, returns were received from several alms-houses that made no report to the Board of Public Charities during the previous year. In order, therefore, to make a proper comparison of the statistics of the year 1878, with those of the year 1879, it was necessary to omit from the statement for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, the account of such alms-houses as made no report during the quarter ending September 30, 1878. In order, however, that in the next annual report a proper comparison may be made between the statistics of 1879 and those of 1880, all the returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, are taken account of in the above statement.

The number of adults in receipt of out-door relief during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1879, is represented thus: 18,772 were relieved during the quarter ending December 31; 23,394 during the quarter ending March 31; 9,252 during the quarter ending June 30; and 7,989 during the quarter ending September 30.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULTS.

CHARACTERISTICS.		QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Number of adults,		18,772	100.00	23,394	100.00	9,252	100.00	7,990	100.00
<i>Ages:</i>									
16, and under 20 years,		501	2.67	826	1.89	124	1.34	109	1.36
20, and under 30 years,		2,183	11.63	3,244	13.87	929	10.04	802	10.04
30, and under 40 years,		4,808	25.60	5,273	22.54	1,983	21.49	1,686	21.10
40, and under 50 years,		4,805	25.60	6,430	27.49	2,116	22.87	1,675	20.96
50, and under 60 years,		2,576	13.72	2,934	12.54	1,326	14.33	1,171	14.66
60, and under 70 years,		1,752	9.33	2,178	9.31	1,116	12.06	975	12.20
70, and under 80 years,		1,228	6.54	1,296	5.54	805	8.70	843	10.55
80, and under 90 years,		421	2.24	533	2.28	329	3.56	316	3.96
90, and under 100 years,		131	.70	183	.79	97	1.05	65	.81
100 years and upwards,		16	.09	20	.09	10	.11	14	.18
Not stated,		851	4.53	974	4.16	412	4.45	334	4.18
<i>Residence:</i>									
Of relief district,		18,047	96.14	22,720	97.12	8,874	95.92	7,532	94.27
Of other districts,		190	1.01	285	1.22	163	1.76	140	1.75
Not stated,		535	2.85	389	1.66	215	2.32	318	3.98
<i>Civil condition:</i>									
Single,		1,347	7.17	1,194	5.10	830	8.97	745	9.33
Married,		9,597	51.13	12,949	55.35	4,570	49.39	3,821	47.82
Widowed,		7,783	41.23	9,108	38.94	3,712	40.12	3,020	37.79
Not stated,		90	.47	143	.61	140	1.52	404	5.06
<i>Education:</i>									
Illiterate,		6,608	35.19	7,675	32.80	3,179	34.36	2,623	32.87
Could read only,		1,780	9.49	3,494	14.94	1,709	18.47	1,166	14.59

Could write their names, Not stated,	8,537 1,849	45.48 9.84	10,873 1,852	44.84 7.92	3,400 994	36.75 10.42	8,544 654	44.35 8.19
<i>Habits:</i>								
Abstinentes,	10,703	57.02	14,098	60.13	5,324	57.55	4,531	56.71
Moderate drinkers,	3,571	19.03	3,907	16.70	1,463	15.81	1,111	13.91
Intemperate,	421	2.24	472	2.02	205	2.32	154	1.93
Not stated,	4,077	21.71	4,947	21.15	2,260	24.42	2,194	27.45
<i>Nativity:</i>								
Natives of relief district,	5,140	28.49	6,453	28.73	3,066	35.11	2,570	33.99
Other Pennsylvanians,	2,068	11.57	2,274	10.12	1,084	11.84	825	10.91
Other Americans,	2,052	11.88	2,473	11.01	1,944	10.81	777	10.27
Germans,	1,915	10.61	2,643	11.32	1,026	11.75	973	12.87
Irish,	5,016	27.81	6,572	29.26	1,907	21.84	1,692	22.24
English,	747	4.14	910	4.05	345	3.95	327	4.32
Welsh,	356	1.92	312	1.39	151	1.73	162	2.14
Scotch,	940	1.89	907	1.37	128	1.47	108	1.43
French,	85	.47	156	.70	47	.54	28	.37
Other foreigners,	300	1.72	462	2.05	84	.96	110	1.46
Not stated,	733		932		520		428	

CHILDREN IN RECEIPT

All persons over sixteen years of age are considered as adults.

The number of children in receipt of outdoor relief during the four quarters of the 31, 1878; 27,427 for quarter ending March 31, 1879; 9,254 for quarter ending June 30,

Their ages, with the number who attended day school and Sunday

AGES.	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.						QUARTER ENDING		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 7 years,	3,645	4,009	7,654	1,979	1,591	48	4,535	4,589	9,124
7 and under 10 years,	3,383	4,205	7,588	2,809	2,280	18	4,228	4,902	9,130
10 and under 16 years,	3,182	4,017	7,179	2,702	1,712	14	3,968	4,856	8,824
Ages not stated,	187	200	387				164	185	349
Total for each quarter,	10,357	12,431	22,788	9,590	5,583	78	12,895	14,532	27,427

Statement exhibiting the number of all classes of persons receiving outdoor relief with alms-houses, and

CLASSIFICATION OF OUTSIDE POOR.	QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1878.		
	Number.	Pr. ct. on Totals	
1. Men,	5,745	13.58	
2. Women,	13,027	30.80	
3. Children,	22,788	53.87	
Not stated,	741	1.75	
Total outside poor,	42,301	100.00	
SECTION A.— <i>Destitution caused by old age, or disability:</i>			
1. Men,	1,250		
2. Women,	2,275		
3. Children dependent,	1,089		
Total of section A,	4,554	10.79	
SECTION B.— <i>Destitution caused by death, absence, or desertion of husband or father:</i>			
1. Widows,	5,701		
Children dependent,	11,028		
2. Unmarried mothers,	64	16,729	39.55
Children dependent,	95	159	.38
3. Wives of prisoners,	133		
Children dependent,	302	435	1.02
4. Wives of soldiers and sailors,	63		
Children dependent,	136	199	.47
5. Wives deserted by husbands,	706		
Children dependent,	1,405	2,111	4.99
6. Orphan children,		110	.26
Total of section B,		19,743	
SECTION C.— <i>Destitution caused by temporary sickness, or want of work of male heads of families, and single men:</i>			
1. Adult males, on account of sickness,	723		
2. Adult males, family sickness, &c.,	479		
3. Adult males, for want of work,	3,233		
Families dependent on 1, 2, 3 { Wives,	3,603		
{ Children,	8,689		
Total of section C,		16,707	39.49
SECTION D.— <i>Single Women:</i>			
1. White,	405		
2. Colored,	23		
Total of section D,		428	1.04
SECTION E.— <i>Insane and Idiotic:</i>			
1. Men,	60		
2. Women,	44		
3. Children,	4		
Total of section E,		108	.25
Not classified,		741	1.75
Total for each quarter,		42,301	100.00

OF OUTDOOR RELIEF.

year ending September 30, 1879, was, respectively, 22,788 for quarter ending December 1879; and 7,577 for quarter ending September 30, 1879.

school; also, the number who were illegitimate, are thus exhibited:

MARCH 31, 1879.			QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.						QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.					
Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.
2,025	2,127	36	1,549	1,787	3,336	736	789	83	1,371	1,474	2,845	622	734	30
4,665	3,071	23	1,424	1,544	2,968	1,247	1,088	83	1,163	1,262	2,425	1,265	1,116	13
4,363	2,464	19	1,123	1,388	2,511	904	776	90	870	1,079	1,949	847	831	6
.....	.....	.....	204	235	439	.....	.....	.....	169	189	358	.....	.....	.....
11,053	7,692	78	4,300	4,964	9,254	2,867	2,613	256	3,573	4,004	7,577	2,784	2,681	49

during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1879, in districts connected causes of destitution.

QUARTER ENDING MAR. 31, '79.			QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, '79.			QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.		
Number.	Per cent. on Totals.		Number.	Per cent. on Totals.		Number.	Pr. ct on Totals.	
.....	7,340	14.25	.....	2,783	15.00	.....	2,513	16.14
.....	16,154	31.78	.....	6,469	34.96	.....	5,477	35.18
.....	27,427	53.97	.....	9,254	50.05	.....	7,577	48.68
.....	50,821	100.00	.....	18,506	100.00	.....	15,567	100.00
.....	1,328		.....	1,075		.....	1,074	
.....	2,507		.....	1,650		.....	1,633	
.....	1,280		.....	698		.....	699	
.....	5,149	10.13	.....	3,423	18.49	.....	3,376	21.69
6,971			2,621			2,044		
12,011			4,407			3,516		
69	18,982	37.35	71	7,068	38.30	56	5,560	35.71
97			96			91		
106		.32	87	166	.89	73	147	.94
286			197			173		
	376	.78		234	1.54		246	1.56
106		44.08	34		49.32	18		46.59
165			45			26		
	271	.53		79	.43		41	.28
912			494			408		
1,561			945			771		
	2,473	4.87		1,439	7.77		1,177	7.57
.....	182	.37	.....	72	.39	.....	79	.51
.....	22,400		.....	9,128		.....	7,253	
727			465			454		
497			264			226		
4,582			928			714		
5,165			1,315			1,076		
11,920			2,722			2,242		
.....	22,881	45.08	.....	5,694	30.77	.....	4,712	30.27
246			140			119		
36			13			11		
.....	282	.55	.....	153	.82	.....	130	.83
52			51			45		
42			44			41		
15			13			10		
.....	109	.21	.....	108	.60	.....	96	.62
.....	50,821	100.00	.....	18,506	100.00	.....	15,567	100.00

SECTION A.—Destitution Caused by Old Age or Permanent Disability.
Characteristics of the Adults in Section A.

ADULTS IN SECTION A.	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	8,525	100.00	8,899	100.00	2,725	100.00	2,707	100.00
<i>Age:</i>								
16, and under 20 years,	24	.68	36	.98	37	1.86	31	1.15
20, and under 30 years,	98	2.78	129	3.52	97	3.56	98	3.62
30, and under 40 years,	196	5.56	242	6.22	173	6.35	172	6.35
40, and under 50 years,	459	13.02	427	10.98	320	11.74	330	12.19
50, and under 60 years,	826	17.73	681	17.00	473	17.35	405	14.98
60, and under 70 years,	832	25.02	937	24.09	676	24.81	655	24.20
70, and under 80 years,	730	20.71	859	22.09	570	20.92	620	22.90
80, and under 90 years,	275	7.80	356	9.15	260	9.17	232	8.57
90, and under 100 years,	66	1.87	154	3.96	74	2.71	49	1.81
100 years and over,	9	.26	17	.44	7	.26	11	.41
Not stated,	100	4.54	71	1.82	48	1.76	104	3.84
<i>Residence:</i>								
Of relief district,	8,469	98.18	8,792	97.51	2,576	94.53	2,549	94.16
Of other districts,	44	1.25	55	1.41	60	2.20	46	1.70
Not stated,	22	.62	42	1.08	89	3.27	112	4.14
<i>Civil condition:</i>								
Single,	465	13.19	515	13.24	371	13.61	362	13.37
Married,	1,493	42.36	1,505	38.70	1,311	48.12	1,168	42.78
Widowed,	1,524	48.23	1,764	45.88	991	36.37	851	31.44
Not stated,	43	1.22	105	2.70	82	3.00	386	12.41
<i>Education:</i>								
Illiterate,	1,476	41.87	1,570	40.37	1,073	39.38	1,032	38.12
Could read only,	454	12.88	718	18.40	511	18.75	390	14.41

Could write their names,	1,496	42.44	1,433	36.85	1,042	38.24	1,065	39.34
Not stated,	99	2.81	168	4.32	99	3.63	220	8.13
<i>Habits:</i>								
Abstinent,	2,139	60.68	2,303	59.22	1,676	61.50	1,468	54.23
Moderate drinkers,	567	16.08	540	13.89	463	16.99	892	14.43
Intemperate,	113	3.21	111	2.85	114	4.18	113	4.17
Not stated,	703	20.03	685	24.04	472	17.33	734	27.12
<i>Nativity:</i>								
Natives of relief district,	1,277	36.22	1,475	37.93	1,161	42.61	1,130	41.74
Other Pennsylvanians,	420	11.91	435	11.19	295	10.83	293	10.83
Other Americans,	446	12.65	452	11.62	240	8.81	260	9.60
Germans,	298	8.45	263	9.46	239	8.40	233	8.61
Irish,	693	19.80	744	19.13	533	19.67	460	16.99
English,	157	4.45	147	3.78	90	3.30	92	3.40
Welsh,	75	2.13	53	1.49	59	2.16	54	2.00
Scotch,	43	1.22	55	1.41	32	1.17	26	.96
French,	8	.22	17	.44	8	.30	8	.30
Other foreigners,	72	2.04	92	2.37	23	.85	49	1.81
Not stated,	81	.91	46	1.13	49	1.80	102	3.77

SECTION B—Destitution caused by Death, Absence, or Desertion of Husband or Father.

The annexed statement exhibits the classes of persons relieved under this section:

CLASSES.	Quarter ending December 31, 1878.		Quarter ending March 31, 1879.		Quarter ending June 30, 1879.		Quarter ending September 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Widows,	5,701	16,729	6,971	18,982	2,621	7,088	2,044	5,560
Children dependent,	11,028		12,011		4,467		3,516	
Unmarried mothers,	64		69		71		56	
Children dependent,	95	159	97	166	95	166	91	147
Wives of prisoners,	133		110		87		73	
Children dependent,	302	435	266	376	197	284	173	246
Wives of soldiers,	63		106		34		18	
Children dependent,	136	189	165	271	45	79	28	44
Wives deserted by husbands,	706		912		494		406	
Children dependent,	1,405	2,111	1,561	2,473	945	1,439	771	1,177
Orphan children,		110		132		72		79
Total for each quarter,		19,748		22,400		9,128		7,253

Statistics of the Adults Relieved under Section B.

ADULTS IN SECTION B.	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	6,667	100.00	8,168	100.00	3,307	100.00	2,597	100.00
Ages:								
16, and under 20,	60	.89	53	.65	43	1.30	36	1.39
20, and under 30,	784	11.01	982	11.41	313	9.46	267	9.89

30, and under 40,	1,702	25.53	2,010	24.61	906	37.39	751	28.88
40, and under 60,	2,474	37.10	8,288	40.26	1,110	38.58	714	27.49
60, and under 80,	845	12.67	975	11.84	441	13.34	857	14.92
80, and under 100,	402	6.08	489	5.98	207	6.26	192	7.89
100 years, and upwards,	195	2.92	180	2.20	128	3.87	137	5.28
Not stated,	68	1.08	41	.50	46	1.39	44	1.69
Of relief districts,	47	.71	11	.14	14	.42	9	.86
Non-residents,	3	.05	3	.04	3	.09	3	.12
Not stated,	137	2.06	186	2.27	96	2.90	67	2.59
<i>Residents:</i>								
Of relief districts,	6,494	97.40	7,987	97.17	3,194	96.58	2,400	92.41
Non-residents,	56	.84	55	.67	59	1.78	49	1.88
Not stated,	117	1.76	176	2.16	54	1.64	148	5.71
<i>Civil condition:</i>								
Single,	64	.95	69	.85	71	2.15	65	2.50
Married,	902	13.53	1,128	13.81	615	18.59	497	19.14
Widowed,	5,701	85.52	6,971	85.34	2,621	79.28	2,085	78.86
<i>Education:</i>								
Illiterate,	2,237	34.95	2,484	31.78	1,176	38.10	874	36.84
Could read only,	3,601	9.40	1,291	16.52	1,738	23.74	416	17.29
Could write name,	3,562	55.65	4,040	51.70	1,178	38.16	1,115	46.37
Not stated,	287	.	353	.	220	.	192	.
<i>Habits:</i>								
Abstinent,	4,419	78.46	5,962	85.22	2,129	81.35	1,579	85.17
Moderate drinkers,	1,127	29.01	980	13.96	465	17.77	263	14.19
Intemperate,	86	1.53	57	.82	23	.88	12	.64
Not stated,	1,035	.	1,149	.	690	.	743	.
<i>Nativity:</i>								
Natives of district,	1,455	22.18	1,912	23.81	956	30.61	688	28.00
Other Pennsylvanians,	898	13.69	871	10.79	414	13.26	294	11.95
Other Americans,	991	14.66	1,063	13.17	395	12.65	226	9.19
Germany,	713	10.90	836	10.36	853	11.27	323	13.13
Ireland,	2,010	30.64	2,686	33.40	712	22.48	649	26.88
England,	207	3.15	277	3.43	135	4.32	130	5.28
Wales,	69	1.05	70	.87	42	1.34	60	2.44
Scotland,	116	1.77	106	1.31	64	2.06	46	1.87
France,	38	.58	60	.74	24	.77	14	.54
Other foreigners,	93	1.38	181	2.12	28	1.24	30	1.22
Not stated,	107	.	96	.	184	.	137	.

Section C.—Destitution caused by Temporary Sickness or Want of Work of Male Heads of Families and Single Men.

Classes.	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878.	Quarter ending March 31, 1879.	Quarter ending June 30, 1879.	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879.
Adult males relieved on account of sickness,	723	727	465	454
Adult males relieved on account of family sickness or funerals,	479	497	264	226
Adult males relieved on account of work,	8,283	4,582	928	714
Families depending on the preceding, { Wives,	3,603	5,155	1,315	1,076
Children,	8,669	11,920	2,722	2,242
Total of each quarter,	12,272	17,075	4,087	3,318
	16,707	22,881	5,694	4,712

Characteristics of the Adults in this Section.

ADULTS IN SECTION C.	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	8,038	100.00	10,961	100.00	2,972	100.00	2,470	100.00
Ages:								
16, and under 20,	328	4.88	219	2.14	83	1.21	81	1.84
20, and under 30,	1,274	17.00	2,133	20.80	490	17.64	414	17.88
30, and under 40,	2,287	30.52	2,928	28.54	863	31.72	712	30.74
40, and under 50,	1,732	23.12	2,629	25.63	630	23.16	589	25.43
50, and under 60,	1,049	14.00	1,255	13.23	831	14.00	855	15.33
60, and under 70,	438	5.85	718	7.00	208	7.64	105	4.53
70, and under 80,	289	3.85	240	3.84	95	3.49	72	3.11
80, and under 90,	74	.99	121	1.18	25	.82	32	1.83
90, and under 100,	18	.24	15	.14	6	.22	6	.26
100, and upwards,	4	.05						
Not stated,	545		703		251		154	

Residents:							
Of relief districts,	98.98	10,943	98.56	2,880	98.63	2,894	98.27
Non-residents,	1.12	156	1.44	40	1.37	42	1.73
Not stated,	388	162	52	44			
Civil condition:							
Single,	4.23	276	3.52	182	6.19	145	5.98
Married,	88.48	10,808	94.09	2,630	89.45	2,152	88.71
Widowed,	6.30	371	3.89	128	4.36	129	6.81
Not stated,	10	8	32	44			
Education:							
Illiterate,	40.53	3,474	35.92	839	35.41	629	28.00
Could read only,	10.42	1,424	14.83	435	18.36	828	14.58
Could write name,	49.05	4,763	49.25	1,085	46.23	1,292	57.42
Not stated,	1,416	1,280	608	231			
Habits:							
Abstinent,	65.61	5,568	67.52	1,369	69.80	1,356	78.89
Moderate drinkers,	30.65	2,374	28.80	525	26.78	451	24.58
Intemperate,	3.74	304	3.68	67	3.42	28	1.53
Not stated,	2,150	2,715	1,012	635			
Nativity:							
Natives of district,	29.27	2,894	28.37	823	30.29	623	27.08
Other Pennsylvanians,	9.17	941	9.22	300	11.04	219	9.52
Other Americans,	8.12	992	9.04	294	10.82	279	12.12
Germany,	11.51	1,302	12.76	432	15.90	405	17.60
Ireland,	29.61	3,068	30.08	632	23.26	555	24.12
England,	4.88	577	4.68	111	4.09	101	4.39
Wales,	2.77	184	1.80	50	1.84	48	2.09
Scotland,	2.38	146	1.43	32	1.18	35	1.52
France,	.50	78	.77	15	.55	5	.21
Other foreigners,	1.79	189	1.85	28	1.08	31	1.85
Not stated,	564	760	256	169			

SECTION D.—Single Women in Receipt of Out-door Relief.
Their color, ages, and other characteristics were as follows:

	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	438	100.00	282	100.00	153	100.00	130	100.00
Color:								
White,	405	92.47	246	87.23	140	91.50	119	91.54
Colored,	33	7.53	36	12.77	13	8.50	11	8.46
Ages:								
16, and under 20,	81	18.75	16	5.82	10	7.04	9	6.97
20, and under 30,	51	11.81	29	10.55	18	12.67	19	14.73
30, and under 40,	94	21.73	68	24.00	22	15.50	27	20.91
40, and under 50,	119	27.55	69	25.09	36	25.35	25	19.85
50, and under 60,	45	10.41	31	11.27	14	9.86	12	9.30
60, and under 70,	26	6.02	29	10.53	22	15.50	8	6.20
70, and under 80,	13	3.01	16	5.82	10	7.04	12	9.30
80, and under 90,	8	.69	13	4.72	7	4.83	16	12.40
90, and under 100,	1	.23	6	2.20	8	5.23	1	.78
Not stated,	6		7		11		1	
Residents:								
Of relief district,	433	99.54	272	98.20	145	97.97	124	97.70
Non-residents,	2	.46	5	1.80	3	2.08	3	2.80
Not stated,	3		5		5		3	
Education:								
Illiterate,	196	35.79	90	34.09	41	31.80	37	29.36
Read only,	30	7.89	45	17.05	25	19.08	28	22.23
Could write name,	214	56.82	129	48.86	65	49.62	61	48.42
Not stated,	58		18		22		4	
Habits:								
Abstinent,	252	81.29	175	94.00	100	99.22	86	96.83

ADULTS IN SECTION D.

Moderate drinkers,	57	18.39	10	5.40	8	.78	8	3.37
Intemperate,	1	.32						
Not stated,	128		97		50		41	
<i>Nativity:</i>								
Natives of district,	156	37.69	119	48.75	72	52.18	77	62.60
Other Pennsylvanians,	74	17.87	20	7.35	12	8.70	9	7.32
Other Americans,	35	8.45	35	12.87	13	9.42	10	8.13
Germany,	38	9.18	32	11.76	10	7.24	11	8.94
Ireland,	83	20.05	57	20.93	24	17.39	13	10.57
England,	18	4.35	8	2.94	6	4.35	2	1.63
Wales,	5	1.21						
Scotland,	3	.72					1	.31
France,	1	.24	1	.37				
Other foreigners,	1	.24			1	.72		
Not stated,	24		10		15		7	

SECTION E.—Insane Persons and Idiots Relieved out of Hospitals, &c., by Out-door Relief in Alma-House Districts.
Characteristics of those relieved in Section E.

	QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.		QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.		QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
ADULTS IN SECTION E.								
Number,	104	100.00	94	100.00	95	100.00	86	100.00
<i>Ages:</i>								
16, and under 20,	8	7.92	2	2.30	1	1.12	2	2.57
20, and under 30,	26	25.74	21	24.14	21	23.60	14	17.94
30, and under 40,	29	28.71	27	31.03	24	26.97	24	30.77
40, and under 50,	21	20.80	17	19.64	20	22.47	17	21.79
50, and under 60,	11	10.89	12	13.79	17	19.10	12	15.88
60, and under 70,	4	3.96	5	5.75	3	3.37	5	6.41
70, and under 80,	1	.99	1	1.15	2	2.25	2	2.57
80, and under 90,	1	.99	2	2.30	1	1.12	2	2.57
Not stated,	3	...	7	...	6	...	8	...
<i>Resident:</i>								
Of relief district,	97	98.00	76	84.45	79	98.75	75	100.00
Of other district,	2	2.00	14	15.55	1	1.25	...	...
Not stated,	5	...	4	...	15	...	11	...
<i>Civil condition:</i>								
Single,	41	61.19	52	81.25	53	76.81	43	69.86
Married,	18	26.87	10	15.63	14	20.90	14	22.68
Widowed,	8	11.94	2	3.12	2	2.89	5	8.06
Not stated,	37	...	30	...	26	...	24	...
<i>Education:</i>								
Illiterate,	73	76.84	57	80.28	50	66.67	54	78.26
Could read only,	5	5.27	6	8.45	5	6.66	4	6.90
Could write their name,	17	17.99	8	11.27	20	26.67	11	15.94
Not stated,	9	...	23	...	20	...	17	...

[illegible]

OHIO REFORM SCHOOL *vs.* THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

In order that some idea may be obtained of the amount of labor performed by the inmates in these institutions, the following extracts have been taken from the last annual reports, and for the year 1879 :

OHIO REFORM SCHOOL.

Farm and Shop Labor.

The boys are detailed to work, either at farm or shop labor, one half of every working day.

The brush shop employs 145 boys, and the business nets about \$800 per month.

The employé at the gas-house is assisted by an inmate, who thus learns the trade. They manufacture about 5,000 feet of gas daily, which is necessary for the uses of the institution.

The shoe shop employs 11 boys, who make all the shoes worn by the inmates of the farm.

The washing and ironing is done by 8 boys, and consists of the clothing worn by the inmates, officers, and employés.

The bakery employs 3 boys.

The machinist has 1 boy, who assists in the engine work.

The carpenter shop employs 2 boys, and they, with the carpenter, do all the repairing needed about the buildings, as well as repairing furniture and the wood-work of wagons.

The blacksmith shop employs 1 inmate.

Wood-chopping, fitting land to

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

Labor.

There are now in this institution over 300 children. Among the more difficult and perplexing problems that one is called upon to solve, is that known as the "Labor Question." During the summer months there is no difficulty in finding employment of some kind for our boys—on the farm, and in the necessary improvement of the grounds; but during the winter season much valuable time is lost, and the opportunities for progress in discipline are measurably lessened by want of suitable employment within doors.

We do not claim that the labor of these boys will ever yield a large revenue, or become profitable as a purely business transaction, but their earnings, however small in comparison with their maintenance, would, at least, assist in reducing that expense, and would further serve to encourage them in the knowledge that they are not entirely dependent on others for support, nor yet merely pauper recipients of the food and clothing they require and consume.

To make this labor wholly productive, and of any direct advantage

till, repairing roads, and digging trenches employ 30 boys.

Painting, glazing, and papering employ 3 boys.

There are 5 boys learning telegraphy. They are taught and overseen by an efficient operator, and are thus assisted in another method of earning a livelihood.

There is a force of 6 boys at work in the green-house and on the lawns.

About 10 trusty boys constitute a brass band.

There are 9 inmates engaged in the making of cotton goods, and 8 employed in the mending-room.

Tailoring employs 22 boys, who make all the pantaloons and coats for the inmates, both for Sunday and week-day wear.

The value of labor for the year was \$8,055 14.

to the school, financially, will require the introduction of some special mechanical industries, adapted to the age and ability of our working force.

This will necessitate the erection of a suitable building, one wing, prospectively of a larger structure, plain and substantial, and large enough to accommodate at least one hundred boys, in addition to our present force at work in tailoring and shoe shops.

The sum of \$972 has been received by the treasurer, for work done on the farm during the past year. This is the first and only compensation ever received for the large amount of labor done, either on the farm proper, or in the interest of the State, upon macadamized roadways, grading and drainage of grounds, or on other general improvements. This work was commenced soon after the removal to Morganza, and has been continued regularly, except at short intervals during the winter, thus extending over two, and now well into the third year.

During the time specified, an accurate account has been kept of the number of hours each boy has labored. The work done in the interest of the State alone, computed in days of ten hours each, amounts, for the past year, to 4,750 days, which, at a very low rate of compensation per diem, represents the sum of \$2,375 due the institution.

The value of labor for the year was \$2,375.





